

Chapter 1 : JFK Was Completely Unprepared For His Summit with Khrushchev - HISTORY

Nikita Khrushchev () led the Soviet Union during the height of the Cold War, serving as premier from to Though he largely pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence with the West.

Wages were much higher in the Donbas than in the Kursk region, and Sergei Khrushchev generally left his family in Kalinovka, returning there when he had enough money. According to Khrushchev in his memoirs, Shevchenko was a freethinker who upset the villagers by not attending church, and when her brother visited, he gave the boy books which had been banned by the Imperial Government. Upon completing that apprenticeship, the teenage Khrushchev was hired by a factory. He was employed by a workshop that serviced ten mines, and he was involved in several strikes that demanded higher pay, better working conditions, and an end to the war. In , they had a daughter, Yulia, and in , a son, Leonid. In late or early he was mobilized into the Red Army as a political commissar. With the only way into the churchyard through the church, he had the coffin lifted and passed over the fence into the burial ground, shocking the village. He helped restart the machines key parts and papers had been removed by the pre-Soviet mineowners and he wore his old mine outfit for inspection tours. However, he refused the offer, seeking to be assigned to the newly established technical college tekhnikum in Yuzovka, though his superiors were reluctant to let him go. As he had only four years of formal schooling, he applied to the training program rabfak attached to the tekhnikum that was designed to bring undereducated students to high-school level, a prerequisite for entry into the tekhnikum. He briefly joined supporters of Leon Trotsky against those of Joseph Stalin over the question of party democracy. Soon after the abortive marriage, Khrushchev met Nina Petrovna Kukharchuk , a well-educated Party organizer and daughter of well-to-do Ukrainian peasants. They had three children together: In mid, Khrushchev was appointed Party secretary of the Petrovo-Marinsky raikom , or district, near Stalino. Khrushchev is left behind Yagoda. Khrushchev met Lazar Kaganovich as early as In , Kaganovich became Party head in Ukraine [30] and Khrushchev, falling under his patronage, [31] was rapidly promoted. He was appointed second in command of the Stalino party apparatus in late Khrushchev never completed his studies there, but his career in the Party flourished. In his memoirs, Khrushchev stated that Alliluyeva spoke well of him to her husband. Faced with an already-announced opening date of 7 November , Khrushchev took considerable risks in the construction and spent much of his time down in the tunnels. When the inevitable accidents did occur, they were depicted as heroic sacrifices in a great cause. The Metro did not open until 1 May , but Khrushchev received the Order of Lenin for his role in its construction. The two increasingly built a good relationship. Central to this campaign were the Moscow Trials , a series of show trials of the purged top leaders of the party and the military. In , as the trials proceeded, Khrushchev expressed his vehement support: Everyone who rejoices in the successes achieved in our country, the victories of our party led by the great Stalin, will find only one word suitable for the mercenary, fascist dogs of the Trotskyite- Zinovievite gang. That word is execution. Of the arrestees, according to Khrushchev, 8, deserved execution. The dictator took the confession in his stride, and, after initially advising Khrushchev to keep it quiet, suggested that Khrushchev tell his tale to the Moscow party conference. Khrushchev did so, to applause, and was immediately reelected to his post. Stalin told Khrushchev of the accusation personally, looking him in the eye and awaiting his response. Khrushchev speculated in his memoirs that had Stalin doubted his reaction, he would have been categorized as an enemy of the people then and there. The high ranks of the Party were not immune; the Central Committee of Ukraine was so devastated that it could not convene a quorum. Almost all government officials and Red Army commanders were replaced. But we must not allow a single honest Bolshevik to be harmed. We must conduct a struggle against slanderers. A large number of ethnic Ukrainians lived in the invaded area, much of which today forms the western portion of Ukraine. Many inhabitants therefore initially welcomed the invasion, though they hoped that they would eventually become independent. Through a combination of propaganda, deception as to what was being voted for, and outright fraud, the Soviets ensured that their new territories would elect assemblies which would unanimously petition for union with the USSR. Stalin used Khrushchev to keep commanders on a tight leash, while the commanders sought to

have him influence Stalin. Handicapped by orders from Stalin that under no circumstances should the city be abandoned, the Red Army was soon encircled by the Germans. According to Marshal Georgi Zhukov , writing some years after Khrushchev fired and disgraced him in , Khrushchev persuaded Stalin not to evacuate troops from Kiev. But let me return to the enemy breakthrough in the Kiev area, the encirclement of our group, and the destruction of the 37th Army. Later, the Fifth Army also perished All of this was senseless, and from the military point of view, a display of ignorance, incompetence, and illiteracy. There you have the result of not taking a step backward. And yet it was possible to allow this not to happen. The Germans, however, had deduced that the Soviets were likely to attack at Kharkov , and set a trap. Beginning on 12 May , the Soviet offensive initially appeared successful, but within five days the Germans had driven deep into the Soviet flanks, and the Red Army troops were in danger of being cut off. Stalin refused to halt the offensive, and the Red Army divisions were soon encircled by the Germans. While Stalin hinted at arresting and executing Khrushchev, he allowed the commissar to return to the front by sending him to Stalingrad. He proposed a counterattack , only to find that Zhukov and other generals had already planned Operation Uranus , a plan to break out from Soviet positions and encircle and destroy the Germans; it was being kept secret. Before Uranus was launched, Khrushchev spent much time checking on troop readiness and morale, interrogating Nazi prisoners, and recruiting some for propaganda purposes. One theory has Leonid surviving the crash and collaborating with the Germans, and when he was recaptured by the Soviets, Stalin ordering him shot despite Nikita Khrushchev pleading for his life. Khrushchev biographer Taubman speculates that this omission was most likely to avoid the possibility of being seen as complicit in the death of the son of a Politburo member. He was attached to Soviet troops at the Battle of Kursk , in July , which turned back the last major German offensive on Soviet soil. He was appointed Premier of the Ukrainian SSR in addition to his earlier party post, one of the rare instances in which the Ukrainian party and civil leader posts were held by one person. However, Tompson points to the fact that the few mentions of Khrushchev in military memoirs published during the Brezhnev era were generally favorable, at a time when it was "barely possible to mention Khrushchev in print in any context". Even though millions of Ukrainians had been taken to Germany as workers or prisoners of war, there was insufficient housing for those who remained. He made a short visit to his birthplace of Kalinovka, finding a starving population, with only a third of the men who had joined the Red Army having returned. Khrushchev did what he could to assist his hometown. Khrushchev viewed this policy as very effective, and recommended its adoption elsewhere to Stalin. While Khrushchev hoped to accomplish this by , lack of resources and armed resistance by partisans slowed the process. The inevitable starvation was largely confined to remote rural regions, and was little noticed outside the USSR. When letters to Stalin had no effect, Khrushchev flew to Moscow and made his case in person. Stalin finally gave Ukraine limited food aid, and money to set up free soup kitchens. Once Khrushchev was able to get out of bed, he and his family took their first vacation since before the war, to a beachfront resort in Latvia. These sometimes backfired, however: He completed only one such town before his December return to Moscow; he dedicated it to Stalin as a 70th birthday present. I recall warmly the years I spent there. This was a period full of responsibilities, but pleasant because it brought satisfaction But far be it from me to inflate my significance. The entire Ukrainian people was exerting great efforts

Chapter 2 : Nikita Khrushchev – Cuban Missile Crisis

Khrushchev was born on 15 April , in Kalinovka, a village in what is now Russia's Kursk Oblast, near the present Ukrainian border. His parents, Sergei Khrushchev and Ksenia Khrushcheva, were poor peasants of Russian origin, and had a daughter two years Nikita's junior, Irina.

During a Moscow meeting with visiting American governors in July of , Khrushchev mentioned his wish to see America and, shortly after, an invitation arrived from the White House. Both Eisenhower and Khrushchev hoped that the visit would foster a mutual understanding and potentially help thaw Cold War tensions. Eisenhower greets Khrushchev, Courtesy: Khrushchev had flown to the U. With hundreds of members of the public and the press in attendance, President Dwight Eisenhower gave welcoming remarks, and Khrushchev makes a short speech thanking Eisenhower for the invitation and stating his hopes that the trip will foster greater understanding between the two nations: The Soviet people want to live in peace and friendship with the American people. Khrushchev attends dinner at the White House. Both Khrushchev and Eisenhower give speeches about their hope for mutual understanding between their two countries and, in the Oval Office, Khrushchev presents Eisenhower with a replica of the Lunik II space probe that had successfully landed on the moon just the previous day. Wednesday, September 16, 9: Khrushchev responds, "I shall not reply to this question, which I look upon as being provocative, and would like to take this occasion to deny any such malicious rumors and lies, which do not correspond to the truth. The visit is rushed, as the Premier is due back in New York for a speech at the UN later that afternoon. Eleanor would later recall, "He enjoyed nothing. He ends his speech with a plea for universal disarmament: This will be welcomed by all the peoples of the world. He would later reflect on his unenthusiastic impressions of the Empire State Building: During the lunch, Khrushchev discovers that his trip to Disneyland has been cancelled because Los Angeles police chief William Parker claims his safety cannot be guaranteed at the theme park. Khrushchev sends a note to Lodge saying he is "most displeased" by the turn of events. He is still angered by his cancelled Disney trip, however, and ends his speech shouting and shaking his fist, "Do you have rocket launching pads there? Is there an epidemic of cholera or plague there? Or have gangsters taken hold of the place that can destroy me? And I say I would very much like to go and see Disneyland. For me such a situation is inconceivable. Frank Sinatra, who stars in the picture, explains, "This is a movie about a lot of pretty girls -- and the fellows who like pretty girls. He would later state that, "there are moments in this dance that cannot be considered quite decent, scenes that would not be taken well by everyone. He wants his trip to be useful and interesting and successful. Khrushchev would later recall that, "the mayor was very polite and left a very good impression. Reuther is a well-known labor organizer who spent time working at a Soviet auto factory in the s. Khrushchev would later reflect that, "the conversation left a bad taste in my mouth. Usually there is mutual understanding that gets expressed right away. He spots an aircraft carrier entering the harbor and remarks to Lodge that such vessels are big targets that would be easily destroyed should war break out. He then says he believes submarines to be the naval weapon of the future. I may even give him a job. Khrushchev tries his first hot dog, Courtesy: The two had met in when Garst traveled to the Soviet Union to give lectures on using hybrid seed corn and modern fertilizers to produce high-yield crops. Khrushchev thought the Iowan farmer was "a very interesting conversationalist who knew agriculture well. In addition to being a salesman, Garst also promoted the idea of "peace through corn. Throughout the entire visit, Garst and Khrushchev are followed by what Khrushchev later referred to as, "an enormous army of journalists, photographers, and movie camera operators. Khrushchev thanks him for the gesture, saying, "I highly value your confidence expressed in the fact that you presented me with a symbolic key of your city. I thank you and assure you that I want to be your friend and will never abuse your trust, and with this key I will only open those doors which you allow me to open; I shall not make a single step without your permission. Lodge, if I may say so, must be glad: Though, at the end of their talks they agree, "the question of general disarmament is the most important one facing the world today," they reach no solid agreement on the topics they discuss. Sunday, September 27, 2: At a press conference Khrushchev refers to the press "as my travel companions, my sputniks. [Learn More Related Features.](#)

Chapter 3 : Nikita Khrushchev Quotes - BrainyQuote

Articles on Nikita Khrushchev. The Man Who Saved The World Many people think John F Kennedy saved the world with his handling of the Cuban missile crisis.

Khrushchev would find himself less formally dressed at their swimming-pool talks a week later. It has been seriously suggested, for example, that the reason Khrushchev survived the murderous Soviet-era purges of the paranoid s and early s when tens of thousands of other apparatchiks were rewarded for their loyalty with a bullet in the back of the neck is that, standing just 5 feet 3 inches tall, he was the one member of the politburo who did not tower over the man he would replace, the 5-foot-6 Stalin. It is also possible that, had he been a better swimmer, the disastrous break between the Communist parties of Russia and China the Sino-Soviet Split , which would help guarantee the west victory in the Cold War might have been averted. The Soviet premier came from peasant stock and was working in a mine when revolution came to Russia in 1917. For years afterward he was a minor player on the Soviet stage and a figure of fun to many senior Communists; the perception that he posed no threat, indeed, became a major asset. Barely educated he had only four years of formal schooling and hailing from a rural backwater in the Ukraine, Khrushchev was sometimes coarse, often foul-mouthed and all too easily intimidated by an effortless patrician such as the British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan who stood 6 feet tall and was a former Oxford classics scholar, Guards officer and war hero. They promise to build bridges even when there are no rivers. Peace and Laughter New York: On one hand it made the new leader resilient; in power, Khrushchev was intelligent and ebullient, highly ambitious, possessed of a sense of humor and endlessly quotable. But he was also blessed, or cursed, with an acute awareness of his own failings. Yet Khrushchev, far more than the cautious Stalin, was also determined to prove himself by making a splashy mark on foreign policy a trait that very nearly proved disastrous during the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. It was heavy enough to crush the world. He more or less bullied his American counterpart, Dwight Eisenhower, into issuing him an invitation to tour the U. He also made several trips to China. In the course of these visits, Khrushchev found himself playing cat-and-mouse with the chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, Mao Zedong. It was a game, the Soviet leader was discomfited to find, in which Mao was the cat and he the mouse. Public Domain Russian relations with China had long been fractious. The two countries, sharing a border stretching more than 2,000 miles, regularly squabbled over control of Mongolia and Manchuria. The two powers did indeed work together if not always well during the Korean War , and by the time Khrushchev came to power there were thousands of Soviet scientists and advisers in China helping Mao. The USSR even promised to share its nuclear secrets. Behind the scenes, however, relations between the powers were far worse than was generally appreciated. From the Soviet perspective, there was every reason to be suspicious of Mao who, as the Communist leader of a successful peasant revolution, had achieved something that the Marxist dialectic insisted was not possible. For Mao, the issue was more personal. Denied more than a brief meeting with the Soviet leader, Mao spent several weeks cooling his heels in a remote dacha outside Moscow where the sole recreational facility was a broken table tennis table. Mao was left boiling with anger. Public Domain His opportunity arrived eight years later, when Khrushchev made a second state visit to China. Everybody was unbelievably courteous and ingratiating, but I saw through their hypocrisy. Mao had plainly done his homework. He knew how poorly educated Khrushchev was, and he also knew a good deal about his habits and his weaknesses. Above all, he had discovered that the portly Russian who weighed over pounds and when disrobed displayed a stomach resembling a beach ball had never learned to swim. Mao swimming in the Yangtze at the age of 12. His fat made him extremely buoyant. Public Domain Mao, in contrast, loved swimming, something that his party made repeated use of in its propaganda. So when Mao turned up at the talks of August 3 dressed in a bathrobe and slippers, Khrushchev immediately suspected trouble, and his fears were realized when an aide produced an outsize pair of green bathing trunks and Mao insisted that his guest join him in his outdoor pool. A private swimming pool was an unimaginable luxury in the China of the s, but Mao made good use of his on this occasion, swimming up and down while continuing the conversation in rapid Chinese. Soviet and Chinese

interpreters jogged along at poolside, struggling to make out what the chairman was saying in between splashes and gasps for air. But he swims around, showing off, all the while expounding his political views. Jacqueline Kennedy-Onassis, left, and Nina Khrushchev: The Sino-Soviet split was real, and with it came opportunity for the U. Disengagement, in turn, led quickly to the SALT disarmament talks and set in motion the long sequence of events that would result in the collapse of the Soviet bloc in All in all, quite a lot to have been set in motion by some oversize green bathing trunks and a pair of water wings. The Rise and Fall of Communism. Memoirs of Nikita Khrushchev. Cold War in the Communist World. PUP, ; Li Zhisui. The Private Life of Chairman Mao. Random House, ; Roy Medvedev. Anchor Press, ; William Taubman. The Man and His Era. Norton, ; Vladislav Zubok and Constantine Pleshakov. From Stalin to Khrushchev. Harvard University Press,

Chapter 4 : Sergei Khrushchev - Wikipedia

Khrushchev on Khrushchev is Sergei Khrushchev's account of the final years of his father, Nikita Khrushchev. It may be seen as a sequel to Khrushchev Remembers (), Nikita Khrushchev's memoirs, based on his tape recorded recollections.

The American government was anxious to avoid such a development. It had been, to say the least, an interesting and challenging situation. The two most powerful nations of the world had been squared off against each other, each with its finger on the button. But both sides showed that if the desire to avoid war is strong enough, even the most pressing dispute can be solved by compromise. And a compromise over Cuba was indeed found. The episode ended in a triumph of common sense. He showed real wisdom and statesmanship when he turned his back on right wing forces in the United States who were trying to goad him into taking military action against Cuba. It was a great victory for us though, that we had been able to extract from Kennedy a promise that neither America nor any of her allies would invade Cuba. If countries desire to avoid war enough, they can find a compromise to avoid it. Cuba still exists today as a result of the correct policy conducted by the Soviet Union when it rebuffed the United States. The Cuban Missile Crisis illustrates that nuclear capabilities are more important than conventional capabilities. In other words, one must have an intelligent, sober-minded counterpart with whom to deal. At that point in my political career, my partner was Kennedy, the head of the mightiest capitalist country in the world. I believe he was a man who understood the situation correctly and who genuinely did not want war. He realized that the time had passed when such disputes could be decided by force. Kennedy was also someone we could trust. When he gave us public assurances that the US would not organize an invasion of Cuba, either on its own or through its allies, we trusted him. To resolve a crisis, both leaders must be sober-minded and trustworthy. Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, *Khrushchev Remembers: Brown and Little, The United States and we would have mutually exterminated each other and destroyed our economies. Even rational world leaders can destroy each other in nuclear war. Direct communication between adversaries is necessary during a crisis. Statesman, , edited by Sergey Khrushchev University Park: Penn State University, Yes, we could, but, comrades, let me put it the following way: Having lost in a nuclear stand-off, do not try to recoup your losses: But it could be like a fairy tale when the two met a goat on the bar over an abyss. In international crises, both sides need to concede to resolve a crisis, especially if alternative is a destructive, nuclear war.*

Chapter 5 : Nikita Khrushchev - Wikipedia

Book by Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, Strobe Talbott (Little, Brown), p. , 80 Copy quote I worked at a factory owned by Germans, at coal pits owned by Frenchmen, and at a chemical plant owned by Belgians.

Eventually he entered the inner circle of Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin , who by that time had consolidated control over the country and instituted a bloody purge of perceived enemies. Millions of people were killed or imprisoned in Gulag labor camps, and millions more died in famines brought on by the forced collectivization of agriculture. After the war, he helped to rebuild the devastated countryside while simultaneously stifling Ukrainian nationalist dissent. By the time Stalin died in March , Khrushchev had positioned himself as a possible successor. At first, Khrushchev and other high-ranking officials ruled through a form of collective leadership. But in he organized the ouster of Premier Georgi Malenkov and replaced him with an ally, Nikolai Bulganin. Khrushchev foiled a Malenkov-led coup attempt in June and took over the premiership the following March. Khrushchev Begins the De-Stalinization Process Once a loyal Stalinist, Khrushchev gave a long speech in February that criticized Stalin for arresting and deporting opponents, for elevating himself above the party and for incompetent wartime leadership, among other things. This withering, albeit incomplete, indictment of Stalin was supposed to remain secret. By that June, however, the U. State Department had published the complete text. The Polish revolt was resolved fairly peacefully, but the Hungarian revolt was violently suppressed with troops and tanks. In all, at least 2, Hungarians were killed in late , and about 13, were wounded. Many more fled to the West, and others were arrested or deported. On the domestic front, Khrushchev workedâ€”not always successfullyâ€”to increase agricultural production and raise living standards. Two years later, a Soviet rocket hit the moon, and in Soviet astronaut Yuri A. Gagarin became the first man in space. A fervent believer in communism, he nonetheless preferred peaceful coexistence with capitalist countries. Unlike Stalin, he even visited the United States. Relations between the two superpowers deteriorated somewhat in when the Soviets shot down an American U-2 spy plane deep inside their territory. The following year, Khrushchev approved the construction of the Berlin Wall in order to stop East Germans from fleeing to capitalist West Germany. Cold War tensions reached a high point in October when the United States discovered Soviet nuclear missiles stationed in Cuba. The world appeared to be on the brink of nuclear conflict, but, after a day standoff, Khrushchev agreed to remove the weapons. Kennedy , who one year earlier had authorized the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, publicly consented not to attack Cuba. Kennedy also privately agreed to take American nuclear weapons out of Turkey. In October Khrushchev was called back from a vacation in Pitsunda, Georgia , and forced to resign as both premier and head of the Communist Party. Khrushchev wrote his memoirs and quietly lived out the remainder of his days before dying of a heart attack in September. Nonetheless, his spirit of reform lived on during the perestroika era of the s.

Chapter 6 : Shoe-banging incident - Wikipedia

Nikita Khrushchev: Nikita Khrushchev, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union () and premier of the Soviet Union () whose policy of de-Stalinization had widespread repercussions throughout the communist world.

At the same time, millions of soldiers and officers had seen Europe after World War II, and had become aware of different ways of life which existed outside the Soviet Union. Khrushchev and Zhukov needed one another to eliminate their mutual enemies in the Soviet political elite. Soon Khrushchev ordered the release of millions of political prisoners from the Gulag camps. Brezhnev in return helped Khrushchev by tipping the balance of power during several critical confrontations with the conservative hard-liners, including the ouster of pro-Stalinists headed by Molotov and Malenkov. Khrushchev denounced Stalin in his speech *On the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences*, delivered at the closed session of the 20th Party Congress, behind closed doors, after midnight on 25 February. Issues and tensions[edit] Main article: The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 was suppressed by a massive invasion of Soviet tanks and Red Army troops in Budapest. The street fighting against the invading Red Army caused thousands of casualties among Hungarian civilians and militia, as well as hundreds of the Soviet military personnel killed. The attack by the Soviet Red Army also caused massive emigration from Hungary, as hundreds of thousands of Hungarians had fled as refugees. Such democratic changes in the internal life of Poland were also perceived with fear and anger in Moscow, where the rulers did not want to lose control, fearing the political threat to Soviet security and power in Eastern Europe. Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, Georgy Malenkov and joined by Dmitri Shepilov [17] at the last minute after Kaganovich convinced him the group had a majority, attempted to depose Khrushchev as First Secretary of the Party in May. Khrushchev was saved by several strong appearances in his support-especially powerful was support from both Zhukov and Mikoyan. His reform of administrative organization caused him more problems. Some of the new people who came into the Soviet hierarchy, like Mikhail Gorbachev were younger, better educated and more independent thinkers. The idea was met with much criticism with communist hardliners, they claimed that the minimum wage was so small, that most people were still underpaid in reality. The next step was a contemplated financial reform. However, Khrushchev stopped short of real monetary reform, when he ordered the replacement of old money bearing portraits of Stalin, and made a simple redenomination of the ruble. In 1959, Khrushchev finalized his battle against Stalin: Some classical musicians, filmmakers and ballet stars were allowed to make appearances outside the Soviet Union in order to better represent its culture and society to the world. The event was made pompous in the Soviet style: Moscow hosted large sports teams and groups of fans in national costumes who came from all Union republics. Khrushchev used the event to accentuate his new political and social goals, and to show himself as a new leader who was completely different from Stalin. It was the first World Festival of Youth and Students held in the Soviet Union, which was opening its doors for the first time to the world. The festival attracted 34,000 people from 100 countries. The winner was American pianist Van Cliburn, who gave sensational performances of Russian music. Khrushchev personally approved giving the top award to the American musician. Some previously banned writers and composers, such as Anna Akhmatova and Mikhail Zoshchenko, among others, were brought back to public life, as the official Soviet censorship policies had changed. Books by some internationally recognized authors, such as Ernest Hemingway, were published in millions of copies to satisfy the interest of readers in the USSR. During this time of liberalization, Russian composers, performers, and listeners of music experienced a newfound openness in musical expression which led to the foundation of an unofficial music scene from the mid 1950s to the 1960s. Following the emergence of some unconventional, avant-garde music as a result of his reforms, on 8 March 1962, Khrushchev delivered a speech which began to reverse some of his de-Stalinization reforms. In his speech, he stated: The composers of this time, for example, were able to access scores by composers such as Arnold Schoenberg and Pierre Boulez, gaining inspiration from and imitating previously concealed musical scores. The second group wrote "unofficial", "left", "avant-garde", or "underground" music, marked by a general state of opposition against the Soviet Union. Although both groups are widely considered to be interdependent, many regard the unofficial music scene as more independent and

politically influential than the former in the context of the Thaw. Rather, the music was considered unofficial within a context that counteracted, contradicted, and redefined the socialist realist requirements from within their official means and spaces. The first phase of unofficial music was marked by performances of "escapist" pieces. Additionally, pieces developed during this phase of unofficial music allowed the listeners the ability to escape the familiar sounds that Soviet officials officially sanctioned. The Thaw allowed these composers the freedom to access old and new scores, especially those originating in the Western avant-garde. Socialist realist music was widely considered "boring", and the unofficial concerts that the young composers presented allowed the listeners "a means of circumventing, reinterpreting, and undercutting the dominant socialist realist aesthetic codes". While a number of participants in unofficial concerts "claimed them to be a liberating activity, connoting resistance, opposition, or protest of some sort", [29] some critics claim that rather than taking an active role in opposing Soviet power, composers of unofficial music simply "withdrew" from the demands of the socialist realist music and chose to ignore the norms of the system. Regardless of the intentions of the composers, the effect of their music on audiences throughout the Soviet Union and abroad "helped audiences imagine alternative possibilities to those suggested by Soviet authorities, principally through the ubiquitous stylistic tropes of socialist realism". As a result of this, a great deal of this unofficial music remains undocumented. Consequently, much of what we know now about unofficial music in the Thaw can be sourced only through interviews with those composers, performers, and listeners who witnessed the unofficial music scene during the Thaw. With the exception of the arch Stalinist and anti-Titoist Albania, Romania was the only country where intellectuals avoided an open clash with the regime, influenced partly by the lack of any earlier revolt in post-war Romania that would have forced the regime to make concessions. Khrushchev had created the theory of peaceful existence in an attempt to reduce hostility between the two superpowers. This spirit of co-operation was severely damaged by the U-2 incident. Then Khrushchev approved the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961. At that time, the Soviet and international media were making two completely opposite pictures of reality, while the world was at the brink of a nuclear war. The 60s generation actually started in the 1950s, with their uncensored poetry, songs and books publications. Many new social trends stemmed from that festival. Many Russian women became involved in love affairs with men visiting from all over the world, what resulted in the so-called "inter-baby boom" in Moscow and Leningrad. The festival also brought new styles and fashions that caused further spread of youth subculture called "stilyagi". The festival also "revolutionized" the underground currency trade and boosted the black market. Their poetry and songs broadened the public consciousness of the Soviet people and pushed guitars and tape recorders to masses, so the Soviet people became exposed to independent channels of information and public mentality was eventually updated in many ways. Khrushchev finally liberated millions of peasants; by his order the Soviet government gave them identifications, passports, and thus allowed them to move out of poor villages to big cities. Massive housing construction, known as khrushchevkas, were undertaken during the 1950s and 1960s. Millions of cheap and basic residential blocks of low-end flats were built all over the Soviet Union to accommodate the largest migration ever in the Soviet history, when masses of landless peasants moved to Soviet cities. The move caused a dramatic change of the demographic picture in the USSR, and eventually finalized the decay of peasantry in Russia. The latent goal of the Americans was to get the Soviet Union to reduce production of heavy industry. If the Soviet Union started putting their resources towards producing consumer goods, it would also mean a reduction of war materials. An estimated number of over twenty million Soviet citizens viewed the twenty-three U-2 flights. The "Khrushchev regime had promised abundance to secure its legitimacy. American sociologist David Riesman coined the term "Operation Abundance" also known as the "Nylon War" which predicted "Russian people would not long tolerate masters who gave them tanks and spies instead of vacuum cleaners and beauty parlors. These items were specifically targeted at women in the Soviet Union with the idea that they relieved women of their domestic burden. Additionally an interest in changing the western image of a dowdy Russian woman led to the cultural acceptance of beauty products. The modern Russian woman wanted the clothing, cosmetics, and hairstyles available to Western women. Under the Thaw, beauty shops selling cosmetics and perfume, which had previously only been available to royalty [clarification needed], became available for women. In response to American jazz

Khrushchev stated: I used to think it was static when I heard it on the radio. Now, it was not enough for the consumer goods to be made more available; quality of consumer goods needed to be raised as well. Advertising controlled sale quotas by increasing the desirability of surplus sub-standard goods. Khrushchev stated that it was important "not only to provide people with good homes, but also to teach them to live correctly. Soviet rhetoric exemplified a shift in emphasis from heavy industry to the importance of consumer goods and housing. The prior Soviet ideology disdained conceptions of the traditional family, especially under Stalin, who created the vision of a large, collective family under his paternal leadership. The new emphasis on private housing created hope that the Thaw-era private realm would provide an escape from the intensities of public life and the eye of the government. Recognizing the necessity of rebuilding the family in the postwar years, Khrushchev enacted policies that attempted to reestablish a more conventional domestic realm, moving away from the policies of his predecessors, and most of these were aimed at women. The prior abolition of private homes and the individual kitchen attempted to move away from the domestic regime that imprisoned women. Instead, the government tried to implement public dining, socialized housework, and collective childcare. These programs that fulfilled the original tenets of Marxism were widely resisted by traditionally minded women. Vice-President Richard Nixon declared the superiority of the capitalist system while standing in front of an example of a modern American kitchen. While affirming his dedication to increasing the living standard, Khrushchev associated the transition to communism with abundance and prosperity. Khrushchev spoke of a commitment to increasing production of consumer goods, specifically household goods and appliances that would decrease the intensity of housework. The kitchen was defined as a "workshop" that relied on the "correct organization of labour" to be most efficient. Despite the increasing demands of housework, women were expected to maintain jobs outside the home in order to sustain the national economy as well as fulfill the ideals of a Soviet well-rounded individual. This literature emphasized the virtues of simplicity and efficiency. Providing fully fitted kitchens were too expensive and time-consuming to be realized in the mass housing project. Khrushchev promoted a culture of increased consumption and publicly announced that the per capita consumption of the Soviet Union would exceed that of the United States. Brezhnev began his career as the General Secretary with the Sinyavsky-Daniel trial in , [17] which showed the establishment of an authoritarian ideology. After that, Brezhnev approved the invasion of Czechoslovakia in and ended with the Soviet-Afghan War which continued after his death; he installed an authoritarian regime that lasted throughout his life and the lives of his two successors, Yuri Andropov and Konstantin Chernenko. Beria eliminated by Zhukov. Khrushchev and Malenkov became leaders of the Soviet Communist Party. Khrushchev visited Beijing, China, met Mao Zedong. Started rehabilitation and release of Soviet political prisoners. Allowed uncensored public performances of poets and songwriters in the Soviet Union. Khrushchev met with US President Eisenhower. Khrushchev reconciled with Tito. Zhukov appointed Minister of Defence. Brezhnev appointed to run Virgin Lands Campaign. Khrushchev denounced Stalin in his Secret Speech.

Chapter 7 : TOP 25 QUOTES BY NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV (of 84) | A-Z Quotes

Nikita Khrushchev is on Facebook. Join Facebook to connect with Nikita Khrushchev and others you may know. Facebook gives people the power to share and.

Opened to the page showing a crowd awaiting arrival of his train at Czestochowa. Face to Face with America; the Story of N. A translation of Litsom k litsu S Amerikoi. Opened to a double-page photograph of a crowd showing "how glad they are to welcome the head of the Soviet Government and how they share his desire for friendship between the two great countries. Opened to verso of title-page, which has been autographed by the twelve contributors: Signed etching of men drinking at a bar. Typographic print reproduced by Advertising Service Company, Inc. Opened to a photograph of him exchanging gifts with King Mohammed Zakhir. This was accompanied by a letter not displayed dated Vienna, June 18, In it Slinsky describes himself as an old-age pensioner and amateur artist; expresses the hope that Nikita Khrushchev will enjoy having this picture of the hotel where Khrushchev would stay while visiting Austria ; and concludes with the remark that he had been in Russian captivity and loves the Russian people. Opened to a pair of photographs taken at a state banquet. Opened to a photograph of a fashion show staged for her. Opened to the photograph showing their arrival. The inscription states that this is being presented to Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna, July 2, , in gratitude for having been liberated by the Soviet army from the Auschwitz concentration camp on January 27, Opened to facing pages that show him and a member of his entourage playing shuffleboard. Premier Khrushchev with his shoe before him at U. He waved and banged with it. Sergei Khrushchev subsequently learned that his father had sent a bodyguard to buy a pair of American shoes more appropriate for the unexpectedly warm weather. This book is about public speaking, not the shoe, which is mentioned only briefly on p. The title itself, however, is indicative of the extent to which the incident at the United Nations four decades ago still resonates in the collective American consciousness. Photograph of Nikita Khrushchev, his son Sergei, and grandson Nikita, c. The Eleanor Roosevelt We Remember. Hill and Wang, Walter Ulbricht and fifty working women in East Berlin, July 3, Opened to facing pages that show Mrs. Khrushchev giving a speech, an excerpt from which is quoted in German. Opened to a page showing him seated on deck.

Nikita Khrushchev's shoe-banging incident occurred during the 22nd Plenary Meeting of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York in During the session on 12 October, Khrushchev pounded his shoe on his delegate-desk in protest at a speech by Philippine delegate Lorenzo Sumulong.

After a village education, Khrushchev went with his family to Yuzovka later named Stalino, now Donetsk, Ukraine, a mining and industrial centre in the Donets Basin, where he began work as a pipe fitter at age 16. Because of his factory employment, he was not conscripted in the tsarist army during World War I. In January 1919 Khrushchev joined the Red Army and served as a junior political commissar, ultimately in the campaigns against the Whites and invading Polish armies in 1919. Soon after he was demobilized, his wife, Galina, died during a famine. He became a student political leader and was appointed secretary of the Communist Party Committee at the school. There he married his second wife, Nina Petrovna, a schoolteacher, in 1921. Political career under Stalin In Khrushchev went into full-time party work as party secretary of the Petrovsko-Mariinsk district of Yuzovka. He distinguished himself by his hard work and knowledge of mine and factory conditions. For the next four years—in Yuzovka, then in Kharkov now Kharkiv and Kiev—Khrushchev was active as a party organizer. In 1925 he received permission to go to Moscow to study metallurgy at the Stalin Industrial Academy. In 1926 he went back to full-time party work in Moscow. By then he had become second secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee. During the early 1930s Khrushchev consolidated his hold on the Moscow party cadres. He supervised the completion of the Moscow subway, for which he received the Order of Lenin in 1931. That year he became first secretary of the Moscow city and regional party organization—in effect, the governor of Moscow. Khrushchev was a zealous supporter of Stalin in those years and participated in the purges of party leadership. He was one of only three provincial secretaries who survived the mass executions of the Great Purge of the 1930s. A year later Khrushchev was made a candidate member of the Politburo and sent to Kiev as first secretary of the Ukrainian party organization. In 1939 he was made a full member of the Politburo. His principal objective was to liquidate both the Polish and Ukrainian nationalist movements, as well as to restore the Communist Party organization in Ukraine, which had been shattered in the Great Purge. This work was disrupted by the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941. Thereafter he was attached to the Soviet army with the rank of lieutenant general; his principal task was to stimulate the resistance of the civilian population and maintain liaison with Stalin and other members of the Politburo. He was political adviser to Marshal Andrey I. Vatutin during the huge tank battle at Kursk. After the liberation of Ukraine in 1944, Khrushchev reassumed control of Ukraine as first secretary of the Ukrainian party organization. He worked to restore the civil administration and to bring that devastated country back to a subsistence level. During this period Khrushchev gained a firsthand acquaintance with the problems of Soviet agricultural scarcity and planning. His innovations were rejected in 1946, however, when responsibility for agriculture was transferred to Georgy M. Khrushchev soon gained the decisive margin by his control of the party machinery. In September 1953 he replaced Malenkov as first secretary and in 1955 removed Malenkov from the premiership in favour of his handpicked nominee, Marshal Nikolay A. Bulganin. Significantly, by 1956 Khrushchev had been able to reform the Stalinist security apparatus by subordinating it to the top party leadership. Later, in trips to Geneva, Afghanistan, and India, he began to exhibit a brash, extroverted personal diplomacy that was to become his trademark. Although his attacks on world capitalism were virulent and primitive, his outgoing personality and peasant humour were in sharp contrast to the image earlier Soviet public figures had cultivated. Bulganin, and Igor V. Kurchatov aboard a Soviet ship, Portsmouth, England, 1959. Nonetheless, by smashing the repressive icon of Stalinism and the mentality of terror that had been imposed on the general population, Khrushchev inspired a new intellectual ferment and widespread hopes for greater freedom, particularly among students and intellectuals. Inevitably, the de-Stalinization movement had repercussions in the communist countries of eastern Europe. Poland revolted against its government in October 1956. Hungary followed shortly afterward. Aside from this sanguinary exception, Khrushchev allowed a considerable amount of freedom to the European communist parties. The stresses in eastern Europe helped crystallize opposition to Khrushchev within the Soviet Communist Party. In

June he was almost overthrown from his position, and, although a vote in the Presidium i. Molotov , and others, who were labeled members of the antiparty group. A few months later, in October, he dismissed Marshal Georgy Zhukov from his post as minister of defense. In March Khrushchev assumed the premiership of the Soviet Union. With several million political prisoners newly released from the infamous labour camps of the Gulag , the domestic political atmosphere became freer. In his rough way, Khrushchev was a populist. In foreign affairs, he widely asserted his doctrine of peaceful coexistence with the noncommunist world, which he had first enunciated in a public speech at the 20th Party Congress. Eisenhower , brought Soviet-American relations to a new high. Notwithstanding these hopeful developments, Khrushchev as a diplomat remained irascible and blunt. During a meeting with U. Later that year, at the United Nations , he reacted to a comparison between Soviet control of eastern Europe and Western imperialism by banging his shoe on a desk or perhaps just brandishing it menacingly, as some witnesses attested. In his blustering Vienna conference with the new U. Kennedy , led to no agreement on the pressing German question; the Berlin Wall was built shortly thereafter. Khrushchev, Nikita; Nixon, Richard M.: In Khrushchev secretly attempted to base Soviet medium-range missiles in Cuba , but these efforts were detected by the United States. See Cuban missile crisis. The Soviet Union was criticized by the Chinese communists for this settlement. The Sino-Soviet split , which began in , reached the stage of public denunciations in . Meanwhile, for the first time, Soviet tourists were permitted to go overseas, and Khrushchev often seemed amenable to widening exchanges with both socialist and capitalist countries. His often high-handed methods of leadership and his attempted decentralization of the party structure antagonized many of those who had supported his rise to power. By this time, four decades after the Revolution, the Communist Party had solidified into the so-called nomenklaturaâ€”a 10 million-strong elite of bureaucrats , managers, and technicians intent on guarding their power and prerogatives. An optimist, he based many plans on the bumper crops in and , which fueled his repeated promises to overtake the United States in agricultural as well as in industrial production. He opened up more than 70 million acres of virgin land in Siberia and sent thousands of labourers to till them; but his plan was unsuccessful, and the Soviet Union soon again had to import wheat from Canada and the United States. He was mentioned in the Soviet press occasionally and appeared in public only to vote in Soviet elections. The one break in this ordered obscurity came in with the publication of his memoirs in the United States and Europe, although not in the Soviet Union. This was the first installment of a large body of personal reminiscence that he dictated in secret during his retirement. Almost 48 hours elapsed after his death before it was announced to the Soviet public. He was denied a state funeral and interment in the Kremlin wall, although he was allowed a quiet burial at Novodevichy Convent Cemetery in Moscow. Legacy For the Soviet Union and indeed for the entire world communist movement, Nikita Khrushchev was the great catalyst of political and social change. In his seven years of power as first secretary and premier, he broke both the fact and the tradition of the Stalin dictatorship and established a basis for liberalizing tendencies within Soviet communism. Khrushchev was a thoroughgoing political pragmatist who had learned his Marxism by rote, but he never hesitated to adapt his beliefs to the political urgencies of the moment. His experience with international realities confirmed him in his doctrine of peaceful coexistence with the noncommunist worldâ€”in itself a drastic break with established Soviet communist teaching. He publicly recognized the limitations as well as the power of nuclear weapons, and his decision to negotiate with the United States for some form of nuclear-testing control was of vast importance. By the time he was removed from office, he had set up guidelines for and limitations to Soviet policy that his successors were hard put to alter. The cautious handling of his death announcement reflected his increasing popularity in his last years, both in the Soviet Union and the outside world, as many contrasted his consistent, if occasionally stormy, peaceful coexistence diplomacy with the more restricted, conservative , and quietly repressive policy of his successor, Leonid Brezhnev. Gorbachev, Aleksandr Yakovlev, and other leading figures of this twilight period of Soviet communism developed their reformist outlook during the post-Stalin thaw, as did those more-radical reformers, led by Boris Yeltsin , who came to power in Russia after the collapse of communism in

Chapter 9 : Nikita Khrushchev - HISTORY

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There he demonstratively, in a theatrical manner, brushed Sumulong aside, with an upward motion of his right arm—without physically touching him—and began a lengthy denunciation of Sumulong, branding him among other things as "a jerk, a stooge, and a lackey", and a " toady of American imperialism " [14] and demanded Assembly President Frederick Boland Ireland call Sumulong to order. Boland did caution Sumulong to "avoid wandering out into an argument which is certain to provoke further interventions", but permitted him to continue speaking and sent Khrushchev back to his seat. According to some sources, Khrushchev pounded his fists on his desk in protest as Sumulong continued to speak, and at one point picked up his shoe and banged the desk with it. Khrushchev first banged the shoe then went to the rostrum to protest. Mezincescu gave his own angry denunciation of Sumulong and then turned his anger on Boland, managing to provoke, insult and ignore the Assembly President to such an extent that his microphone was eventually shut off, prompting a chorus of shouts and jeers from the Eastern Bloc delegations. The chaotic scene finally ended when Boland, crimson-faced with frustration, abruptly declared the meeting adjourned and slammed his gavel down so hard he broke it, sending the head flying. Subsequent commentary[edit] Khrushchev was reported to be delighted with his performance, but other members of Communist delegations to the UN were embarrassed or displeased. Khrushchev brandishes his shoe at the United Nations and hammers the table with it, no colonized individual, no representative of the underdeveloped countries laughs. Khrushchev is showing the colonized countries who are watching, is that he, the missile-wielding muzhik is treating these wretched capitalists the way they deserve. A representative of Spain took the floor to reply and, after his speech, the delegates from Socialist countries made a lot of noise in protest. I took off my shoe and pounded it on desk so that our protest would be louder. The Times reported that Khrushchev launched an "angry tirade" against Franco on 1 October. Khrushcheva writes that, after years of embarrassed silence, her family explained their recollection of the event. According to Nina, Khrushchev was wearing new and tight shoes, so he took them off while sitting. He started pounding the table with his fist during his angry response, and his watch fell off. When he was picking it up, his discarded shoes caught his eye and he took the opportunity to pick one up and pound the desk with it. She also mentions that many versions of the incident have been in circulation, with various dates and occasions. There was little space under the desk, and the Soviet leader, being somewhat overweight, could not reach his feet. The UN staffer then retrieved the shoe, wrapped it in a napkin, and passed it back to Khrushchev, who was unable to put it back on and had to leave it on the floor next to his desk; the same staffer also confirmed that she saw him later bang the shoe on the desk, thus functionally confirming the reports by Nina Khrushcheva and Viktor Sukhodrev. Among them were 2, pairs of good low shoes, and one of them might have found its way to Khrushchev.