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The Cuban Missile Crisis
Committee: Crisis Committee
EXCOMM
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History and Background: Events that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis

At the end of World War II, the Soviet Union and USA and their respective allies broke into political rivalry. The Yalta conference of 1945 prompted this hostility that would be later known as the Cold War. Winston Churchill, after the conference, established Britain's power over certain territories in Europe. President Roosevelt was against another conflict and Stalin had continued on to expand communism to near nations, turning them into puppet states under the USSR. The Iron Curtain, which was a border construction by the USSR, was leading the Mutual Economic Assistance with the Warsaw Pact and the US dominated the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The end of WWII left eastern Europe open to Soviet Communism and the west was consumed by the United States. The reason why the cold war didn't bring a bigger destruction was due to the international treaties signed. The UN even though established by the US was unbiased and held a middle ground mainly providing the UN peacekeeping forces, funding and political influences. The rest of the world wished to exclude themselves from this conflict between the USSR and the United States but as time progressed, they were forced to choose sides. At this point in time, the world was on the brink of another international war. To assert their dominance, both the countries split up their territories and fought indirectly against each other. This wasn't considered a war between the two but a disagreement between the two ideologies. These feuds are known as the proxy war.



An example of the proxy war would be the Korean War of the 1950s. The start of the Korean War can be dated back to the 1910s when Korea was still under Japanese colonization. The bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima led Japan to surrender in 1950, liberating Korea. However, the Soviet Union held the north side of Korea and the US supported the south. While Korea was under colonization, two governmental bodies arose, wanting to rule Korea. As a solution, Korea was split into two, the border being known as the 38th Parallel. They were given their "sides", the north was supported by Soviet Russia and China and later on went to invade the South. The UN council saw this act as an attempt of aggressive takeover. After the UN order of ceasefire was not maintained, UN forces were sent and they consisted mostly of American soldiers, making it apparent that it was an "American force"

Another proxy war fought between the Soviet Union and the US was the Vietnam War. After Vietnam was freed from colonization, a similar situation arose with the north being led by Russia, China and other allies. The south was supported by the US and other capitalist countries. The cold war was recognized by the whole world, that didn't stop the tension from growing further. The proxy wars furthered the tension and led to the Cuban Missile Crisis. The bay of pigs operation was the catalyst of the Cuban Missile crisis. From 1952 to 1959, the Cuban Revolution helped overthrow Fulgencio Batista who was quite on par with US diplomacy. His overthrowing is what piqued the US's interest back into Cuba. Batista was succeeded by

Fidel Castro. Castro soon after taking power cut ties with the US and began a relationship with the USSR. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was the current president, funded an operation held by the CIA to solve this. The main problem was that Castro didn't want Cuba to be a puppet state for the US. The solution was to get rid of Castro. The CIA collaborated with an anti-Castro rebel group called Brigade 2506. This operation was approved at the time there was another president already underway. The CIA was mostly authorized by Richard Nixon, the vice president at the time. On April 17 1961, the invasion started but after the battle against the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, the operation was dropped as a whole.

This conference took place on 16 Oct, 1962.

The Cuban Missile Crisis, EXCOMM and Member list

In 1962, Cuba was armed to battle against America. This decision wasn't Castro's alone, but Nikita Khrushchev's, who was a premier of the Soviet Union, as well. There was one reason as to why Nikita wanted to place missiles in Cuba. Firstly, because there were PGM- 19 missiles in Turkey and Italy that were in range of Moscow. America was holding this above the USSR and the missiles also controlled the western European region. Russia decided to carefully place the missiles near the US as these missiles would be enough for the US to retreat their weaponry from Turkey and Italy ultimately building pressure on the US. The weaponry that was placed in the USSR were good for capitalist puppet states but not powerful enough to hit the US from Russian soil. The dew ICBMs bombs that the USSR did possess were not reliable, it was not known if any of these bombs would hit or cause a lot of damages which would be wasteful of the resources. Furthermore, the American ICBMs would hit Russia and it wasn't a risk worth taking. Until now and hence, Khrushchev took the opportunity to use nations like Cuba, that were close to the US, to instill fear. This also provided Cuba with some power but it gave the Soviet Union what they were looking for, a puppet state. To deal with this, President John F Kennedy brought together his closest advisors and made a team called EXCOMM. EXCOMM stands for the Executive Committee which was a panel made by John F Kennedy in 1962. The president needed a group of specialists in different governmental bodies to come together and deal with the growing threat of communism in the East. The committee was first brought in when the Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba after the talks between Fidel Castro and Nikita Khrushchev held negotiations. Now as an EXCOMM member, it is the committee's responsibility to come up with the best solution for this hanging threat and to respond to the missiles placed in Cuba, coming up with the most diplomatic resolution.

Members of EXCOMM:

1. Noé: Maxwell Taylor (Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff)	2. William : Douglas Dillon (Secretary of Treasury)	3. Dylajn : Dean Rusk (Secretary of State)
4. Carin : Robert Mcnamara (Secretary of Defense)	5. Viggo : Robert Mcnamara (Secretary of Defense)	6. Lowe : Bundy McGeorge (Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs)
7. Älmhult 1: Paul Nitze (Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs)	8. Älmhult 2: Theodore Sorenson (Special Council representative)	9. Malmö 1 : John McCone (Director of Central Intelligence Agency)

Possible Solution

As a member of the EXCOMM, the delegate must find a solution to the problem and come to some sort of agreement which leads the US out of the overbearing threat which are the missiles placed in Cuba. Delegates can offer any possible solutions but if it is not reached, these solutions could be used. Delegates could try and offer some sort of financial motivation to Cuba, expressing trade or other financial incentives that might lead Cuba to switch sides. Although, this is a gamble. Since Cuba is already loyal to the Soviet Union, it would be very difficult to establish any relations without the USSR knowing. This solution might work but it also might backfire, fueling the tension between Russia and America. This would require the delegates to provide their terms that the US will negotiate with Cuba, Another solution would be to approach the Soviet Union in a diplomatic situation, possibly inviting the UN as a middle man. Striking a deal with the Soviet Union would be a great solution as it is what happened. The US could retreat their missiles and the Soviet Union could do the same. The delegates will need a resolution paper explaining negotiation terms with the Soviet Union. This would offer the most peaceful solution. Another way the delegates could go would be to host another mission like Bay of the pigs. This would require the delegates to draw up another official authorization with information on how the mission would be held.



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