H-UNSG

DENMUN'26

#PEACE AT HOME PEACE IN THE WORLD

Letter from Under-Secretary General

Most Esteemed Delegates,

It is a great honor for me to welcome you all to DENMUN'26 and to the HUNSC committee. I am Duru Bıyıklıoğlu, a 10th grader in Istanbul Anatolian High School. It is my utmost pleasure to serve you as the Under Secretary General of HUNSC (Historical United Nations Security Council).

In this simulation of HUNSC, you will be recreating a prominent world-wide known crisis: Cuban Missile Crisis. Over these 2 days, you will be taking actions, debating upon various topics and discussing the best way to reach a consensus. However, what is more crucial is that this simulation of HUNSC will not remain just as a "committee" in your minds, but as a place where you made lots of friends, elevated your English level, learned way more information regarding global policies and international relations and last but not least, created lasting memories.

Me and my chairboard members, Elif Naz and Efe, have worked with strong dedication to form the best possible HUNSC procedure and flow. Our committee will pursue a semi-crisis procedure in which you will have to come up with brilliant motions while taking major actions with your directives. If you hadn't been to a crisis committee before there is no need to fret as we will give you workshops regarding the procedure. We also tried to compose this study guide as explanatory and comprehensible as we could. It is substantially significant that you read the whole study guide in order to thoroughly comprehend the agenda and to make further research accordingly. Should you have any questions regarding anything related to the agenda and the procedure, please do not hesitate to contact me through e-mail (you can see my mail address below). Do not forget to bring your plane-crashing arguments, brain-racking motions and of course your luminous energy. I am more than disposed and excited to meet you all and looking forward to seeing you in our sessions.

Best and Kindest Regards,
Duru Bıyıklıoğlu

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1. Introduction to the Committee (H-UNSC)

UNSC, known as the United Nations Security Council, was established in 1945 after World War II. It was tasked to maintain international peace and security. The council has 15 members with 5 permanent members. The permanent members were all allies in World War II: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. The five permanent members were the victorious great powers in World War II who indeed hold the veto power. UNSC is committed to advocating meaningful reforms that enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of the UNSC. Their primary goals are: Expanding Membership and Representation, Promoting Democratic Governance, Enhancing Accountability and Transparency and Strengthening Global Peacekeeping Efforts.

H-UNSC is a semi-crisis committee. Instead of the current issues, the committee debates on past historical events as it is happening now. H-UNSC operates under crisis moments, directives and updates. Delegations represent their role as it was at that time, not in the present. This signifies that historical alliances and politics must be followed and hindsight isn't usable. The committee's decisions and actions shape how history plays out during the debate flow. What matters the most is to stay historically accurate, react quickly to sudden updates and understand the power dynamics of the agenda.

2. Introduction to the Agenda Item: Cuban Missile Crisis

The Cuban Missile Crisis, also known as the October Crisis in Cuba, was a direct and dangerous confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. For thirteen days, the world waited, hoping for a peaceful resolution to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Earlier that fall, the Soviet Union began to secretly deploy a nuclear strike force in Cuba, just 90 miles from the US. President Kennedy said the missiles would not be tolerated and insisted on their removal. Yet Khrusched refused. In a TV address on October 22, 1962, President Kennedy notified Americans about the presence of the missiles. He explained his decision about enacting a naval blockade around Cuba, making it clear that the US was prepared to use military force if necessary. The aim of this "quarantine" as he called it was to prevent the soviets from bringing more military supplies. This news made many people fear that the world was on the brink of nuclear war.

No one was sure how Khrushchev would respond to the naval blockade. Both of the leaders recognised the devastating possibility of a nuclear war. Both of the leaders publicly agreed to have a deal. This meant the Soviets would dismantle the weapon sites in exchange

for a pledge from the US promising not to invade Cuba. Another separate deal was also agreed upon. This was a secret for more than twenty five years, which is the US agreeing to remove its missiles from Turkiye. Both the Americans and soviets were sobered by the missile crisis. A “hot line” communication link was installed between Washington and Moscow the following year. This hotline was meant to be used for topics related to nuclear weapons. Having approached the brink of nuclear conflict, both superpowers began to reconsider the nuclear arms race and took the first steps in freeing themselves from a nuclear test ban treaty. For 13 suffering days the US and the Soviet Union stood on the brink of nuclear war. The Cold War was and the nuclear arms race was far from over, though. In fact, another legacy of the crisis was that it convinced the Soviets to increase their investment in an arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of reaching the U.S. from Soviet territory.

3. Key Terms and Definitions

crisis: an unexpected event that leads to a potentially dangerous situation affecting individuals, communities, or even the global environment. The term can take various forms, such as personal, economic, environmental, or public-health crises, each underscoring different contexts and implications.

nuclear: being or using the power produced when the nucleus of an atom is divided or joined to another nucleus

communism: an economic and political system that envisions a classless society through collective ownership of resources and centralized control over production and distribution.

socialism: a social and economic doctrine that calls for public rather than private ownership or control of property and natural resources. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or work in isolation but live in cooperation with one another.

capitalism: an economic system characterized by private ownership of production and competition in an open market, where profit is the primary motive. Unlike socialist or communist systems, capitalism emphasizes individual business initiatives and investments, with private investors, known as capitalists, playing a crucial role.

Cold War: the open yet restricted rivalry that developed after World War II between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies.

collective leadership: In communist and socialist theory, collective leadership is a shared distribution of power within an organizational structure. A single officer, such as the general

secretary or party chair, is supposed to be only primus inter pares on the relevant leadership body.

Bay of Pigs Invasion: The Bay of Pigs Invasion was a failed military landing operation on the southwestern coast of Cuba in April 1961 by the United States and the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF), consisting of Cuban exiles who opposed Fidel Castro's Cuban Revolution, clandestinely and directly financed by the U.S. government. The operation took place at the height of the Cold War, and its failure influenced relations between Cuba, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

Crisis of Berlin: a Cold War conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the status of the divided German city of Berlin. It culminated in the construction of the Berlin Wall in August 1961.

missile: a rocket-propelled weapon designed to deliver an explosive warhead with great accuracy at high speed.

veto: The UNSC veto power is the power of each of the five permanent members of the UNSC: China, France, Russia, the UK and the US. A veto is the official power or right to prohibit, block or reject a proposal, even if others approve it. It was agreed by the drafters that if any one of the five permanent members cast a negative vote in the Security Council, the resolution or decision would not be approved.

The Executive Committee of the National Security Council (EXCOMM): The Executive Committee of the National Security Council is a body of US state government officials that is convened to advise president john f kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962. EXCOMM was formally established by a national security action memorandum on October 22, 1962. It was made up of twelve full members in addition to the president. The meetings were held in the cabinet room of the White House's west wing and were being secretly recorded by a tape machine activated by Kennedy.

4. Timeline

Events of the Cuban Missile Crisis 1962

Monday, 14th of October 1962:

An American U2 spy plane discovered Soviet nuclear missiles on Cuba and missile launch sites were being constructed. The aircraft reveals several SS-4 nuclear missiles in Cuba.

Tuesday, 16th of October 1962:

President Kennedy was informed of missiles in Cuba. The crisis begins. Kennedy convenes his Executive Committee to consider America's options.
The options included: invasion of Cuba, blockade of Cuba in order to stop more deliveries from the USSR (Soviet Union), airstrikes against the bases or take no action. The Executive Committee of the National Security Council (ExComm) was divided; some wanted to attack while others wanted to negotiate.

Wednesday, 17th of October 1962:

An SS-5 IRBM site was the first one to be identified out of three that were detected in Cuba.

Thursday, 18th of October 1962:

President Kennedy meets with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrie Gromyko. Kennedy advises him that America will not tolerate Soviet missiles in Cuba. Andrie Gromyko denies that there isn't any Soviet weaponry in Cuba. On the same day, the US conducted Operation Dominic. An airdrop nuclear test happened over the Johnston Island area.

Friday, 19th of October 1962:

President Kennedy meets with the Secretary of Defence, Robert McNamara with the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They discuss military options.

Saturday, 20th of October 1962:

President Kennedy returns to Washington. To discuss the discovery of additional Soviet missiles in Cuba. The US carried out another nuclear test. The codename was CHECKMATE, a missile test over Johnston Island Area.

Sunday, 21st of October 1962:

President Kennedy decides upon a naval blockade of Cuba.

Monday, 22nd of October 1962:

President Kennedy's decision to block Cuba and American forces were put on high alert. Kennedy announces that there were Soviet missiles in Cuba on world television, with the USA blockading the island. U.S. military alert was set at DEFCON 3 and Castro mobilized all of Cuba's military forces. This is when the crisis becomes public and global. The whole world acknowledges that a nuclear war is possible.

Tuesday, 23rd of October 1962:

The OAS (Organisation of American States) states that they support the decision to quarantine Cuba. It is revealed from reconnaissance photos that Soviet missiles are ready for

launch. McNamara and Kennedy review and discuss options for confrontation. The issue was brought to the UN agenda. Discussion of diplomatic efforts at the UN and the vote by the OAS.

Wednesday, 24th of October 1962:

Soviet ships reach the quarantine line, yet receive radio orders from Moscow orders to hold their positions. Consideration of civil defence options is being planned for possible Soviet responses. President Kennedy concluded that if they invaded in the next ten days, the missile base crews in Cuba would have a possibility to fire at least some of the missiles at US targets. Detailed briefing happens with the reconnaissance photos from Cuba and a discussion of the need to disperse planes at Florida bases in the event of attacks by MIGs based in Cuba. McNamara points out that it's a very dangerous situation since ships approaching the quarantine line are being shadowed by a Soviet submarine.

Thursday, 25th of October 1962:

US Ambassador Adlai Stevenson confronts the Soviets at the UN, yet the Soviets refuse to answer. Soviet ships were moving towards the US naval blockade around Cuba. The US raises its military to DEFCON 2 to prepare for a possible confrontation.

Friday, 26th of October 1962:

Khrushchev sends Kennedy his first letter, stating that the Soviets may remove their missiles if Kennedy publicly guarantees the US will not invade Cuba. The CIA reports that the missile sites are continuing and accelerating. RFK has a secret meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin. They have an agreement after a phone call with the president that the removal of US missiles from Turkey is negotiable. Khrushchev receives a cable from Castro. Urging a nuclear first strike against the US. The US conducted another nuclear test with the name of BLUEGILL TRIPLE PRIME: a high altitude nuclear test on Thor IRBM over Johnston Island area.

Saturday, 27th of October 1962:

While a U-2 spy plane accidentally flies into Russia, another one is shot down over Cuba. Before a response could be made, EX-COMM receives a second letter from Khrushchev. In the letter, he states that a public promise should be made not to invade Cuba. With the US removing its missiles from Turkey. The US conducted another nuclear test with the codename CALAMITY. It was a hydrogen bomb, airdropped from a B-52, with the yield of approximately 800 kilotons, marking the most dangerous escalation of the crisis.

Sunday, 28th of October 1962:

Kennedy accepts the first letter. In a speech aired on Radio Moscow, Khrushchev announces the dismantling of Soviet missiles in Cuba. Robert Kennedy promised that the

USA would remove missiles from Turkey. Although this was banned from being announced to the public at the time. The crisis is now over.

Monday, 29th of October 1962:

President Kennedy orders US ships to remain on the quarantine line. He authorises continuation of low-level reconnaissance flights.

Wednesday, 21st of November 1962:

Over a month after the crisis, President Kennedy terminated the quarantine when Khrushchev agreed to several weeks of tense negotiations at the UN. Withdrawing Soviet IL-28 nuclear bombers from Cuba.

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5. Root Causes and Background

5.1 Cold War Ideological Divide

To understand why two nations nearly went to nuclear war over a Caribbean island, we must first understand what each side believed it was fighting for. For Washington, a communist Cuba just ninety miles from Florida represented both a direct security threat and evidence that Soviet influence was expanding into the Western Hemisphere. For Moscow, placing missiles in Cuba was a strategic response to U.S. nuclear deployments in Turkey and Italy and an attempt to redress the nuclear balance. Both sides framed their actions as defensive, a mutual perception that made the crisis especially volatile and difficult to resolve.

5.2 Cuba's Revolution and US-Cuba Relations

Prior to 1959, Cuba existed largely as an American economic satellite. US businesses controlled large and important portions of the island's sugar industry, infrastructure, and land, while Fulgencio Batista’s dictatorship maintained order in Washington's favor. When Fidel Castro eventually overthrew Batista in January 1959, the United States saw him as not a liberator, but a real threat. As Castro nationalized American-owned assets and businesses, Washington responded with trade embargoes and diplomatic isolation, ultimately severing relations entirely as it is in January 1961. Being pushed out of the Western orbit, Cuba instead turned to the Soviet Union, which was more than willing to welcome a socialist ally just ninety miles from American shores.

5.3 The Bay of Pigs and It’s Aftermath

The invasion took place in April 1961, when around 1,400 Cuban exiles trained by the CIA landed at the Bay of Pigs on the southern coast of Cuba. Their goal was simple: to remove Castro from power. This operation did not go as planned. At all. The Cuban exiles were expecting the people to rise up and support them. This never really happened. The air support that the Cuban exiles were counting on was stopped at the minute. The whole group of exiles was caught in just three days. President Kennedy was the one who decided to go with the plan that he got from Eisenhower, and he said publicly that he was to blame for what happened. But, nonetheless, the harm was already done. The Bay of Pigs operation showed Khrushchev that President Kennedy was just a young American who lacked the very much needed resolve and could be easily influenced. The Bay of Pigs operation also showed Castro that the United States would do anything in their hands to remove him from power. This made Castro believe that he needed protection from the military and that it was necessary for his government to be safe. The Bay of Pigs operation only fueled Castro's desire for military protection even more.

5.4 The Nuclear Balance & US Missiles in Europe

By 1962, the United States and the Soviet Union already had enough nuclear weapons to destroy one another many times over. This situation led to the idea of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD). It basically meant that if nuclear war broke out, both sides would be destroyed anyway. Because of that, these weapons were not really meant to be used, but to prevent war altogether. What is often dismissed and overlooked, however, is that this balance was far from equal. The United States held significant nuclear superiority, and had already stationed PGM-19 "Jupiter" intermediate range missiles in Turkey and Italy, pointed directly at Soviet territory with warning time measured in mere minutes. When Khrushchev moved to place Soviet missiles in Cuba, he really was not acting without precedent. He was, in his own framing, simply returning the favor

5.5 Berlin and the Kennedy-Khrushchev Relationship

By 1961, Berlin had become maybe the most volatile fault line in the Cold War. When the Soviet-backed East German government built the Berlin Wall in August of that year, Kennedy's restrained response only fueled Khrushchev's conviction that the young American president lacked the very much needed resolve. This impression had been sealed shut just months earlier at the Vienna Summit, where Khrushchev spent two days pressuring and lecturing Kennedy, an experience Kennedy privately described as the worst of his very life. Heading straight into 1962, Khrushchev believed he was dealing with a rather weak and hesitant opponent. That critical miscalculation was an important factor in his decision to place missiles in Cuba.

6. Substantial Incidents

6.1 Soviet Arms Deployment

In early 1962, Khrushchev decided to deploy Soviet nuclear missiles to Cuba. The operation, codenamed “Anadyr” after a town in far eastern Russia, was carried out in strict secrecy. Soviet soldiers were given cold-weather gear as an intentional misdirection, while shipments arrived under cover of complete darkness. What the United States initially dismissed as a defensive arms buildup was in reality a massive undertaking involving tens of thousands of troops, bombers, tactical nuclear weapons, and ballistic missile installations. Through the summer, American intelligence failed to understand the full scale of what was being constructed. By the time U-2 photographs confirmed the truth all the way in October, the Soviets were already dangerously close to operational readiness.

6.2 The U-2 Discovery and ExComm

On October 14, 1962, a Lockheed Martin U-2 “Dragon Lady” reconnaissance aircraft completed a routine overflight of western Cuba and returned with photographs that would change the world. Analysts confirmed what intelligence had failed to grasp all summer: Soviet ballistic missile installations were under active construction on Cuban soil. President Kennedy was briefed two days later and immediately formed what became known as ExComm, a secret advisory group of around fourteen senior officials tasked with finding a response. The committee was heavily divided. Some members argued for an immediate air strike, while others preferred a naval blockade. Only a few supported diplomacy on its own. For nearly a week, the discussions continued behind closed doors and were among the most important debates of the Cold War.

6.3 Kennedy’s Address and the Quarantine

On October 22, 1962, President Kennedy spoke to the American public in a televised address, making the crisis public. He confirmed that Soviet missile sites were present in Cuba and announced a naval “quarantine”. The term was chosen carefully to avoid calling it a “blockade”, which could be seen as an act of war under international law. The quarantine created a 500 mile exclusion zone around Cuba, within which any Soviet vessel would be intercepted and searched, regardless of authority or rank. Moscow responded by declaring the actions illegal and insisting its ships would not stop. With Soviet vessels already en route to Cuba, the world was in a huge crisis.

6.4 The Naval Standoff & Mediation Efforts

The days immediately following Kennedy's address were maybe the most dangerous of the entire crisis. Multiple Soviet ships were already steaming toward the quarantine line when the announcement was made. And for a time, they actually kept coming. On October 24, the Soviet ships stopped, and some turned back. This is when Dean Rusk made his famous remark: “We’re eyeball to eyeball, and I think the other fellow just blinked.” Around the same time, U Thant was urging both sides to avoid further escalation. His messages helped keep the communication going.

There was also a dangerous moment involving a Soviet submarine under pressure from US depth charges, where the decision to launch a nuclear torpedo came down to one officer. That event itself is pretty interesting, but I’ll spare you the details because I don’t want to make this longer than it already is. If you’re interested or hooked, search up “Soviet Submarine B-59” or “Vasily Arkhipov” (or just observe the bibliography where a link is included).

6.5 Khrushchev's Letters & the Diplomatic Back-Channel

On October 26, Khrushchev sent Kennedy a long and notably personal letter, offering to withdraw the missiles in exchange for a simple US non-invasion promise regarding Cuba. The following day, a second and far harder letter arrived, now demanding the removal of American PGM-19 “Jupiter” missiles from Turkey as an additional condition. Faced with two contradictory letters, ExComm employed what became known as the Trollope Ploy, responding only to the first letter and ignoring the second entirely. Behind the scenes, Robert Kennedy met secretly with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin and verbally confirmed that the Jupiter missiles would indeed be removed from Türkiye, but only in secret, and never as a formal part of any agreement. The crisis was resolved through a combination of public firmness and private settlement.

6.6 The Secret Deal & Resolution

The Cuban Missile Crisis came to an end through a public announcement rather than military action. On October 28, Khrushchev stated on Radio Moscow that Soviet missiles would be withdrawn from Cuba. From the outside, the agreement appeared to favor the United States, with the missiles removed in exchange for a US non-invasion pledge. However, behind the curtains, the Soviet Union had quietly secured the removal of PGM-19 “Jupiter” missiles from Turkey, a loss Washington would not officially acknowledge for decades to come. Fidel Castro, who had not been consulted in the final negotiations, was pretty furious and left with the impression that Moscow had used Cuba as a bargaining chip, discarding him when convenient (which, kind of, was the case). The world celebrated the end of the crisis, largely unaware that its resolution had depended as much on secret diplomacy as on public resolve

7. Sides, Major Parties Involved and Prominent Leaders

During the phase of the Cold War, there were 2 main sides that were leading the crisis: the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Each side had their own allies throughout the Missile Crisis. Prognosticatively, there were many supporting countries for each side however, the most crucial ones are listed. Below elucidated the countries involved in both sides and major leaders.

7.1 Side of USSR

The USSR’s allies in the Cuban Missile Crisis were Cuba, China and Eastern Block Countries/ Warsaw Pact Countries (Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany,

Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania). As the delegates of Poland and West Germany will be present in our committee, these among the Eastern Block countries were explained.

Cuba: The USA was intervening in the politics and internal affairs of Cuba due to their communist regime (Bay of Pigs Invasion). This perennial interference caused Cuba to call for assistance from the USSR, which was the greatest symbol of communism all over the world. Therefore, an alliance between the USSR and Cuba has occured against the USA. As a result, missiles of the USSR were deployed to certain air bases in Cuba in order to menace the USA and deter the United States from trying to overthrow Cuba's new communist government.

China: At that time, China was the other socialist-communist political power alongside the USSR. Although China's stance wasn't completely supporting the Soviets, they incisively deplored the oppression being enforced to Cuba while fully backing Cuba's sovereignty. In some circumstances, China was more stern against the actions of the United States than the USSR. Furthermore, Soviets were being criticised as "too lenient" by them. They didn't assist the Soviets with military forces owing to the rift between these countries, which was building the background of the Sino-Soviet Split in 1969.

Poland: Poland firmly promoted Cuba's sovereignty and the USSR's policies regarding the crisis. They agitated the United States as "the builders of nuclear threat". Although they didn't provide the USSR militarily, they helped them to consolidate their legitimacy with their propagandas.

Eastern Germany: During the crisis, Eastern Germany can be deemed as the most significant outpost area in Europe. Despite the fact that they didn't directly send military troops to Cuba or were not incorporated in the missile deployment plans similarly with Poland and China, they possessed a great amount of military force belonging to the Soviets. These troops were made ready for any immediate attacks or actions, however were used as a matter of deterrence. With the propaganda they dissipated against the USA, they became the most strategic point of the Cuban Missile Crisis in Europe.

7.2 Side of USA

During the crisis, the United States was being endorsed by Türkiye, Italy, and significant NATO allies such as the United Kingdom, Canada, France and West Germany.

Türkiye: Türkiye's role in the crisis was controversial due to both its geopolitical location and it being a NATO member. Owing to its proximity with the USSR borders, Türkiye was an impeccable opportunity for the United States to deploy their Jupiter missiles. Throughout the crisis, Türkiye was supporting the USA which can also be understood by their permit for missile placement. Hence, a great menace for the USSR occurred right next to them.

Italy: Being a Nato member and having a geopolitical location of high importance in the Mediterranean Sea made Italy a strategic ally for the United States. The missile deployment in Southern Italy built a second threat for the USSR.

UK: The United Kingdom was one of the most powerful NATO members which indeed possessed its own nuclear weapons. They exclusively endorsed the naval blockade of Cuba. The British Military Forces were made ready for any military intervention. All in all, it can be said that The UK played the "henchman" role of the USA in the crisis.

Canada: Being neighbours with the USA and the other partner of NORAD (North America Aerospace Defence Command) put Canada in a crucial position for the US. At first, John Diefenbaker's approach was skeptical and requested more evidence regarding the missile deployment in Cuba. Despite the fact that it caused a minor disagreement at the beginning, Canada gave the command of "high alert" to their military forces.

France: France was also a NATO member. While not providing any military troops, they promoted the United States politically. They recognized the US right to self-defense against Soviet missiles in Cuba. Even though they supported the USA, they hadn't conceded their strategic independence, aiming to preserve Europe's fate and security.

West Germany: Being a NATO member, West Germany was the most vital ally of the United States in Europe. Ideologically, they were completely supporting the USA's regime and the naval blockade of Cuba. On the other hand, West Germany was a critical point in Europe due to the newly-ended Crisis of Berlin. Therefore, West Germany regarded the crisis not only as a crisis confined with Middle America, but as a conflict that could affect Europe adversely.

7.3 Prominent Leaders

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev: After Joseph Stalin's death, collective leadership prevailed in the USSR for 5 years. The 3 names that stood out were Georgy Malenkov, Nikita Khrushchev and Lavrentiy Beria. A day after Stalin's passing, Malenkov was announced to be the Premier. Khrushchev was the Communist Party's first secretary and Beria was the head of the secret service. Malenkov's premiership lasted for 2 years and got ousted. Khrushchev became the Premier of the Soviet Union on March 27, 1958. He pursued a policy called "Reform Communism", which basically attempts to humanize the Soviet system without sacrificing its ideology. He placed greater emphasis on producing consumer goods, in contrast to the Stalinist emphasis on heavy industry. Throughout his presidency, he tried to remove the oppressive policies of Stalin and his repercussions (de-Stalinazition).

In foreign affairs, he pursued a policy of “peaceful coexistence” with the capitalist West. This policy caused a great ideological disunion between China and the USSR which later led to the Sino-Soviet Split and Border Conflict. However, when Khrushchev agreed to aid Cuba against the USA, they deployed missiles in Cuba as a way of indicating threat. This, of course, was the heralder of a looming nuclear crisis. As trying to save the world from a nuclear conflict, he hadn’t demanded not removing the missiles from Cuba. However, this decision of Khrushchev was later censured both by the Chinese government and the statesmen of the USSR.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy: He inaugurated on January 20th, 1961, which is only a year prior to the beginning of the crisis. He was the 35th president of the United States and one of the first things he implemented was the Peace Corps (still existing), which enabled the American citizens to volunteer to work anywhere in the world where assistance is needed. They can help in areas such as education, farming, health care, and construction. He was also eager to catch up with the Soviet Union in space expeditions. Throughout his presidency, he had dealt with one of the most major problems in the US, which was the racial discrimination.

On the other hand, as soon as he took power, he found himself and the country on the verge of a nuclear crisis which may be a result of the Cold War. Whilst working hard to prosper the country, he indeed had to salvage the United States from a conflict which was prone to happen. After the discovery of the missiles deployed in Cuba, he decided to place a naval blockade around Cuba so that the Soviets wouldn’t provide Cuba with more military supplies. Despite the fact that he wasn’t sure how Khrushchev would react to this action, the leaders of both superpowers recognized the devastating possibility of a nuclear war and publicly agreed to a deal in which the Soviets would dismantle the weapon sites in exchange for a pledge from the United States not to invade Cuba. In a separate deal, which remained secret for more than twenty-five years, the United States also agreed to remove its nuclear missiles from Turkey. By 1963, it was visible that the tensions between Khrushchev and Kennedy had lessened

Fidel Alejandro Castro Ruz: He officially came into power on January 1st, 1959 after the collapse of Fulgencio Batista regime with the Cuban Revolution. He transformed Cuba into a one-party communist nation while implementing state ownership of the economy and comprehensive social reforms in education and healthcare. He adopted a steadfast anti-imperialist stance. Moreover, Castro consolidated Cuba’s international political relations with the greatest communist-socialist force of the era, the USSR. However, The United States was one of the first countries to recognize Castro’s government in Cuba. Not much after Castro took power, the relations between Cuba and the United States exacerbated. The United States broke off diplomatic relations with Cuba in early 1961, and the next few years were marked by escalating tensions. On April 17th 1961, Bay of Pigs invasion commenced by the US Military Forces, aiming to overthrow the Castro regime. The invasion was quenched by the Cuban Military Forces and ended up as the failure of the United States. This unsuccessful

attempt of overthrow made Castro contemplate upon another probable military intervention by the United States. Thereupon, Castro forged closer ties with the USSR and called for help. The USSR response was more than positive and they provided with jets, antiaircraft missiles and other military equipment in order to strengthen the armament of Cuba. In July 1962, Khrushchev and Castro signed a collusion upon the deployment of nuclear missiles in several airbases in Cuba. On the other hand, the embargoes implemented to Cuba by the USA deteriorated and even caused Cuba's economy to come down to a breakdown point. When the USA ceased to purchase sugar from Cuba, the sugar-petrolium trade augmented between the USSR and Cuba, which revitalized their economy.

8. Consequences

8.1 Military Outcomes

8.1.1 The Removal of the Missiles

On 26 through 27th of October 1962, Khrushchev sent Kennedy a letter, declaring several matters of compromise. The message involved the proposal of the removal of the USSR missiles from Cuba if only the United States guaranteed that they wouldn't invade the island anymore. Later the same day, a second letter was sent by Khrushchev to Kennedy which required the removal of the Jupiter missiles in Turkey in order for two nations to reach a consensus.

The shooting and annihilation of a US reconnaissance jet on Cuba on the same day provoked tensions between two nations one more time, which caused the US to prepare plans for an attack on Cuba even though both of the countries were seeking ways to reach a diplomatic resolution. The US response was that the missiles in Cuba must be removed under UN supervision along with the guarantee of not invading or attacking Cuba.

Afterwards, a secret meeting was arranged between the US Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. In this meeting, the Attorney General mentioned that the United States were already planning to dismantle the Jupiter missiles in Türkiye and Italy within 6 months. However, this was to be kept top-secret and not be revealed to the public. So much so that even Türkiye’s and Italy’s representatives were not present at the meeting and the countries were informed a lot later that the missiles were being removed.

On October 28th, Khrushchev issued a public statement that the Soviet missiles in Cuba would be dismantled, which was the heralder of the crisis being concluded.

8.1.2 Alteration in the Soviet Military Strategy

After the crisis clearly eventuated, the USSR went to some changes in order to amplify and improve their weapons. They prioritized to:

- invest more in inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICMB),
- develop submarine-based nuclear systems

The reason why these developments were made was due to the fact that the crisis manifested the insufficiency of the nuclear power of The Soviets over the United States. They also aimed to acquire a more comprehensive attack-defense system and tackle future crises more professionally.

8.2 Political / Diplomatical Outcomes

8.2.1 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963)

Also known as the Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), it prohibits the testing of nuclear explosives or weapons in the atmosphere, outer space, and underwater whilst solely permitting to test them underground as long as no radioactive debris falls outside the boundaries of the country conducting the test. Furthermore, this treaty confines the signatories upon the armament rights. According to the matters, they have to work towards complete disarmament, seek ways to put an end to the armament race and cease the contamination of the environment caused by radioactive substances. It was signed by the UK, the USA and the USSR in Moscow on August 5th, 1963 and went into effect on October 10th the same year.

8.2.2 The Establishment of a Direct Hotline (1963)

The two prominent leaders, Khrushchev and Kennedy, had communicated via letters throughout the crisis in order to inform one another, propose deals and so on. Encrypted messages had to be relayed by telegraph or radioed between the Kremlin and the Pentagon. However as obviously seen, this way of communication often led to misunderstandings, disagreements, delays which flared the current situation up. A year after the crisis ended, on August 30th 1963, two nuclear powers agreed to establish a swift communication link directly between the Kremlin Palace and the White house. This communication link was named “hotline” and it aimed to provide smooth, rapid and reliable communication for future interactions. Instead of relying on telegrammed letters that had to travel overseas, the new technology was a momentous step toward the very near future when American and Soviet

leaders could simply pick up the phone and be instantly connected 24 hours a day, seven days a week. It was agreed that the line would be used only in emergencies, not for more routine governmental exchanges.

8.2.3 Cuba's Political/Economical System

With the removal of the missiles from Cuba and the crisis being officially concluded, the United States no longer interfered in the internal affairs of Cuba. Since then, Cuba has remained a communist nation. In addition, Castro tightened domestic controls and consolidated its regime.

8.2.4 Khrushchev's Position in the USSR

Throughout his leadership, Khrushchev worked really hard upon de-Stalinization, economic decentralization and improving consumer goods production, leading to notable domestic policy shifts. The Hungarian Revolution and the Cuban Missile Crisis undermined his reputation and marred his standing as a leader. In 1962 it became obvious that the Soviet public was seeing him as a weak leader. After the Missile Crisis, his colleagues and political opponents fueled resentment against him owing to the reason that he was too "smooth" against the United States and gave "capitulations".

In October 1964, while he was on vacation, he was called back to Moscow by his party rivals and his colleagues, including Brezhnev and Suslov. They demanded his resignation, which resulted in his deposition. other Soviet leaders, he was not killed or arrested. Instead, he was sent into an isolated and safe condo where he was obliged to spend his retirement. He died on 11th of September, 1971.

8.2.5 Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (1968)

Shortly called as NPT, it aims to preclude the proliferation of the nuclear weapons while promoting the cooperation of the nations for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Along with that, it also makes the Signatories pledge that nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament will be ensured. It was signed in 1968 and entered into force in 1970. On 11 May 1995, the Treaty was extended indefinitely. A total of 191 States have joined the Treaty, including the five nuclear-weapon States.

8.2.6 Sino Soviet Split

In that era, there were two powerful nations who were the main representatives of communism: the USSR and China. These two countries were always ideologically distinguished from one another. The Sino-Soviet Split was the breakpoint of diplomatic, ideological and strategic relations between the Soviets and China.

In mid-1963, officials from the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China met in Moscow to try to mend their ideological rift. In this meeting, Chinese representatives indicated that they were inconvenient with the close relations of the Soviets with the West. According to a public statement made by the Chinese government on June 14th 1963, a much more militant and aggressive policy was needed in order to spread the communist revolution worldwide. There could be no "peaceful coexistence" with the forces of capitalism, and the statement chided the Russians for trying to reach a diplomatic understanding with the West, and in particular, the United States. Conversely, the Soviet representative was insisting that new policies were needed as it was inevitable not to interact with any non-capitalist nation. The only point where they agreed on was "the world communism" being the ultimate goal. The meetings continue to deteriorate every time. In one of the meetings, Soviets stated that even though the two nations were sharing the same ideology, China was criticising them severely in the Cuban Missile Crisis while they should back the USSR more. In response, the Chinese stated that the Soviets "capitulated" the United States, not regarding the situation of the USSR being under severe pressure.

It is not even possible to elucidate such a substantial incident briefly and only from the perspective of the Cuban Missile Crisis. Hence, please note that there were many reasons and effective historical events that caused the Sino-Soviet Split to happen. However, the Missile Crisis was one of the most aggravative factors of the Split. To sum it up, by the end of 1962, the two nations had effectively broken diplomatic and party relations, which is called "The Formal Split". In March 1969, the border conflict occurred along the Ussuri River, which served as the official border between two nations. It lasted for 7 months and eventually in October 1969, the Soviets and the Chinese reached the negotiation table. However, they could not reach a conclusive settlement for more than a decade.

8.3 Economical Outcomes

8.3 1 Economical Situation of Cuba

As aforementioned, around the time when the USSR and Cuba became official allies, Cuba's economy was nearly at its downfall because of the embargoes of the United States. As the crisis began and proceeded, the USA entirely disaffiliated its commerce network with Cuba, which exacerbated the ongoing situation. At this point, as the political bonds between the Soviets and Cuba were tightening and ameliorating, the USSR commenced to import a variety of goods from Cuba. This was a vital and savior movement for the Cuban economy.

The assistance of the USSR almost entirely funded the Cuban economy from the 1960s to 1991, keeping the country afloat and artificially raising living standards.

8.3.2 Industrial Growth in the United States

The American Industry underwent a prominent accretion in the defence sector. It was seen after the crisis how much military readiness and technological military equipment were crucial for conflicts. The US prioritized improving their logistics and supply chains in addition to establishing systems capable of rapid military mobilization. They invested heavily in communication, computing, radar and surveillance systems. Boosting the fund of NASA, they also experienced a major growth in satellite technology, advanced in materials science and aerospace engineering.

9. Note from the Board

Fellow Delegates,

As you might have inquiries regarding the procedure of the committee, we decided to write a letter all together in order to respond to your question marks. First of all, as you know, HUNSC is a committee that follows the semi-crisis procedure, however as the Cuban Missile Crisis is a complex crisis, it would be challenging to adhere to the semi-crisis procedure. As this agenda requires the delegates to take actions, you may focus more on writing directives in the unmoderated motions rather than taking moderated caucuses. If you haven't been to a crisis committee before, there is no need to worry as we will give you a comprehensive workshop regarding how to write the ideal directives and the committee's procedure. There may be times that you can't solve an issue among yourselves and at these times, taking semi-moderated caucuses is perfectly in order. Furthermore, at the beginning of each official session, we will grant GSL's, which enables you to express yourselves. Like the General Assembly committees, you can mention anything related to the agenda item in your GSL speeches.

Normally in the H-UNSC and UNSC committees, a resolution paper is written at the end. However in our case, which was the agenda of many crisis committees before, it is hard to write a resolution paper. Hence, a "treaty" will be written when our crisis simulation ends. In this treaty, you will write the consequences and decisions which you will have reached. Again, there is no need to worry as we will give you a thorough workshop about how to write a treaty. If you have further questions, please do not hesitate to contact us. You can find our mails below the letter from the under secretary general.

Sincerely,

Duru, Elif Naz and Efe

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