

GECMUN 6: CREATE!

CUBA 1962

RESOLVING THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS
CHAIR REPORT

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIRS

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

We are Denny Kim, Junho Son, and Tony Kang, your student officers for the Soviet cabinet of the Joint Crisis Committee: Cuban Missile Crisis. Although the Cuban Missile Crisis was debated upon in previous JejuMUN/GECMUN conferences, we're excited to offer you not only a Soviet side of the story, but also the first joint crisis committee experience ever in South Korea. Our committee will proceed simultaneously with the American EXCOMM Committee, challenging delegates to widen their scope of history and devise creative solutions through collaboration. Note that the purpose of crisis committees is to role-play a response for an emergency, formulate flexible –yet realistic– solutions, make impromptu speeches, and most importantly, enjoy yourselves.

**Good luck and godspeed,
Kruschev's Cabinet**

Dear Delegates,

Welcome, delegates, to the EXCOMM Kennedy Cabinet of the Joint Crisis Committee: Cuban Missile Crisis. Three of us, Lucy Seo, Richard Kang, and Scott Kim, will be chairing/directing this committee in JejuMUN/GECMUN VI, and it is an honor that we are able to participate with you in this prestigious conference. Joint Crisis Committees are committee styles in which two committees face each other in a pending crisis, and we are glad to spearhead this new committee style for the first time in South Korea. We will be working in conjunction with Kruschev's Soviet Committee, along with the secretariats, in order to plan every meticulous step for your perfect MUN experience. We hope, you too, will make every effort to be prepared, participate, and collaborate in order to make for a fun and enjoyable MUN experience. For all Joint Crisis Committee delegates, don't hesitate to contact us. We are glad to answer any questions, concerns, or obstacles you face in your research process. We look forward to seeing you soon.

**Yours Sincerely,
EXCOMM**

INTRODUCTION/HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

After the fall of the German Third Reich, the majority of Eastern Europe was occupied by communist regimes. Germany became the unofficial boundary between communism and democracy, after being divided into a market-economy East, and a communist West. The spread of communism eventually led to the formation of a new faction, (the Second World) and in fear of such wild-fire like expansion of pro-USSR communist ideologies, the USA started to support the non-communist European nations with the Marshall Plan - with a belief that communism will not spread more if Europeans have no financial and economic difficulties. With this American support, Western Europe was able to recover quickly, but it was not a secret that the United States had successfully increased their influence in the European continent.

This solidified division within Europe was the unofficial start of the Cold War. An organization that consists of United States' allies, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), was established in 1949. The communist states then countered with the establishment of the Warsaw Pact six years later. Despite the short period of relaxation in the tension after the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953, the arms race and space race soon ignited the Soviet-American rivalry. Despite the fact that the USA had more access to rocket research and technology, following the successful recruitment of German engineers after World War II, it was the Soviet Union who were first to shoot a successful Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM), R-7, as well as the first to launch an artificial satellite, Sputnik. Sputnik particularly, was a shock to the American public in terms of both pride and national security. Soon, the whole world would be thrust into the power struggle between these two global superpowers, as the Cold War devoured global politics.

The Cold War was shaped by proxy wars – a war instigated by a major power not geographically present in that region – instigated by the two superpowers. The Americans attempted to invade and overthrow Guatemala and Cuba. While the Soviet armies, stationed in Eastern European nations following World War II, refused to leave in order to maintain a communist presence and influence in the region. Such radical tensions heightened to the point that the USSR and the USA, both strategically planted militaristic assets in regions to intimidate and pressure the other. Eventually this would result in an event that would threaten the fate of the entire world.

These tensions reached their peak in October, 1962. After the United State's unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Cuba's Fidel Castro and communist government – later known as the Bay of Pigs Invasion – Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev planned to allocate nuclear warheads onto the island, in order to protect Cuba and also to maintain a reasonable balance of power between the First World (democratic) and the Second World (communist). With medium and intermediate-range missiles stationed in Cuba, the whole North American continent – from the Pacific to Atlantic – would fall under the range of nuclear missiles, which meant a direct threat to the national security of the United States. The operation to install nuclear warheads on the island (Operation Anadyr), was soon executed secretly.

However, the crisis started as the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of the USA discovered that there were missiles being readied in Cuba. The rise in diplomatic tension between the First and the Second World put the world at the brink of a nuclear disaster.

With wise moves, this crisis may end peacefully with the restoration of the relationship between the two sides. Or, if pride, politics, and power get in the way, the whole world could burn.

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS

Operation Anadyr

Operation Anadyr Is the 1962 secret Cold War operation by the Soviet Union to deploy a large variety of weaponry (medium-range bombers, ballistic missiles, and even personale) to Cuba for the ultimate goal of preventing an American invasion of the island. However, the plan was thwarted by the United States after the discovery of the operation which ultimately prompted the 'Cuban Missile Crisis'.

Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation is the military staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. It is the central organization of the Armed Forces Administration, and is responsible to oversee the operational management of the armed forces under the Russian Ministry of Defence. During the Cold War, the Soviet General Staff maintained Soviet plans for the invasion of Western Europe.

The Bay of Pigs Invasion

The Bay of Pigs Invasion was a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the American sponsored rebel group, Brigade 2506 on 17 April 1961. A counter-revolutionary military group (made up of mostly Cuban exiles and some US military personnel), trained and funded by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Brigade 2506 intended to overthrow the increasingly communist government of Fidel Castro. Launched from Guatemala and Nicaragua, the invading force was defeated within three days by the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, under the direct command of Castro. It was significant in the sense that it was an attempt to prevent Cuba from becoming a communist nation without direct intervention from the United State's military.

Missile Gap

The missile gap was a term coined by American President, John F. Kennedy, and was used to describe the perceived superiority of the USSR's missile program, in terms of power and quantity, in comparison to the United States' (a lack of military parity). The gap in the ballistic missile arsenals did not exist, except in exaggerated estimates made by the Gaither Committee in 1957 and the United States Air Force (USAF). Even the contradictory CIA figures for the USSR's weaponry, which showed a clear advantage for the US, were far above the actual count. It was soon demonstrated, however, that the gap was entirely fictional.

Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

Coined by Donald Brennan, a strategist working in Herman Kahn's Hudson Institute, mutually assured destruction is a doctrine of military strategy and national security policy in which a full-scale use of nuclear weapons by two or more opposing sides would cause the complete annihilation of both the attacker and the defender. It is based on the theory of deterrence, which holds that the threat of using strong weapons against the enemy prevents the enemy's use of those same weapons. The strategy is a form of the Nash equilibrium, in which, once armed, neither side has any incentive to initiate a conflict or to disarm. It was arguably the main reason the Soviet Union and the United States were hesitant to engage in direct combat.

Ballistic Missile

A ballistic missile refers to a missile system that could deliver one or more warheads with a high, elliptical trajectory. Having a range of 300 km to 5,500 km, a ballistic missile is guided by a thruster briefly after takeoff, yet the majority of their flight is unpowered. The first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM), V2, was developed by Nazi Germany during World War II. The USA and USSR both started their own rocket programs as a result. Early American attempts of ICBM started with the RTV-A-2 Hirc in 1946, followed by the Atlas missile program. While the US had German engineers such as Wernher von Braun, the USSR attempted to develop with their own engineers. Surprisingly enough, the USSR was first to launch a successful ICBM, R-7, which carried the first satellite, Sputnik, into space. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, medium-range ballistic missiles, such as SS-4, with a range of 2,500 km and intermediate-range ballistic missiles with a maximum range of 5,000 km were deployed by the Soviet Union. Soviet ICBM systems in Cuba, only 145 km from American shores, could theoretically devastate every American city, but in fact, were not completely reliable enough to do so.

The Pentagon

The Pentagon was built during World War II, under the direction of Colonel Leslie R. Groves Jr. Being the largest office building in the world, the Pentagon is the headquarters of the US Department of Defense. There are many rumors in regards to this building, particularly the notion of it being "ground zero." This Soviet rumor assumed the Pentagon was a core spot for the development of nuclear weapons during the Cold War. It is your role as delegates (USA) to identify different methods to utilize this particular asset, under the Secretary of Defense.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

The CIA stands for Central Intelligence Agency and is an American government agency responsible for analyzing and evaluating foreign intelligence. The previous form of the CIA was the Office of Strategic Service (OSS), which heavily contributed to the Allies victory in World War II. In 1960, the CIA was granted legal authority to use reconnaissance airplanes to collect geographical images of communist countries. It is unique to the Central Intelligence Agency to command an immense amount of both human and material assets to gather intelligence to support the other branches of government defense agencies in the United States.

The White House National Security Council (NSC)

The White House National Security Council (NSC) is part of the executive branch of the USA. The NSC is primarily concerned with national security and foreign and military matters. First set up by Harry S. Truman, the 33rd president of the United States, this council advises the president on matters that revolve around national security, foreign policy, and collaboration among governmental agencies. Due to the rising tensions of the Cold War, the members of the NSC were pivotal to President Kennedy's strategic defense policies; not only that, many of Kennedy's cabinet members were also in this council to advise him on certain matters.

Soviet Politburo

Soviet Politburo is the supreme policy-making body of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Originally created by Bolshevik Party Central Committee in 1917, the Soviet Politburo sought out continuous and flexible leadership, yet in reality exercised an almost dictatorship-like influence, even overtopping those of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union. Members of the Politburo included Joseph Stalin and Nikita Khrushchev.

Cabinet of the United States

The Cabinet of the United States, is part of an executive branch of the federal government of the United States. The members of the cabinet are executive officials of many bureaucratic branches or organizations of the federal government, who are eligible to succeed the president in times of crises. The United States does not explicitly state or describe such a branch of 'advisory' committee, but after the precedent of George Washington, the presidents of the United States have appointed officials for multiple purposes. As seen with the Supreme Court Case Myers v. United States, the president reserves the right to appoint and dismiss all public officials under the approval of the Senate.

First World Nation

First World Nation, is a term used during the cold war that included countries that were aligned with NATO views and opposed to the Soviet Union. Recently it has developed a positive connotation with multiple characteristics of a politically stable, democratic country.

Second World Nation

Second World Nation, is a term used to describe former communist-socialist and/or industrial states that were largely in the Soviet Sphere of Influence. Namely, parts of Eastern and Southern Europe and Western Asia were known as Second World Nations.

Third World Nation

Third World Nation, is a term that was frequently used during the Cold War to refer to developing countries of Asia and Africa. Recently, it developed a derogatory connotation that alluded to high poverty rates, economic instability, and the lack of basic education.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or NATO, is an intergovernmental military organization between 29 countries across North America and West Europe. This organization was created shortly after the agreement of the North Atlantic Treaty on April 4, 1949. NATO functions to support countries with military assets in response to external attacks, and this may be an important organization to consider for delegates with relatable portfolio powers.

Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance

Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, or simply known as the Warsaw Pact, refers to a treaty which has established a collective defensive system of the Soviet Union and its allies in Central and Eastern Europe that was signed on May 14, 1955. This term often refers to the collective defensive system established by the treaty as well . It originally included: the USSR, Bulgaria, Albania, German Democratic Republic (also known as East Germany), Hungary, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. Its primary purpose of establishment was to reinforce the Soviet Union's influence on the satellite states. The Soviet Armies were stationed in the aforementioned nations, and were often utilized to curb down the states' cry for freedom. Another purpose of its establishment was to check North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), especially after when NATO started to expand its influence by accepting Federal Republic of Germany as a member.

DELEGATE LIST

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Leonid Brezhnev: Full member of 20th Presidium: Chairman of the Presidium

Leonid Brezhnev is currently a chairman of the presidium, yet his power is only titular and superficial. He was working in several local party posts, and as he devoted himself to the party, his power and rank rose steadily yet surely. The biggest luck he caught was to be a follower of Khrushchev, who soon became a leader of the Soviet Union. Until now, it is not hard to say that Brezhnev is one of the most loyal supporters of Khrushchev, however, some say he is too ambitious. It is still a mystery if Leonid's loyalty can be trusted or not.

Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky: Minister of Defense

Rodion Malinovsky is a war hero of the Spanish Civil War and World War II. With great trust he gained during Stalin's regime, he was able to be the First Deputy Minister of Defense in 1956, and soon the Minister of Defense. He was very attentive in reinforcing the Red Army. Even though Khrushchev wanted to put more focus on nuclear weapons, Malinovsky was the one who stubbornly advocated the importance of conventional forces. He does believe that the Red Army should be the strongest military force on the planet while underestimating the possibility of global nuclear warfare.

Nikolay Shvernik: Full member of 20th Presidium: former chairman of Presidium

Nikolay Shvernik is an old politician who recently returned to taking an active role in current regime. He once was at the theoretical peak of the power, when he was Chairman of the Presidium, under Stalin's regime. It was evident to everyone that Shvernik was the "right-hand man of Stalin." After Stalin's era, he was removed from his role in the Presidium, but soon made his return, with a new role to rehabilitate the victims of Stalin's Great Purges. Considering the fact that Khrushchev is attempting to erase all the reminiscence of Stalin, it is not hard to see that Khrushchev is utilizing Shvernik for his own purpose.

Valerian Zorin: Soviet Delegate/Representative at the UN

Valerian Zorin has a self-explanatory role: Delegate of USSR in the United Nations. It is his role to defend the Union's interest in a global society. If anything happens to be wrong with Operation Anadyr, it is clear he would be the first one to talk to other nations regarding the issue. Zorin's word may save the world from the brink of nuclear warfare, however, his word may put the world in a nuclear apocalypse as well.

Anastas Mikoyan: Full member of 20th Presidium: 1st deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers

Anastas Mikoyan is one of the few high-ranking party officers who has preserved his position and life at the same time. Mikoyan attentively assisted Khrushchev's plans to destroy the myth of Stalin. He remained as a strong ally to Khrushchev, even when there was a coup. Until now, as a loyal messenger of the First Secretary of the Union, he often makes his visit to other states – even to the US and Japan. He is always a good card for the Soviet government to play in order to maintain its foreign affairs. However, his old age is his Achilles' heel.

Vladimir Semichastny: Chairman of the KGB

Vladimir Semichastny is the head of Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti (KGB), or Committee for State Security, appointed by Khrushchev in 1961. His younger years were devoted to the Ukrainian Communist Youth League, and soon, his efforts brought him to Moscow. Semichastny is known for his strong attitude against the western world – probably due to his long career as a radical communist.

Raul Castro: Defense Minister of Cuba

Removing the Cuban government which was rotting with corruption, Fidel Castro successfully established a communist government on the island. Raul, the brother of the new leader of Cuba, also assisted the revolution. In 1959, the First Secretary of Cuba, Fidel Castro, appointed Raul Castro to a number of crucial positions including the Defense Minister. In 1961, with the power given to him, Raul has successfully carried out the defense against the American invasion: The Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Alexander Alexeyev: Soviet Ambassador to Cuba

Alexander Alexeyev, after several years working as a Soviet agent disguised as a journalist, was appointed as ambassador to Cuba. His experience in Havana, for several years, was more valuable than nearly any Soviet diplomat for building the bridge between the USSR and Cuba. Would the Politburo's decision to choose Alexeyev as a new bridge between the union and the island be a right choice? No one knows yet.

Mikhail Suslov: Full member of 20th Presidium: Leader of Anti-Khrushchev faction

Mikhail Suslov was a Soviet statesman during the Cold War, serving as Second Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. His political career started in 1931 when he supervised Stalinist purges in the Urals and Ukraine. After his role in the Soviet Stalinistic purges, Suslov quickly climbed the party hierarchy, serving as a leading official in Rostov and

eventually entered the Central Committee in 1939. He was favored by Nikita Khrushchev as he defended him in many times political turmoil anti-party group in the Politburo. However, despite his public relations with Khrushchev, he disagrees with many of Khrushchev's ideas.

Andrei Gromyko: Minister of Foreign Affairs

Andrei Gromyko was a Soviet politician during the Cold War as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. His political career started when he was appointed a chief of the U.S. division of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in 1939. In 1946, he was appointed as the Soviet ambassador to the United States of America, also representing the Soviet Union in the United Nation Security Council. In 1957, he was promoted as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Although Gromyko held a prominent position within the Soviet Union, he wasn't strongly identified in any political faction and remained fairly neutral.

Oleg Penkovsky: GRU Colonel

Codenamed the HERO, Oleg Penkovsky was a senior military officer in the Soviet Union, served in the British Intelligence. His military career started in 1937 when he joined the Soviet Red Army as an artillery officer in after World War II. However, after World War II, he attended Franze Military Academy, graduating in 1948. After some years in service with the GRU(Soviet Military Intelligence), he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. While in service as a colonel for the GRU, his mission was to uncover intelligence of the western world. However, he was disappointed with the rise of Nikita Khrushchev as the Premiere of the Soviet Union. Soon. In April 1961, he secretly served British intelligence. As a spy, he revealed more than 5,000 classified documents, photographs, most noticeably the Soviet Union's inability to operate long-range ICBMs.

Anatoly Dobrynin: Soviet Ambassador to the United States

Anatoly Dobrynin was the Soviet Ambassador to the United States of America during the Cuban Missile Crisis. After graduating from Sergo Ordzhonikidze Moscow Aviation Institute, Dobrynin served as an engineer during World War II. However, from 1944 to 1946, he studied international relations in Higher Diplomatic School of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which led to the service in the Soviet embassy in the United States of America. His good humor and fluent English later led to his promotion as the Soviet Ambassador to the United States in January of 1962 .

Andrei Grechko: Soviet Marshal: Commander-in-Chief of the Warsaw Pact forces

Andrei Grechko is a Soviet Marshal, and Commander in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Forces. His military career began in 1917 when he joined the Red Army. However, his political career started in 1928 when he joined the communist party, being an active member. Even for a member of the communist party with a military background, Grechko was known for his strict views of a strong military defining a country's power. He was a strong patron of using nuclear arms in the battlefield instead of keeping it as a last resort.

Issa Alexandrovich Pliyev: General of the Army (Commander-in-chief for Operation Anadyr)

Issa Alexandrovich Pliyev was a general of the Soviet Army. His military career started when he joined the Soviet Red Army in 1922. He then graduated Leningrad Cavalry School in 1926 and Frunze Military Academy. During World War II, he was a war hero as he commanded cavalry units. He continued his military career during the Cuban Missile Crisis when he commanded a group of Soviet forces as part of the Operation Anadyr in Cuba in July 1962.

Sergey Pavlovich Korolyov: Chief Designer of Soviet Space Program

Sergey Pavlovich Korolyov studied aeronautical engineering at the Moscow N.E. Bauman Higher Technical School. Due to his interest in rocketry, he and F.A. Tsander formed the Moscow Group for the Study of Reactive Motion, which later became known as RNII, the official center for R & D of missiles and rocket-powered gliders. He led the development of the world's first ICBM, known as the R-7, as well as several generations of military and communications satellites, ballistic missiles, manned and unmanned space crafts and much more. As a vital member of the Soviet space industry, Korolev's contributions, let alone his existence, was a heavily guarded secret. There is not much that is known about him aside from his flare for rocketry.

Andrei Kirilenko: Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party

Andrei Kirilenko was the secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. He started his military career when he joined the 18th Army. His contributions during the Great Patriotic War made him the first Secretary of the Sverdlovsk Regional Committee. Later he was appointed by Nikita Khrushchev himself, to lead economic planning in urban regions. Despite having an engineering background, Kirilenko was known for his meticulous organization. However, by 1961, due to the increased workload, combined with his old age, it was rumored his health is deteriorating quickly.

Sergey Semyonovich Biryuzov: Commander in Chief Strategic Missile Force

Sergey Biryuzov joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in 1926 and continued to build his career in the army. He courageously fought in multiple battles in WWII. Those battles earned him five wounds, two of which pushed him to the brink of death, but also helped lift him to the position of Chief of Staff of the 48th Army. Later, he was made the Chief of Staff of the 2nd Guards Army. While being assigned to a myriad of different positions, he ended up with the position of Commander in Chief of the Strategic Missile Force, a branch of the Russian Armed Forces that controls Russia's land-based ICBMs. It is the main force that would be used to attack an enemy's nuclear silos, military facilities, and infrastructure.

Frol Kozlov: Secretary of the Central Committee: member of the Presidium

Frol Kozlov, or the Man of Khrushchev, was originally a worker at a textile factory. After studying engineering in Leningrad he became a prominent party member. His active participation in party affairs brought his ranks step by step – eventually to the central committee. In 1959, Khrushchev, the first secretary of the party and the Premier of the USSR, declared Kozlov as his successor, or the next leader of the union – a title which seems to guarantee the future. But, it is still a mystery if this man would be able to take Khrushchev's regime successfully in the future. There are rumors that Kozlov has started to escape Khrushchev's grasp. Kozlov must remember that there are other party members who are capable of being the next leader, too.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - EXCOMM**Dean Rusk: Secretary of State**

Dean Rusk is the Secretary of State under President John F. Kennedy since 1961. Previously, Rusk served as a reserve captain and staff officer during World War II at the China-Burma-India Theater, and to his efforts, he received the Legion of Merit for his service. After the war, he served within the U.S. Department of State under the office of United Nations Affairs. Rusk was influential in American actions during the Korean War; for example, he suggested the divide of Korea at the 38th parallel. As a diplomat, his actions were focused to gain international support and cooperation for the USA.

Robert McNamara: Secretary of Defense

McNamara, graduated from University of California Berkeley and earned a graduate Degree at Harvard Business School. After being disqualified from combat duty due to his poor vision, he had been hired as a "whiz kids" to revitalize the Ford Motor Company; after successfully reforming the failing company, he assumed the role of president of the Ford Motor Company. After that, McNamara has been the Secretary of Defense under President John F. Kennedy since 1961. During his time as Secretary of Defense, McNamara was responsible for increasing the involvement of the U.S. in the Vietnam War, and successfully gaining full control of Pentagon operation. He has been pivotal in modernizing the armed forces and restructuring the budget procedure, cutting down on unnecessary spending on obsolete weapons.

Dean Acheson: Former Secretary of State and Advisor to JFK

Dean Acheson is one of the Advisors to President John F. Kennedy. He was the former Secretary of State to President Harry S. Truman. During his time as the Secretary, he helped create and lead American foreign policy during the Cold War. He participated in the design of the Marshall Plan (European Recovery Program), Truman Doctrine, and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). He also persuaded President Truman to join the Korean War. After the Truman administration, he retired but continued to influence the government under President John F. Kennedy. Therefore, Acheson, as a trusted advisor to President John F. Kennedy, has joined EXCOMM.

Adlai E. Stevenson: US Delegate/Representative at the UN

Adlai E. Stevenson is the United States Ambassador to the United Nations under President John F. Kennedy. Previously, Stevenson held various titles in the federal government. He worked at the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Federal Alcohol Administration, Department of the Navy, and Department of State. At the Department of State, he worked at the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization to create what would become the UN. Here, he worked closely with representatives from the Soviet Union, which resulted in him being appointed as the US Delegate to the United Nations. He then served as the Governor of Illinois from 1949 to 1953.

Theodore Sorensen: Special Council Representative

Theodore Sorensen is part of the White House Counsel under President John F. Kennedy as an adviser and speechwriter. He worked early on with John F. Kennedy as a chief legislative aide since 1953, when Kennedy was just a Senator from Massachusetts. In the Kennedy administration, Sorensen is responsible for speeches for the President and assisting in his domestic agenda.

J. Edgar Hoover: Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation

J. Edgar Hoover is the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) under President John F. Kennedy. Hoover's work at the Bureau began in 1924 (then as the Director of the Bureau of Investigation, the FBI's predecessor). In 1935, he founded the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which was focused on fighting domestic crimes. Before his time at the Bureau of Investigation, he worked at the War Emergency Division of the Department of Justice. From there, he became the head of the Bureau of Investigation's General Intelligence Division at a very young age. He quickly rose to the Director role; at the Bureau, he was known for his radical and unpredictable leadership, such as firing all female agents, and then erratically firing the remaining agents from time to time.

McGeorge Bundy: Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

McGeorge Bundy is the National Security Advisor under President John F. Kennedy. Bundy had served as an intelligence officer during World War II, planning the invasion of Sicily and France. Following the war, he worked at the Council on Foreign Relations, studying the implementation of the Marshall Plan. He then worked as a speechwriter for the Republican Presidential candidate, Thomas Dewey, in 1948. After Dewey lost the election, Bundy joined a think tank as a political analyst. He also taught History of American Foreign Policy at Harvard University.

C. Douglas Dillon: Secretary of the Treasury

C. Douglas Dillon is the Secretary of the Treasury under President John F. Kennedy. Dillon began his career in 1938 as the Vice President and Director at the investment bank, Dillon, Read & Co. He then served in the military during World War II, leaving the army as Lieutenant Commander. President Eisenhower appointed Dillon as the US Ambassador to France in 1953. Eisenhower followed up by appointing Dillon to be the Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment in 1958.

Maxwell D. Taylor: Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Maxwell D. Taylor is a senior Army officer and an Ambassador to South Vietnam. He graduated from the United States Military Academy and was involved in many battles including the Normandy invasion of World War II as well as the Korean war. Even though he retired in 1959, John F. Kennedy trusted Taylor immensely as his foreign policy views aligned with Taylor, nominating him to the position of Chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

John McCone: Director of Central Intelligence Agency

John McCone is the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He replaced the previous CIA director Allen Dulles, who was forced to resign by President John F. Kennedy. In 1958, he became chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, where he revealed information about the Israeli nuclear weapons program. This was a big factor in President Kennedy's selection of McCone as the Director of CIA, as he was willing to deal with nuclear weapons with the international community. However, within the CIA, he met bitter opposition against CIA officials who resisted bureaucratic changes to the Central Intelligence Agency, of imposing greater accountability and creating a new scientific directorate that is independent to the CIA. Though

he had limited experience with 'intelligence', he is considered as "no-nonsense executive" unafraid to make tough decisions in times of crisis.

Llewellyn E. Thompson: United States Ambassador At Large for Soviet Affairs

Llewellyn E. Thompson has been the US Ambassador to the Soviet Union since 1957. Before that, he was known to have successfully negotiated the Austrian State Treaty. He maintained a unique relationship with Nikita Khrushchev due to his history of assisting the Soviet Union during times of crisis. Under the authority vested in Article II, Section 2 of the United States, The President appointed Thompson as an Ambassadors at Large to deal with specific foreign policies that threatened the security of the United States; Thompson has 20+ years of experience dealing with the Soviets diplomatically, including the shoot-down of the American U-2 Spy Plane, and the turmoil that arose after the construction of the Berlin Wall, and is serving as a key diplomatic advisor/negotiator for John F. Kennedy.

Robert F. Kennedy: Attorney General

Robert F. Kennedy is a lawyer and a politician. He became a lawyer after he graduated from Virginia University. In the 1950s, he helped his brother by being Chief Counsel of the campaign. In 1961, he became one of the youngest Attorney Generals ever, at the age of only 36. This role made him the lead legal advisor of the President; in addition to his legal role, it is rumoured that he has a knack for foreign affairs and brokering deal, acting as 'free limb' for the president.

Kenneth O'Donnell: Special Assistant to the President

Since 1961, Kenneth O'Donnell has been the White House Appointments Secretary under President John F. Kennedy. He and Robert F. Kennedy have been very close since their early life. Before he served as White House Appointments Secretary, he built up his political career as assistant council and campaign organizer-working mainly for the Kennedy family's elections. He is considered as a reliable and dependable source for President Kennedy and his family.

Ray S. Cline: Head of CIA's Directorate of Intelligence

Ray S. Cline is the Head of the CIA's Directorate of Intelligence under Director of Central Intelligence John McCone. Cline began his career in World War II when he joined the Office of Strategic Services. Later, his work was transferred to the CIA, where he was tasked to gather intelligence on Korea, Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China. In 1958, he became Chief of the US Naval Auxiliary Communications Center in CIA's Taiwan station.

Lyndon B. Johnson: Vice President of the United States of America

Lyndon B. Johnson, often referred to as LBJ, was considered as a "ridiculously and comparatively brusque [man], with crude manners" by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and many other members of the White House; throughout his Vice Presidency, LBJ looked for ways to secure his influence in the executive branch, and sought for ways for him to secure more power within the White House. To keep him happy, Kennedy kept LBJ busy, informed, and tied to many jobs as heads to committees. However, he took minor diplomatic mission-roles, and attended Cabinet and NSC meetings; further on, he was appointed as the chairman of the National Aeronautics Space Council, to further research in the U.S. space program to catch-up the Soviets.

Pierre Emil George Salinger: White House Press Secretary

Pierre Emil George Salinger was first involved with the Kennedys as a legal counsel for the Senate Select Committee to investigate a series of organized crime. This experience led Salinger to be known within the Kennedy family, and Robert Kennedy proposed to John F. Kennedy to be his press secretary during his presidency. During Kennedy's presidency, Pierre Salinger accompanied Kennedy in various diplomatic trips such as the 1961 meeting with the Soviet Premier, Nikita Khrushchev. Salinger is known to have managed the rampaging press corps with his natural wit and enthusiasm; not only that, Salinger has an innate speciality in constructing personal relationships with many of whom he interviewed.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

UNION OF THE SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Nuclear Weapon vs. Conventional Military Force

The battle fronts of the wars of the past, and that of today, look very different. From swords clashing to bullets flying, and from bullets now to nuclear weapons. The push of a button can now do much more than the pull of a trigger and the swing of the sword, meaning much more power, destruction, and casualties. However, that very ease of use and power of nuclear weapons, has frightened the entire world; after all, nuclear warfare can result in the end of mankind. It is also to be considered that some officers prefer the old, conventional style of war, and do not trust the new technology. The committee will be an opportunity to explore both sides of the spectrum, finding a compromise(or not) between the old and the new within the Union.

Response from the World

It is easy to generalize the parties involved in the crisis to two nations: The US and the Soviet Union. However, it is to be remembered that the crisis concerns more than a mere two nations of the global committee. States such as Cuba and Turkey are of close proximity to the crisis, and new factions now fragment the globe. Considering all the different parties, and lenses this crisis can be viewed through, how, in the United Nations where almost all of the worlds come together to discuss global matters, would the world react to this crisis? Delegates are encouraged to predict the reaction and be prepared for whatever it is the UN has in mind. What is the USSR's stance, and how does that change the perception of our glorious nation?

Aftermath

Due to the conflict that is largely between the USSR and the USA, the entire world was dragged into this mess; Cuba is in the very heart of the crisis, and the allies of the two nations were also involved whether they wanted it or not: the USSR pulled in the Warsaw Pact, and the US pulled in NATO. As aforementioned, the two most prominent powers that sparked the crisis are not the only stakeholders involved. Other neighboring nations and the alliances has made the entire world a part of the crisis. Thus, the two seeds of this global tension are obligated to alleviate the canvas they've stretched too far. If either, or both, fail to do so, the results will be catastrophic to say the least. The very fact that this conflict was sparked might leave lasting impacts and even the alleviation of the tension might not be clear-cut. Delegates should consider all that is necessary to resolve this crisis and its aftermath for the good of the international community. How has the conflict scared the world until this point, and what will future actions result in?

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Media Involvement

Choosing to disclose classified information regarding the Cuban Missile Crisis is ultimately under the discretion of President John F. Kennedy, but how the cabinet might advise him might directly influence his decisions. Media might be a pivotal medium to express the cabinet's decisions and progress regarding the crisis. This decision is entirely up to the delegates, and how they want to utilize this important tool. A committee with extensive use of the media might be restrained to it and may leak too much classified information to the opponent. On the contrary, a committee with too little use of the media may lose its support from the people, and it is crucial for the delegates to find a middle ground between these two extremes in order to deescalate the radically surging tensions. Remember, the USA is a land of freedom, built upon the hands of our Founding Fathers with The Constitution carved in our very bones.

United Nations Involvement

The United Nations is also a tool for the cabinet to utilize to diplomatically approach this crisis; numerous cabinet members have personal connections with the United Nations, and many in fact may take critical roles to deescalate the crisis (this is why it is encouraged for delegates to delve deeper into their personalized portfolio powers). Maintaining this contact and possibly applying diplomatic power, asserting a stance for global peace from international communities, may possibly be a medium for tranquil alleviation. The USA has a reputation for being quite communicative and democratic

unlike the communist opponent, and the delegates are encouraged to delve deeper into how to best exploit this diplomatic upper hand.

Possible Radical Solutions

Possible radical solutions may involve placing an embargo or starting a trade war, thus limiting the financial capabilities of the Cuban government (which may have unintended, but useful effects on the Soviets trying to negate this effect). Other radical solutions may involve depicting the USA as if they are on the brink of war, ready to make any move possible as a global superpower. This may be effective in characterizing USA as a determined, tenacious country with no room for compromise or tradeoffs. Though this may provide temporary emotional sanctum for the delegates, there may be other unintended, dangerous consequences resulting from this forceful action taken by the cabinet.

QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

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- How would the Soviet Union's action affect the 1st world and 3rd world? How would this affect the position of the Soviet Union in global society?
- What will happen if the crisis results in a direct clash between the 1st world and 2nd world?
- Why did Khrushchev choose Cuba as a place to put the nuclear warheads? What did Khrushchev seek to gain by installing nuclear missiles in Cuba?
- Should the Soviet Union seek the route of peaceful solution or radical solution in order to establish the Soviet's superiority over the 1st world? What would be the most rational yet benefiting solution for the Soviet Union?
- Will the Cold War be extended or ended by this crisis?
- What would be the reaction of Cuba and Turkey, who are directly and indirectly involved in the missile crisis? Then, how will the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization react?
- How should the Soviet Union deal with the information with the other Western states such as the United Kingdom and the USA?

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- If, in the process of resolving the crisis, a military action is required, would there be any peaceful mean to not to raise the diplomatic tension higher while accomplishing the objective of the action?
- What moderate, conservative stance can the cabinet take against the crisis? How would this stance affect US's reputation internationally?
- Should the cabinet release information about this crisis to the public? How might this political move affect the crisis?
- Consider all solutions that both sides can take; how might each of these solutions affect one another (identify repercussions too)?
- What are the true motives of USSR and Cuba? What moves should the cabinet take to eliminate these concealed desires while alleviating tensions?
- How can the United Nations be utilized in resolving this crisis? What considerable effect (to what extent) may it have on the Soviets?
- What are the potential consequences and aftermaths if USA decided to make radical moves?

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