

Committee: Historical Security Council

Topic: The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962.10.27)

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Introduction

In 1945, with the defeat of the Axis forces in World War II, including Nazi Germany and the Japanese Empire, humanity experienced the great threat of the atomic armed attack operated by the United States in Hiroshima, killing thousands of innocent civilians and creating irreparable aftermaths. Acknowledging the power of rising technology, the new leading forces of the international society, the Soviet Union and the United States, minimized direct conflicts with each other while expanding their influence by creating union forces, as both nations invested vast amounts of resources in developing stronger nuclear arms.

On the other hand, Fidel Castro and his resistance activists, including Che Guevara, gained full authority over Cuba from a pro-American authoritarian government led by Fulgencio Batista. Initially, after the Spanish-American War in 1898, although Cuba gained political independence from the Spanish Empire, the economy, meaning the finances and resources of Cuba, was fully under the control of the United States government. As a result, tourist attractions and the liquor industry have rapidly developed along with the casino business, leading to critical poverty for the Cuban people. This situation has led Fidel Castro and the rebels to topple Batista's dictatorship in 1959, establishing a one-and-only communist nation in America, derived from the sanctions inflicted by the United States on Cuba, leaving them to create an alliance with the Soviet Union naturally. After the event, the Soviet Union and the United States continued to expand their forces across the globe while persisting with strong intensity on the Cuban island.

The borders of the Cold War began to strengthen and stabilize during the presidency of John F. Kennedy in the United States and Nikita Khrushchev in the Soviet Union, until October 14, 1962, when an American reconnaissance aircraft captured a missile base in Cuba. This discovery has led

the United States into great panic, since it would only take eight minutes for a Cuban missile attack to reach Washington, DC. Even though the Soviet Union had claimed that the arms and facilities would act only as a measure for the sake of self-defense, having a missile base only 150 km away from the mainland meant that the entire territory of the United States was in danger from the Soviet Union. Thus, it turns out that there were already over 100 nuclear missiles ready to launch, which contradicts the previous claim of the Soviet government. The discovery has led to great risks of a new direct conflict between the two strongest nations, which would eventually put the entire international community in danger.



Aerial photograph of the missile base site in Cuba - BBC

A few days ago, on October 22, 1962, John F. Kennedy, the president of the United States, declared a maritime blockade of the Soviet Union from the Cuban island in the seas, clearly acknowledging the fact that a quarantine over waters with armed force is a provocation of war. The United States has deployed 40 naval warships and 20,000 military troops to the waters near Cuba, preventing any Soviet naval ships from entering the island. Furthermore, on October 22, the United States government officially revealed the situation in Cuba and announced that the government would not hesitate in the Soviet Showdown, in terms of the retribution for any nuclear actions.

On the other hand, on October 27, 1962, a US U-2 spy plane driven by Rudolf Anderson crashed near eastern Cuba. The Cuban military had likely shot down the veteran U-2 pilot. The United States military has lost its people, which makes a plausible justification for an actual direct conflict. Due to the radical actions of both governments, the tensions of the Cold War have skyrocketed, putting the international society into great danger, with concerns about a new world-scale conflict. The international society, including the Soviet Union, the United States, Cuba, and other related

nations, has to find a way to pave the way to a solution that could ease the tensions in Cuba while simultaneously meeting the Soviet-American demands.



The shot down U-2 spy plane in Cuba - The National Security Archive

Definition of Key Terms

Defence Readiness Condition

The Defence Readiness Condition, also known as DEFCON, is an alert state divided into 5 levels of readiness used by the United States military. Starting from DEFCON 5, used in a peaceful situation where there are no signs of violent force, the numbers get smaller as the severity increases until DEFCON 1, which is only used in situations where an actual nuclear attack has begun. The levels can be controlled at different levels in different places, mainly depending on the risk of an actual armed conflict, which also means that the levels of DEFCON can be different in each branch of the military. Currently, only the president and the Secretary of Defense of the United States have the authority to operate the DEFCON stances.

For example, two days after announcing the situation in Cuba to the public on October 22, 1962, by President John Kennedy, the United States government set the DEFCON level to DEFCON 2, meaning the military forces around Cuba would be ready to be deployed immediately in less than 6 hours. Additionally, South Korea was placed in DEFCON 4 after the Korean War in 1950.

The Cold War

Starting from Franklin Roosevelt, the former president of the United States, and Joseph Stalin, the former supreme leader of the Soviet Union, the Cold War is an ongoing political phenomenon sparked by the Potsdam Conference in 1945, which was about the consensus on the division and rule of Germany. The tension on the German territory soon spread to the European continent, and eventually divided the globe based on the ideology and the political stances of the government, mainly between liberalism, led by the United States, and communism, which is spearheaded by the Soviet Union.

Although there are tensions and checks between both sides, there aren't any actual conflicts between the two main countries apart from the indirect intervention of both nations in the Korean War in 1950, since the international society is aware of the fact that a direct conflict would cause severe devastation in terms of resources, culture, and humanity itself. Currently, due to the ongoing Cuban crisis, the tension of the Cold War has reached its peak.

Maritime Blockade

A Maritime Blockade is a military operation that restricts access to a specific port or coastline, blocking any ships or aircraft from traveling, which could be interpreted as a provocation of war, since the actions are prohibited by the Declaration Respecting Maritime Law established in Paris, 1856. Usually, in order for a Maritime Blockade to have legitimacy, it needs to be formally declared in words before action and has to be applied to all ships and aircraft regardless of their nationality. The current quarantine made by the United States government is therefore bringing mass attention from the international community.

Megaton

A unit of measurement used to describe the energy, mainly used in explosive weapons. At first, kilotons, a unit 100 times smaller than megatons, was enough for measuring the energy level of atomic bombs, since the bombs that were initially used, including the ones dropped on Hiroshima, released around 10 to 15 kilotons of shock waves. However, new nuclear weapons these days, Tsar Bomba, for example, release 50 megatons of energy, which is 1570 times stronger than the ones used on Hiroshima at the end of World War II.

Nuclear Missiles/Atomic Weapons

All explosive devices that generate energy by nuclear fission are referred to as atomic weapons, which rapidly developed during the ongoing Cold War between the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. The arms already play a crucial role in a military strategy, regardless of actual usage. To heighten the power it has, it is important to have a device that can deploy the bomb to where it maximizes the devastation. If an atomic weapon is installed on a rocket ship, this is then called a nuclear missile.

Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD)

Being one of the principles used in military strategy and defence, the Mutually Assured Destruction(MAD) stands for a situation where two or more superpowers meet an overwhelming nuclear counterattack, which eventually ends up devastating both the attacker and the defender. The idea of MAD is similar to a nuclear showdown, a term used to describe one of the scenarios that

includes the possibility of the use of nuclear arms in the Cuban crisis. The rise of power and the intervention of the Cuban island by the Soviet Union is continuously raising the usage of the term, meaning that there is a possibility that the United States will face a complete showdown to stop the communist forces, despite the threat of a new world-scale conflict.

Background Information

The Cuban Revolution

After the Spanish-American War in 1898, an armed conflict ensued at the request of Cuban resistance activists for military support from the United States government in their quest for independence from the Spanish Empire. The Spanish Empire had provoked the rebels of Cuba since slavery was maintained for the harvesting of crops, including sugarcane and cigars, even though other Latin American forces were free. Eventually, in 1903, the Cuban guerrillas were able to establish their government with the intervention of the United States military.

However, it was the United States and the Cuban government itself that gave the motivation to the Cuban Revolution. After the war mentioned above, Cuba became a protectorate state of the United States, forcing the Cuban government to sign new contracts and treaties between the two nations, making the United States government in charge of all resources on the Cuban island. Investors and entrepreneurs monopolized the commodity crops and the tourist attractions of the island, creating resorts. Furthermore, followed along with the resorts, casinos, and the liquor industry developed, they eventually became taken over by the European mafia. The situation has also led the Cuban government to become corrupt under the money made by Cuban resources and the European mafia. As time went by, Cuba was devastated in terms of economy and politics. There were attempts by the Cuban people that tried to overcome the chaos. A soldier, Fulencio Batista, for example, established an authoritarian government with the military power he gained as a soldier. During his first reign from 1940 to 1950, elected by the Cuban people, the country started to stabilize under the control of Batista. However, as time went on, like other politicians back then, his government started to become corrupt and eventually gained full authority over Cuba through the military in 1952.



Fidel Castro arriving at Havana, capital of Cuba, in 1959 - Britannica

To combat this situation, Fidel Castro created a resistance force to topple the current government. He gathered rebels, including Che Guevara, from many Latin American nations and headed to Havana, eventually taking down Batista's government in 1959. After the fall of Batista, the Castro government confiscated all the resources of Cuba, including the commodity crops and the hotels and casinos that other nations had built. However, since the tourist attractions in Cuba were owned by investors from other European nations, Fidel Castro had to create an alliance with other nations to resist the pressure from the United States. This gave the motivation for Cuba to establish its country under a communist government, spearheaded by the Soviet Union.

The Nuclear Competition

The Manhattan Project, which was operated during World War II, created a significant surge of power to entities that gained access to the technology of the atomic weapon, including the United States and its Allies. Consequently, the United States naturally became the most powerful nation after the defeat of the Axis forces. At first, this led the nation to have ultimate influence among the international society, since it was only the United States that had the technology. However, espionage activities and other intelligence operations by the rival nation, the Soviet Union, initially gained access to the atomic powers, creating a balance of power between the international society. Starting from then, the nuclear competition between the two biggest nations began.

Shortly after the atomic bomb test held in 1950 by the Soviet Union, declaring that the nation had access to atomic power, in 1952, the president of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt, announced the creation of a new type of technology; the first hydrogen bomb named Ivy Mike, being 700 times stronger than the previous atomic weapons. Following along with the acknowledgment of the danger that the newly created device could bring, in 1953, the Soviet Union also successfully developed its hydrogen bomb, named RDS-6.

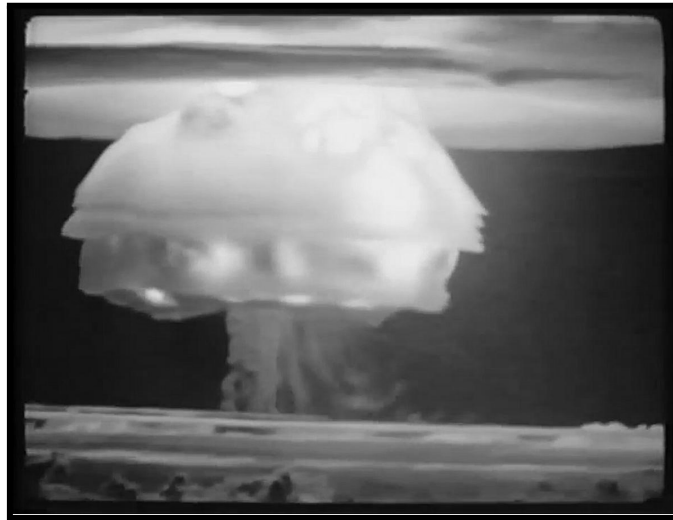


Diagram taken 40 seconds after the detonation of Castle Bravo, a hydrogen bomb created by the United States - National Security Archive

Until the development of the hydrogen bomb, the United States was the one that was in the lead in the nuclear competition, whereas the Soviet Union was the one to follow. However, the relationship between the two nations was overturned in 1957, due to the creation of the first man-made satellite, Sputnik, operated by the Soviet Union. The space technology that the Soviet Union had shown indirectly meant that the Soviet nuclear weapons would now reach their range all over the world. Furthermore, in 1961, the test of the greatest nuclear arm, also known as the Tsar Bomba, was conducted in Novaya Zemlya by the Soviet Union.

Currently, there is no other device that has stronger explosive energy than the Tsar Bomba, giving the Soviet Union the upper hand over the United States in the competition. Nonetheless, the checks and the competition between the two big nations, creating a balance in power, remain unchanged.

The Vienna Summit

Held in June 1961, the Vienna Summit was initially considered to be a chance to release the tensions between the new leaders of the Cold War, which had officially begun with Joseph Stalin and Franklin Roosevelt. It was the first time the two new leaders, Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the USSR, and John Kennedy, the president of the United States, met to find a solution to the Cold War. However, the conference that was supposed to ease the pressure dragged the international society into greater danger, due to the outcomes of the meeting.



The two new leaders of the Cold War met together in the Vienna Summit - BBC

Several topics were discussed in the summit, including the situation in Laos, keeping the nation independent and free from the influence of the Cold War, and the issue of the two German governments, each led by different powers. However, eventually failed to produce any valuable agreements or treaties, only leaving a strengthened tension between the two superpowers. The two leaders, having a 23-year age difference, left the summit as a sign of the seriousness of the deep ideological division, which consequently led to the rise of tensions in the Cuban island and the European continent.

The Bay of Pigs Invasion

After overthrowing the previous government of Cuba, led by Fulgencio Batista, the newly created communist forces gained full authority over the island. Fidel Castro, the leader of Cuba, has confiscated all the resources of Cuba, which were owned by other European nations, and expelled the

United States military, causing the United States government to lose control over the island. Tourist Businesses and investors from the United States and other European nations suffered significant financial losses due to Castro's actions. Furthermore, a nation that had once been an ally allied with its greatest enemy, the Soviet Union.

The United States government had to find a solution since Cuba became a nation that could pose a high risk to the country. However, direct military intervention was realistically impossible since it was obvious that the international society, following along with the newly created organization, the UN, would pressure the United States government. As a result, John Kennedy, the president of the United States, decided to indirectly invade the Cuban island, with the Cuban exiles from Nicaragua mainly leading the attack. The United States government planned to establish a new government alongside the exiles, with the ultimate goal of eliminating communist power from America.

On April 17, 1961, the Cuban exiles, trained by the CIA, began the operation to invade Cuba by landing 1500 troops in the Bay of Pigs as a form of guerrilla warfare, an effective strategy that suited the natural environment of Cuba. However, not long after the landing, most of the exile forces were repelled by the Cuban communist forces in the island due to several reasons, including the misunderstanding of the situation of Cuba in terms of the legitimacy of the newly created government, and the lack of support from the United States government since direct intervention of the United States military would escalate the tension between the Soviet Union.



Captivation of the exile forces by the Cuban government - Britannica

The members of the exile forces were all killed or captured by the Cuban government, eventually prompting the Kennedy administration to free the prisoners in exchange for 50 million

dollars' worth of resources to Cuba. The failed invasion attempt of the United States has strengthened the tensions between the alliance of the Soviet Union and the Cuban government.

The Rise of a New International Order

Following the defeat of Nazi Germany and the Japanese Empire at the end of World War II, the Allies established a new international order, mainly spearheaded by the Soviet Union and the United States, which were nations that gained great power through the war. The United States has naturally amassed enormous wealth by selling arms to the European forces during the past two wars, while also participating in the war without being attacked on the mainland, apart from the Attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Empire during World War II. On the other hand, since the Soviet Union was geographically near the battlefield in Europe, the nation obtained its influence by directly intervening in the war, which eventually led to the capture of Berlin.

To deal with the aftermath of the conflict, the Allies gathered and held several meetings, including the Potsdam Conference in 1945. The main topics of the conversation were mostly on the compensation from the Axis, mainly the Japanese Empire and Nazi Germany, and setting international treaties for establishing measures for preserving peace in the international society. Eventually, with the cost of the reparations, the Japanese territory came under the control of the United States, and Germany was divided among the French Republic, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States. Furthermore, after the war, the Allies became the cornerstone of a newly created order, establishing new alliances by financially supporting the devastated nations for reparations and economic development.



However, a new competition has arisen between the Allies, mainly the United States and the Soviet Union, since both nations were aiming to expand their power by establishing new alliances under the guise of ideologies. The Soviet Union was on the other side of the Allies, since most of the European nations, including the United Kingdom and France which were part of the Iron Curtain policy. The competition soon spread its influence to the international society and formed a new political structure, which later on created a new situation called the Cold War. Both nations have never been directly involved in a conflict, but have sponsored their alliances to expand their power across the globe.

The Alliance of the Soviet Union and Cuba

Before the revolution led by Fidel Castro and his rebels, after the independence from Spain, Cuba was originally a government supported by the United States, having their political structure based on a parliamentary system with democratic elections. However, as the Cuban Revolution became successful, the new communist party of Cuba overthrew the country's previous structure in terms of politics and economy, establishing a new foundation to rule the people of Cuba. Due to the political movement and the confiscation by the Cuban government, the tensions between Cuba and the United States started to rise rapidly and soon drew attention from the international community. Naturally, being not only a rival to the United States but a shelter from the intervention, Cuba started to cooperate with the Soviet Union, both sharing the same enemy and ideologies.



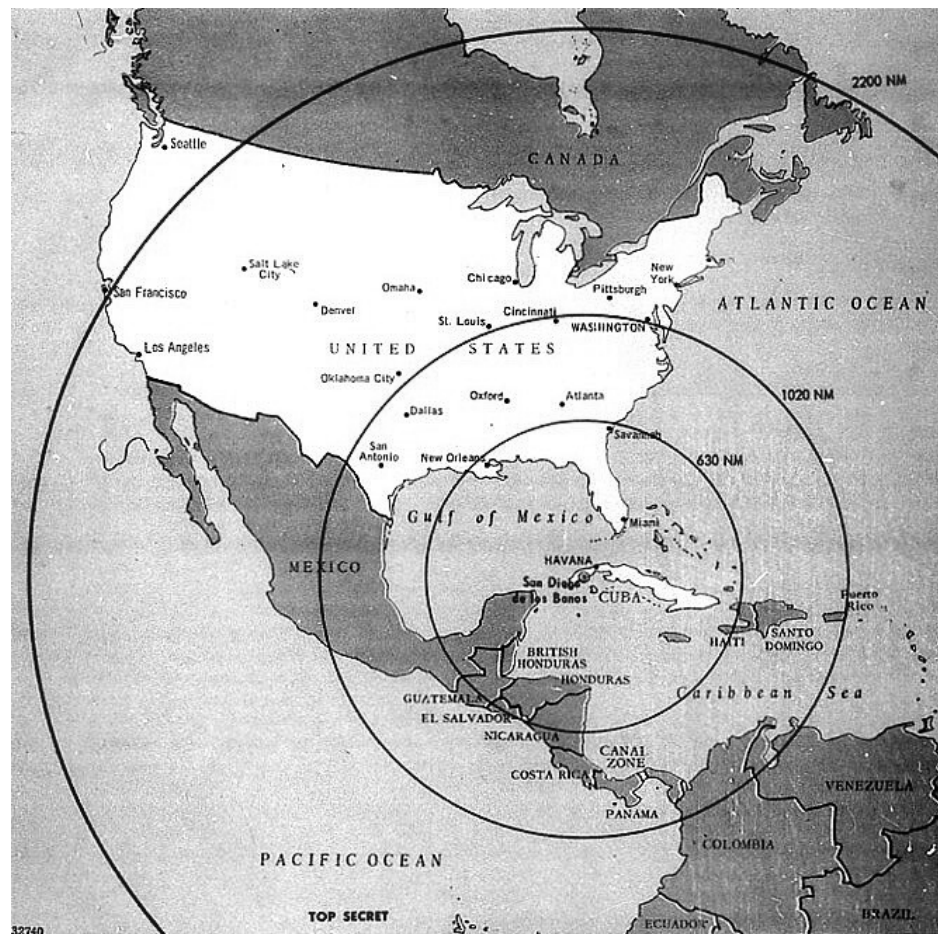
The cooperation between the two communist nations gave benefits to both sides. Cuba, not only is it a newly founded nation, but also the only communist nation in America, essentially needs full support to combat the intervention of its greatest enemy, the United States. Cuba was able to access financial resources with the help of the Soviet Union and secured its territory through military cooperation. With the support of the Soviet Union, Cuba was able to merge with other communist nations, creating new alliances that later helped to gain the government's legitimacy from the international community. Furthermore, due to the aftermath of the previous government led by Batista, the majority of the Cuban people showed support for the new government, which made it even harder for the United States to intervene in Cuban politics.

As mentioned above, the Soviet Union also seized great advantages through the alliance with its new American ally. Before the Cuban Revolution, there weren't any measurements to check the United States' power since the Soviet missiles, though strong, were not in range of the United States' territory. On the other hand, the United States alliance had access to Moscow within the range of their missiles by the nuclear bases placed in Italy and Turkey, meaning that the Soviet Union did not have any actual way to escape the pressure from the United States. However, since there was a communist ally to rely on located just beneath the enemy, the Soviet Union finally gained the opportunity to combat the threats posed by the United States. This meant that securing Cuba's independence would directly impact the safety of the Soviet Union. They sent military resources, along with missiles, which were able to target the United States' territory within minutes. It has turned out that the Soviet Union was continuously sending weapons to Cuba even before the discovery by the American aircraft. Unlike what the Soviet Union claimed, most weapons were sent to strike, rather than for self-defence, which could be interpreted as a preparation for a direct conflict.

The Military Facilities of Europe

The motivation for the construction of the nuclear facilities in Cuba by the Soviet government, which caused the current crisis in Cuba, was the installation of the Jupiter missiles in Italy and Turkey by NATO. To restrict the intervention of the Soviet Union in Europe and prevent the spread of new communist governments, NATO supported new facilities that would check the powers

of the communist forces. As a result, Moscow was now in range of the United States' missiles, leading the Soviet Union to the loss of influence within Europe.



The range of the Soviet missiles installed in Cuba - Defense Magazine

However, as previously mentioned, these missile bases provoked the Soviet government to sponsor Cuban missile bases that would be able to target Washington within minutes. The nuclear devices in Europe lost their advantage, and now the Soviet Union and the entire NATO forces are in the same situation. The missile facilities of Cuba not only balance the power of the Soviet Union, but it act as a protection for Cuba from an armed attack by the United States. Currently, the Soviet Union has announced the withdrawal of the nuclear facilities if the United States and NATO agree to withdraw their missile bases in Europe, and promise the full independence of Cuba. To escape from the threats and the aftermath that the Cuban missile base could bring, the international society has to decide whether to withdraw all nuclear devices or might have to face the aftermath of a nuclear showdown.

Possible solutions

The Withdrawal of all Nuclear Facilities

This solution can be the most reasonable and safest, as the withdrawal of nuclear facilities would not only ease the tension of the Cuban crisis but also signal a sign of mitigation in the competition between the Soviet Union and the United States. This means that the withdrawal could prevent any aggressive armed attacks for both sides, which would lead to conversation, rather than direct conflicts. Considering that only 27 years have passed since the last great war, whose impact remains in the international community, this approach to resolution is highly recommended.

However, the withdrawal of the military facilities would have to require further details and treaties between the nations, since the concern of the intervention of the United States in Cuba is considered a flash point of the current crisis. To withdraw all military facilities, there has to be a way to show trust among the international community, including the full independence of Cuba, while finding a way to secure the United States from the dangers of a communist island a few hundred kilometers below. Furthermore, the European nations will have to create a security solution, since all military facilities that restrict the access of the Soviet Intervention would be withdrawn.

The Chicken Game

A nuclear showdown would not be a resolution that is recommended in a UN conference; however, if neither nation is willing to take a step away or try to negotiate, this solution would not be the worst choice, since the lack of cooperation in an escalated tension would only lead to a direct conflict. Both nations have great power in terms of nuclear technology, and even though the Tsar Bomba, a Soviet nuclear device, is considered the strongest weapon, this doesn't change the fact that a direct conflict with nuclear arms would cause irreparable changes in human history.

Even though a chicken game could escalate the aggression of the situation, the actual fighting is not mandatory in a chicken game. If one side steps away, the game is over. This means that if one side retreats from the threats of the other side's powers, which could be a military power or economic sanctions, the crisis in Cuba would end without any direct conflicts and casualties. The winner of the crisis would be clear, and the situation would define the superiority of power between the two leading

forces, meaning the solution must be used wisely, making the other side step away without any direct conflicts.

Major parties involved

Republic of Cuba

Being a newly established communist nation, Cuba is seen as a breakthrough for the communist forces led by the Soviet Union to combat the pressures of the United States. It is located only a few hundred kilometers from Florida, meaning it would be able to reach the capital of the United States within 8 minutes with nuclear arms. Since the previous government led by Fulencio Batista, sponsored by the United States, harmed Cuba's situation, the majority of the Cuban people champion the current government.

Currently, the oceans near Cuba are being overseen by the United States military to limit the access of Soviet ships to the Cuban territory, claiming that the quarantine is a measure to prevent any direct conflict with other nations and to preserve international peace. However, this led to the isolation of the only communist country in America, unable to access external support. Furthermore, the United States aircraft has flown through Cuban airspace several times, allowing the United States to see the movements of the Cuban government.

The Soviet Union is an essential ally for Cuba, a nation that is alone geographically and in need of financial support. A maritime blockade of Cuba is a sign of provocation of a conflict, which means that it could be interpreted that the United States is trying to disrupt peace with the communist forces. The Republic of Cuba has to find a way to regain access to Soviet support, or it could soon face the intervention of the United States.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)

Currently led by Nikita Khrushchev, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, also known as the Soviet Union, has significant power and influence in the international society, often being seen as a rival of the United States or the capitalist forces as a whole. At first, unlike the United States, the Soviet Union had to recover from the devastation of Nazi Germany in World War II, making the United States stronger than the Soviets. However, unlike other European nations, the Soviet Union gained authority to oversee the international society by being one of the biggest forces of the Allies. From then on, communist governments and forces from various nations emerged with the financial support of the Soviet Communist Party, forming strong alliances worldwide. Furthermore, the Soviet

government has launched its first artificial satellite, Sputnik 1, and created a new type of nuclear bomb named the Tsar Bomba. The advancement of technology and the power the USSR gained made a turnaround in the competition between the Soviet Union and the United States.

However, the United States is still a great threat to the Soviet Union and has recently even set a quarantine in the Cuban sea, while the United States has nuclear missiles ready to target Moscow from the military bases in Italy and Turkey. Even though the Soviet government has missiles that could reach the US territory, the Soviet Union will have to find a way to keep the relationship between the Cuban government, acknowledging the benefits it could bring in terms of military power and resources, while escaping from the warnings of the United States government, having American missile bases containing nuclear missiles that are ready to launch to Moscow, since a total showdown would be a disaster not only to the United States, but to the Soviets itself.

United States of America

Being the most influential nation in the 20th century, the United States has virtually controlled the entire globe, including regions near the Soviet Union. Due to its geographical location, along with the historical events, the United States has gained great power in terms of economy, military, and trust among the international community. It has gained the upper hand in the competition with the Soviet Union. However, with the newly founded communist nation near the mainland, along with the rapid development of the Soviet Union, the United States is facing challenges to combat the situation.

However, despite the fact mentioned above, the United States currently has its nuclear bases located in Italy and Turkey, and has deployed the marine troops over the Cuban sea, maintaining a balance in power between the Soviet Union. The United States will have to decide whether to negotiate with the communist forces by withdrawing the missile facilities that are ready to target the Soviet Union, or will have to face a direct conflict. Even though the United States has the ability for a nuclear showdown with the Soviets, it will still be beneficial to have a peaceful solution to ease the tension in the Cuban region.

Italian Republic

Being a member state of NATO, an alliance for political and military cooperation, Italy is one of the allies of the United States, having the United States' Jupiter Ballistic Missiles, which play a key role in the current competition between the Soviet Union. The Italian Republic's security is being

preserved by the military facilities sponsored by NATO and the United States. To activate the nuclear arms located in Italy, the permission of the Italian government and the United States government is required.

Currently, the facilities in Italy act as a deterrent to prevent any radical act of the Soviet Union, which could escalate the tension of the Cold War. However, due to the alliance of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cuba, the NATO alliance with the United States lost its card in the Cold War. The Soviet Union has requested the withdrawal of the nuclear facilities of Italy and Turkey to ease the tensions in Cuba. Acknowledging the fact that the military bases in Italy are crucial not only for the safety of Italy but to NATO as a whole, Italy will have to pave the way to create a mechanism that could preserve peace within Europe, while solving the problem in Cuba.

Federative Republic of Brazil

Geographically located near the island of Cuba, the place where tensions are escalating, the Federative Republic of Brazil is fundamentally allied with the United States, meaning it does not champion the acts of the communist forces, but prioritizes the national benefits and purposes. This means that the Brazilian government pursues the end of the conflict as soon as possible, regardless of who wins, since the aftermath of a direct conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union would impact the situation of its nation.

Currently, Brazil itself doesn't have great influence in the international community, but it can act as a neutral force with other Latin American nations, including Ecuador, that could prevent the situation from going out of hand before it's too late. Neutral solutions and fruitful negotiations will be needed to meet the needs of Brazil, since the developing nations would be extremely vulnerable to a new international disaster.

Republic of Turkey

Along with the Italian Republic, the Republic of Turkey stands as one of the member states of the alliance spearheaded by the United States and the NATO forces. The missile bases in Turkey, which started operating in March 1962, contained Intermediate-range Ballistic Missiles(IRBMs) deployed by the United States. Like the Jupiter Missiles in Italy, the missiles in Turkey are also able to

reach Moscow, meaning the NATO forces have several ways to counter the pressure of the Soviet Union.

Recently, in order to ease the tension of the ongoing Cuban crisis, the Soviet Union has requested the withdrawal of the nuclear facilities that are aimed at the Soviet territory. The Republic of Turkey would need to handle the dilemma between easing the tension of the international society by demolishing its missile bases that act as a barrier to Soviet intervention, or preserving the facilities in exchange for the tensions in the Cuban island. Turkey must negotiate with allies and find a way to secure its borders while easing the pressure of the Cuban crisis.

Timeline Of Events

August 12, 1898 <i>The End of the Spanish-American War</i>	The 5-month-long war officially ended with the defeat of the Spanish Empire, making Cuba formally independent from the Spanish forces.
July 17, 1945 <i>The Potsdam Conference</i>	Near the end of World War II, the Soviet Union, the United States, and the United Kingdom, the three main leaders of the Allies, negotiated on ruling the German territory
August 15, 1945 <i>End of World War II</i>	With the defeat of the Japanese Empire in World War II, a new political structure in the international society was formed between the Soviet Union and the United States.
December 16, 1945 <i>Establishment of the UN</i>	To prevent any disastrous happenings like the past two wars, the international society has gathered and founded a new organization that aims to preserve international peace.
July 27, 1953 <i>The end of the Korean War</i>	The conflict in the Korean peninsula, due to the intervention of the United States and the Soviet Union, has entered an armistice.
January 1, 1959 <i>The fall of the Batista administration (The Cuban Revolution)</i>	The guerrilla forces led by Fidel Castro have seized Havana and overthrown the previous government of Cuba, establishing their new administration based on the idea of communism.
May 8, 1960 <i>Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between Cuba and the USSR</i>	Following the Cuban Revolution in 1959, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics established an official diplomatic relationship with Cuba.
June 20, 1961 <i>Final launch position completed in the Italian missile base</i>	Ballistic Missiles sponsored by NATO and the United States completed its installation in Italy.

<p>October 14, 1962</p> <p><i>The discovery of the Cuban Missile Base</i></p>	<p>The United States aircraft discovered the missile bases in Cuba, which were soon found to be sponsored by the Soviet Union.</p>
<p>October 22, 1962</p> <p><i>Presentation of the Draft Resolution</i></p>	<p>The United States had submitted a Draft Resolution named S/5182, which addresses the sponsored nuclear facilities in Cuba to the United Nations Security Council.</p>
<p>October 24, 1962</p> <p><i>The Maritime Blockade</i></p>	<p>The Kennedy administration of the United States announced a maritime blockade in the waters surrounding Cuba to restrict all access to Soviet ships.</p>
<p>October 27, 1962</p> <p><i>A shot down of a United States aircraft</i></p>	<p>A US U-2 spy plane driven by Rudolf Anderson had been shot down near eastern Cuba</p>

UN Involvement, Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Although there were voices advocating for the prevention of direct conflicts within the international society, the United Nations Security Council has yet to pass any resolutions. The majority of the messages of both nations were sent from nation to nation without the assistance of the UN. However, U Thant, the current Secretary General of the United Nations, provided an opportunity for peaceful negotiations, easing the pressure on the Cuban island.

- Draft Resolution United States of America, 22 October 1962, S/5182

The draft resolution was submitted on the same day the United States announced the discovery of the missile facilities in Cuba. The resolution includes the current situation, the construction of offensive military devices introduced to Cuba by the Soviet Union, and concerns of the United States government about the threat it would bring to international society.

- Complaints by Representatives of Cuba, USSR, and the United States, 22 - 23 October 1962

The complaints of representatives of each nation mention the escalated tensions in the Cuban island, each of them having their measures and needs. The United States emphasizes the threats of the disguised acts of the Soviet Union, while Cuba and the USSR draw attention to the naval blockade by the United States military and the sovereignty of the Cuban government.

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