



Study Guide

Joint Cabinet Crisis

Cuban Missile Crisis

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The Cuban Missile Crisis

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Esteemed participants

I am Gökberk Ekinçi, the Secretary-General of EuroAsia Model United Nations Training and Development Conference 2014. I feel more than honored to be welcoming you to the 9th session of this ambitious work.

Organized under the framework of Model United Nations Association of Turkey, in accordance with its vision to familiarize MUN related activities to young people in the country the EuroAsia MUN 2014 is eager to reach wide range of attendants from high schools and universities which are deeply interested in diplomacy, international relations, politics and the United Nations itself while constituting a unique experience of debating and socializing at the same time. This year, the conference takes it a step further as it is composed of 10 committees chosen delicately to the very attention of the mentioned variety of participants holding economic, social, humanitarian and real-time crisis committees as well as a joint cabinet crisis simulation which is a brand new practice for the training and development concept. The academic team embraces an understanding of content which concerns actual and urgent problems that the world faces currently in order to create awareness of the facts touched upon over the youth to which it addresses.

The academic content and the structure of the Cabinets have been prepared by the respected Under-Secretaries-General Afra Teren Gurluler and Yunus Can Aybas. Carrying out their work outstandingly, they have accomplished the preparation of the academic document regarding the very agenda which holds utmost importance currently in MENA region as it severely occupies the agenda of the international community with his ambitious and visionary performance on this delicate task.

I advise the participants of this well-prepared committee to read the provided guide thoroughly. You may also go over further readings and key documents which you may find on our website with the study guide. The documents that are prepared by the academic team will provide the needed information that will assist the delegates to follow the discussions during the session and fully enjoy the excitement of debating.

For any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me via ekinci@muntr.org.

Best regards

Gökberk Ekinçi

Secretary-General of EuroAsia MUN 2014

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LETTERS FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARIES-GENERAL

Dear Participants,

I have the utmost pleasure and honour of welcoming you to EuroAsia MUN 2014. I am Afra Teren Gürlüler, a sophomore student in Koç University Law Faculty and started my double major with International Relations this semester. It's my honour to serve as one of the Under-Secretary-General responsible for Joint Crises Committee.

I have been participating in several simulation conferences in last 5 years such as Model United Nations, European Youth Parliament and court simulations.

This year EuroAsia MUN will give a chance to be a part of this unique committee. Cuban Missile Crisis is one the tensest period of the history. Participant of JCC will be able to simulate J.F Kennedy's Cabinet and Khrushchev's Cabinet and decides on the fate of the world history.

While preparing the study guide I got a chance to learn very different aspects of the Cold War and I enhanced my knowledge. So I would like to thank to Secretary-General Mr Gokberk Ekinici and Nezahat Yesim Yargici for giving me this opportunity.

I am looking forward to observe the debates in EuroAsia MUN. For any of you inquires please feel free to contact with me.

Regards;

Afra Teren Gürlüler

Under-Secretary-General responsible for Joint Cabinet Crisis and GA Third Committee: SOCHUM

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Fellow Delegates,

It is my extreme honour and pleasure to welcome you to the 9th annual session of EuroAsia MUN Training & Development Conference. My name is Yunus Can Aybaş and I am a freshman in the economics department of Bilkent University. I have been in Model United Nations for 5 years and had the honour to have tremendous experiences in many conferences, generally as a member of the academic team. Hence it was such a joy to prepare a guideline for most distinguished delegates of EuroAsia.

Set in the atmosphere of cold war, it is going to a tremendous occasion to simulate Joint Crisis Cabinet consisting of John F Kennedy's Cabinet Excomm and Politburo led by Nikita Khrushchev. The committees with their linked structure will test their utmost diplomacy skills in the one of the most "heathen" era of the cold war. The relations are nervous than ever, consequently to the Bay of Pigs Invasion and the erection of Berlin Wall moreover with both sides missiles facing each-other. With the previous missiles located around, both sides pose threats more than ever to each. The test of the diplomats facing are hence once again reminded with the well-known quote "All war represents a failure of diplomacy."

I hope this document will serve you to enlighten your way through your preparation and satisfy your academic evaluation.

Yunus Can Aybaş

Under-Secretary-General responsible for the UNEP-UNEA and Joint Crisis Cabinet

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A- Introduction

Cold War was the one of the longest tension in world's history. World has never seen a bigger challenge between two sides ever since. The Cold War showed its effects in every aspect. Even in space programs and moon walking.

Timeline of Important Events

1947- Truman Doctrine

1947- Marshall Plan

1949 -Chinese Civil War

1950- Korean War

1955- Foundation of Warsaw Pact

1956- Hungarian Revolution

1957- Soviet's launched world's first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICMB)

1959- Cuban Revolution

1961 Berlin Crisis

1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion

B- Cold War

The period in history known as Cold War was a period of political tension period between the United States (and its allies from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and the Soviet Union (WARSAW Pact Allies). It is known as Cold War because most of the armed conflict occurred between the third parties and not between

US and the Soviet Union. The Cold War period lasted between 1947 and 1991.ⁱ Below, the reasons and the conduct of the Cold War are explained. There were many events before World War II, which created mistrust between Western Allies and then Eastern Bloc. Following the end of World War II, political instability led to the race in armament, space technologies and other areas, which in the long run, would change the face of socio-political environment of the world.

I. Post World War II

Before the World War II ended, states started to have conferences to decide upon the structure of European Borders after the war and the maintenance of peace from that point on. Allied States gathered to debate upon to-be-shaped borders of Europe at Yalta Conference, in February 1945ⁱⁱ. In Yalta Conference the leaders of the world's most powerful countries came together:ⁱⁱⁱ Joseph Stalin, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sir Winston Churchill was present in conference but they could not find and agree on a solution regarding the future of Western Europe^{iv}. But Roosevelt and Churchill agreed upon the condition under which Stalin would combat against Japan.^v Throughout the World War II, the Soviet Union and the US remained in cooperation, which led to

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populations believing that the alliance would be pursued after the war.^{vi}

In May 1945 Allies won the war and they started to occupy Germany. Soviets occupied the central and Eastern parts; Western Allied countries occupied the western part. Post-War, Germany was

uncertainty throughout international community. So in 1945, with the hope of everlasting peace, the Allies held the San Francisco Conference.^{vii} This conference formed the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization outlawing the use of force and creating a platform of



Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-H27035
Foto: o. Ang. | Juli 1945

Figure 1: Potsdam Conference, Churchill, Truman, Stalin

divided into two occupation zones. Western Allies were calling them as Western Liberal Democracies and the idea behind it was to prevent another rise of extreme fascism in Europe.

World War II, being the most devastating and deadliest armed conflict in human history, in its aftermath, caused instability and

diplomacy for every state in the world.^{viii}

Another important conference was the Potsdam Conference. Potsdam Conference took place in 1945, after the surrender of Germany^{ix}. Joseph Stalin, Winston Churchill and Harry S. Truman attended. During the Conference, the major problem was occupation Germany.^x

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Even though Allies had several disagreements they had managed to agree upon some issues. For example the negotiators confirmed the status of a demilitarized and disarmed Germany under four zones of Allied occupation. According to the Protocol of the Conference, there was to be "a complete disarmament and demilitarization of Germany."^{xi} They also agreed that Germany should be a democratic regime and the effects of Nazi regime should be erased.^{xii} Poland was another important agenda item in the Conference. German-Soviet Polish Border needed to be re-arranged.^{xiii} Poland was no longer to be German territory and the German residents of the territories were to be deported.^{xiv} In Potsdam, the Allies could not reach a solution but they only stated that these deportations should be humanly.^{xv}

It was also mentioned by Truman, the US President, that his country held a very powerful weapon.^{xvi} This created a tension between Soviets and United States, because Stalin assumed that it is atomic bomb.^{xvii} In the following week of the Potsdam gathering, the atomic bomb was dropped to cities in Japan, Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the Pacific War ended with Japan defeated.^{xviii} The detonation led to the start of what is known as the

'Nuclear Arms Race' between the US and the Soviet Union.

Truman Doctrine was an essential concept analysing the Cold War. In 1947 United States Government knew that they should find a way to fight with Soviet's influence over other countries^{xix}. With Truman Doctrine, The US announced that they would spend 400 million dollars to fight with totalitarian regimes and expand democracy's reaching.^{xx} Truman announced this doctrine before a joint session of Congress on March 12, 1947^{xxi}. This doctrine was necessary because British Government stated that, as of March 31, it would no longer provide military and economic assistance to the Greek Government in its civil war against the Greek Communist Party.^{xxii} USA gave aid both to Turkey and Greece in order to host American civilian and military personnel and equipment.^{xxiii} Truman had two reasons for this aid. First of all, if the Communist Party wins Greek Civil War, that would endanger the political stability of Turkey.^{xxiv} Secondly, USA declared that they would support people whose rights are being oppressed by governments supporting totalitarian regimes.

United States also started the Marshall Plan in 1947^{xxv}. This plan was helping economically to the European countries with US's

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budget allocation.^{xxvi} With this way they were aiming to prevent Soviet effect on European countries and leading them to democratic regimes. It was general belief that having such a plan was necessary because the communist parties were coming into power in several European countries. The US also declared that they will also use this aid for Eastern Bloc countries but Soviet Union prevented such aids from occurring.

II. NATO (Western Block)



Figure 2: Left to right: James A. Roberts (Deputy Secretary General); NATO Secretary General, Manlio Brosio; Lord Coleridge (Executive Secretary).

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established on 4 April 1949 by the signature of 12 states including United States of America, Canada, the UK and France. With the treaty countries declared that they will aim to build a collective defense system against a threat to one of the allies in NATO.^{xxvii} Article 5 of the Treaty states that "an armed attack against one or more of

them... shall be considered an attack against them all" and that following such an attack, each Ally would take "such action as it deems necessary, including the use of armed force" in response.^{xxviii} Response was a requirement however, the type of response given was not specified by the treaty, therefore it did not have to be a military response but it could be an economic sanction.

The Korean War was an important cornerstone for NATO. In June 1950 South Korea was invaded by Kim Il-

Sung's North Korean People's Army with Joseph Stalin's plan.^{xxix} The plan was planned and initiated by Joseph Stalin and Soviet's government.^{xxx} This showed NATO that the Communist countries could work in coordination to make military plans and operate these plans.

After the war NATO understood the importance of coordinated defense.^{xxxi}

III. Warsaw Pact (Eastern Block)

In 1949, The Soviet Union and its affiliated Communist Nations in Eastern Europe founded the Warsaw Pact. The formation was a response to NATO.^{xxxii} In May 1955, Federal Republic of Germany entered NATO.^{xxxiii} So the Soviets feared from the consequences of a strengthened NATO and a rearmed West Germany and hoped that the Warsaw Pact could both contain

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East and West Germany.^{xxxiv} After Germany officially entered in NATO, the Warsaw Pact was formulated within two weeks. First signatories of the Pact were Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic^{xxxv}. Pact members agreed that they would have a collective defense but they would not interfere in one other's internal affairs.^{xxxvi}

IV. Cuban Revolution

Fulgencio Batista was elected in 1940 and ruled the country until 1944, as an elected president. But in 1952 abuse of power increased until the level of dictatorship and he held his position until 1959.^{xxxvii} He was later overthrown by the Cuban Revolution.^{xxxviii}

In 1953 people started to rise against the dictatorship. On 26 July 1953 around 100 guerrillas attacked the Moncada Barracks with the leadership of Fidel Castro. Many members of the guerrilla group lost their lives.^{xxxix} The others including Fidel Castro and Raul Castro were put on a trial. Fidel Castro got 15 years of imprisonment.^{xl}

But the oppressions over the government continued and they released all political convicts.

In the meantime, Fidel Castro met with Ernesto Che Guevara. They were trained together and made plans to overthrow the Batista government.^{xli}

Between the guerrillas and government forces many occurring of armed combat took place and On 31 December forces of Che Guevara occupied the city of Santa Barbara. Following this event Batista left to country and ran away to Dominican Republic.^{xlii}

On January 6, 1958 Castro arrived to Havana with his forces. They occupied the city and declared that Havana would be the capital of Cuba. Then Castro became the leader of Cuba.^{xliii}

V. Bay of Pigs Invasion

The year of 1961 had been one of the peak points of Cold War, United States for making "inroads" in Latin America hence Soviet was also playing the same role in Africa; Fidel Castro had led a revolution which shifted Cuban politics to left, indisputably.^{xliv} Cuban revolution on the social level analysed to be limited to anti-American actors.^{xlv} Furthermore Castro's economic reforms were on the nationalization of American oil-refineries, communication companies and private companies in various sectors.^{xlvi} In this regard, the US had retaliated to Cuban

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decisions via economic embargos which had signed by Eisenhower administration.^{xlvi} Following the inevitable decline in Cuba-US relations, President had approved CIA's plan to organize- in terms of train, arm and support - an anti-Castro exiled led invasion of Cuba.^{xlvi} The newly elected Kennedy administration had approved and pushed for the invasion. However in April 12, 1961 President stated "I want to say there will not be, under any conditions, an intervention in Cuba by the United States Armed Forces.^{xlvi} This government will do everything it possibly can to make sure that there are not Americans involved in any actions inside Cuba."¹

VI. Early Plans

Following the increase of a Cuban threat, CIA offered a plan to President Eisenhower, documents was built upon:

"a. The first requirement is the creation of a responsible, appealing and unified Cuban opposition outside of Cuba [to] serve as a magnet for the loyalties of the Cubans

b. So that the opposition may be heard and Castro's basis of popular support undermined, it is necessary to develop a long and short wave gray broadcasting facility

c. Work is already in progress in the creation of a covert intelligence and action organization within Cuba

d. Preparations have already been made for the development of an adequate paramilitary force outside of Cuba."^{li}

This plan had been built upon the fundamentals of a guerrilla and psychological warfare hence to be combined with the economic measures.^{lii} According to minutes of the President's meeting with CIA in 17th March, Eisenhower last remarks were referred as "'The President said that he knows of no better plan for dealing with this situation. The great problem is leakage and breach of security. Everyone must be prepared to swear that he has not heard of it."^{liii} Thus, the exiles of Cuban Revolution were supplied but not in the modest pace.^{liv}

On August 8, 1961, Eisenhower hold a meeting in his office to review the CIA progress report on Cuba including the actions taken under decision set on 17th of March.^{lv} Following the review of these reports, President Eisenhower approved the 14 million USD budget for an operation to Cuba.^{lvi}

Co-Director of the National Reconnaissance Office^{lvii}, Richard

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Bissell structured the operation with these remarks:

"The real reason for the shift from infiltration to amphibious invasion is that by October we had made a major effort at infiltration and resupply, and those efforts had been unsuccessful. My conviction was that we simply would not be able to organize a secure movement in Cuba. We had made, I think, at least five infiltrations by small boats and in each case the people had been picked up in a day or two. We had also made several air drops of supplies, but in most cases there was always a delay of several days between the request for resupply and the actual drop, and several times during that gap of time the people who originally made the request had moved. We had no direct radio communication with the small rebel groups. We may have made one or two infiltrations of men by air, but the majority entered by sea. Therefore we simply had to give up the effort to build a safe underground with communications and command and control"^{lxviii}

According to Bissel, the operation should be on the points to cover and take the duty to catalyse the guerrilla warfare setbacks and to be complementary with its effects.^{lxix} Following the election the details of the plans had been

also approved by Kennedy.^{lx} However, Kennedy had stated that he will be more patient on the manner.^{lxi} He decided CIA to continue the operations which had been conducted under the previous reports; to report him on the possibility of deployment of pro-American Cuban forces on Cuban soil; to report him a proposal for an actual action with integration to other Latin American countries for the isolation of Castro's government.^{lxii} Following the outlining of the plan, CIA reaffirmed the President Kennedy on the plans.^{lxiii}

By the date of 28th 1961, Kennedy had the operational outline of the first invasion plan. The operation coded as *Operation Pluto* which is built upon landing 1,000 men to Trinidad, Cuba.^{lxiv} Hence as a leg of the plan, he approved *Operation Zapata* on the date of 4 April 1961. The plan was consisted of US involvement via planes hence future gives US the chance to deny its involvement.^{lxv}

Also to conduct these actions, anti-Castro supporters started to regroup and were trained in the surrounding islands of Miami, Florida. Also there were anti-Castro specialist trainings in Panama and Guatemala. However Cuba, following the increasing tension, had gathered T-34, IS-32 Tanks and various arms from the

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Union of Soviet Socialist Republic. Prior to the offensive, the revolutionary loyal, Che Guevara also had stated with such anticipation as "all the Cuban people must become a guerrilla army, each and every Cuban must learn to handle and if necessary use firearms in defence of the nation."^{lxxvi}

Cuban Governments security apparatus had gathered info via their intelligence network informing the government on an US-led guerrilla attack. Also the *Committee for State Security* or, originally, *Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti* (KGB) informed Cuba for a possibility for an attack. On April 13th of 1961, Radio Moscow had broadcasted a report. The report had stated that a US-led paramilitary attack had planned to be taken towards Cuba Post-Revolutionary government.^{lxxvii}

VII. Timeline

15 April

The first actions started in 15 April 1961. Eight B-26 World War II type bombers left the Nicaraguan airfields.^{lxxviii} However the bombing were not effective as much as expected.^{lxxix} Many targets of the bombings had missed the target areas.^{lxxx} Furthermore the news worldwide had shown the photos of repainted US planes

therefore it become public and revealed the American support of the invasion. Hence the second air strikes were cancelled by Kennedy.^{lxxxi}

Following the attacks, Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa had accused the United States of the air attacks towards Cuba^{lxxxii} and made statements on First Committee of the UN General Assembly.^{lxxxiii} US permanent ambassador to UN *Adlai Stevenson* had stated under any condition, the US would never intervene in Cuba and would do everything to guarantee that no US citizen to take direct interaction towards Cuba.^{lxxxiv} However with the leaks of the plane photographs, the statement was countered.^{lxxxv}

16 April

The Cuban protests were responded by *Efigenio Ameijeiras* led army members. *Efigenio Ameijeiras* led operations towards the protest had been successful. Cuban Revolutionary Air and Air Defense Forces (FAR) had conducted air operations with sea-furies and B-26s.^{lxxxvi}

B-26 pilots conducted the 15 April bombings had reported that the bombing was extremely effective, which proved otherwise in U-2 Reconnaissance Flight on the night of April, and therefore no further air operation conducted.^{lxxxvii}

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Following these on the very late of 16 April joint fleet of CIA and the revolutionist Cuban organisation, Brigade 2506 had sailed from Puerto Cabezas in Nicaragua.^{lxxviii} They were quipped guns and supplies for a 1400 man invasion.^{lxxix} The fleet ships were labelled as the "Cuban Expeditionary Force" (CEF) and were escorted by US destroyers.^{lxxx}

17 April

By April 17, CIA backed Cuban-exile invasion forces, known as Brigade 2506 had arrived the beaches of Bay of Pigs however had "welcomed" with heavy fire.^{lxxxii} Combined with the heavy fire, Cuban plains conduct shelled the invaders, sank two escort ships and damaged the air support of exile led invasion.^{lxxxiii} Osvaldo Ramirez, the Rural Resistance Leader against Castro, had captured in Aromas de Velazquez and had been subject to an immediate execution.^{lxxxiiii}

18 April

Following the invasion, Castro mobilized 20,000 troops and had sent them to the Bay of Pigs which had also combined with increasing domination. Earlier morning the Cuban troops had gained the control over the *Playa Larga*^{lxxxiv}. Furthermore the day had generally hosted air attacks and bombings

from each side however Cuban air forces had the edge.^{lxxxv}

19 April

Hence with the dramatic failure, President Kennedy had authorized an air-umbrella¹ to be conducted.^{lxxxvi} Following these six, unmarked, American fighter aircraft had took off to escort and secure the B-26 bombers however due to the 1 hour time zone difference between Nicaragua and Cuba, B-26's were arrived one hour late than the fighters. The fighter aircrafts were shot down by Cuban air and land forces. Without any air support, the Brigade 2506 and other exile forces had started to be retreated,^{lxxxvii} crushed over or surrendered.^{lxxxviii}

20 April

Last survivor exiles had tried to escape via sea and was rescued by US forces. According to reports there were around 30 exiles which had been rescued.^{lxxxix} More than 1,200 members of the exile invaders had surrendered and more than 100 had been killed.^{xc}

VIII. Aftermath

The brigade prisoners were sentenced with 30 years in 1961 by the Cuban Government. However, Fidel Castro had proposed an

¹ A type of air cover, especially in a military operation.

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exchange offer to US to exchange the Brigade prisoners for larger farm tractors, 28 million USD.^{xci} The most impressive failure of invasion had ashamed the Kennedy administration.^{xcii}

On the other hand, Castro had been well informed that US could have planned further invasion of Cuba.^{xciii} On 21st of April President Kennedy said "There's an old saying that victory has a hundred fathers and defeat is an orphan ... Further statements, detailed discussions, are not to conceal responsibility because I'm the responsible officer of the Government ..."^{xciv}

Kennedy requested a report from CIA inspectors on the reasons of failure; the report was finalized in 1961 and declared the key points of failure as:

- i. "The C.I.A. exceeded its capabilities in developing the project from guerrilla support to overt armed action without any plausible deniability.
- ii. Failure to realistically assess risks and to adequately communicate information and decisions internally and with other government principals.
- iii. Insufficient involvement of leaders of the exiles.

- iv. Failure to sufficiently organize internal resistance in Cuba. Failure to competently collect and analyze intelligence about Cuban forces.
- v. Poor internal management of communications and staff.
- vi. Insufficient employment of high-quality staff.
- vii. Insufficient Spanish-speakers, training facilities and material resources.
- viii. Lack of stable policies and/or contingency plans."^{xcv}



Figure 3: Eastern Bloc Area Border Changes From 1938 to 1948

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IX. Berlin Crisis of 1961

a. Emigration and Berlin - loophole

Following the World War II, USSR had occupied territories from East Europe.^{xcvi} Hence with respect to the USSR policies of socialism and their status, 15 million had immigrated till 1961^{xcvii} and most applied political asylum from West Germany.^{xcviii}

By 1950, Soviet had changed its approach and mainly focused on restricting emigration and movement of nationals and hence applied in Eastern Bloc countries including East Germany. Till 1953, it was undeniably easy to cross the "Inner-Berlin" border however following 1953 Uprising of East Germany, the policies had tightened.^{xcix} Consequently in 1955 Deutsche Demokratische Republik (East Germany) had closed the Inner-German border and banned all visits by 1956.^c Therefore the emigration had changed route and found an alternative as to use Berlin as a transit due to that it had controlled between France, United Kingdom, United States and Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.^{ci} Hence within this environment the border had become loophole for the outflow and therefore had experienced USSR and East Germany a brain-drain and personal loss.^{cii}

b. Berlin Ultimatum and Crisis

By November 1958, Nikita Khrushchev had issued an ultimatum to United Kingdom, United States and French Republic which had given six months for agreeing upon for the withdrawal from Berlin hence making three cities free and demilitarized country.^{ciii}

Hence if they do not follow the ultimatum declared:

"The German Democratic Republic had scrupulously observed the stipulations of the Potsdam Agreement with regard to the eradication of militarism and liquidation of the monopolies while the Western Powers had permitted the revival of militarism and economic imperialism in the German Federal Republic."^{civ}

Furthermore he had stated USSR has the power to cut all the communication of Berlin with West Germany. Following this, in 1959 USSR withdrew the ultimatum and had attended "big four" Foreign Ministers Conference. The conference had limited and was insufficient to cover the problem, there were no decisions had taken on Berlin.^{cv}

Therefore, Khrushchev had a visit to USA at Camp David. Eisenhower reaffirmed the US position as clearing that Berlin has been

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subject to USA's global political concerns and these concerns were not limited to the US administration hence to the US citizens.^{cv} Eisenhower had stated his position also as "Berlin is not so much a beleaguered city or threatened city as it is a symbol - for the West, of principle, of good faith, of determination; for the Soviets, a thorn in their flesh, a wound to their pride, an impediment to their designs."^{cvi}

However he also stated that after a stabilization period of these two countries over the Berlin and therefore the environment for productive negotiations achieved,^{cvi} USA would not further be in favour of maintaining a task force to maintain a task force in Berlin.^{cix} Khrushchev on the other side explained that Berlin and the ultimatum had derived from a necessity, that due to the focus of *"ending the state of war and concluding a final peace treaty with Germany."*^{cx}

Following the meeting, leaders declared a joint statement as *"all outstanding international questions should be settled, not by the application of force, but by peaceful means through negotiations."*^{cx} Following these, USSR and US continued their negotiations till 1st of May, 1960.^{cxii} The American U-2 plane, that is claimed to be on for a

reconnaissance flight over USSR aerospace, had been shot down and the pilot Gary Powers had been captured. US had stated that the plane was a weather plane and *"the pilot reported over the emergency frequency that he was experiencing oxygen difficulties."*^{cxiii} After the death or blackout of the pilot, plane remained flying on the same path via the auto-pilot and headed to USSR. Hence first it had made sense, Nikita Khrushchev and USSR captured the pilot alive. Khrushchev stated that *"I must tell you a secret. When I made my first report I deliberately did not say that the pilot was alive and well... and now just look how many silly things the Americans have said."*^{cxiv}

Following the raised tensions, and with the new president John F. Kennedy, Vienna Summit gathered in 4 June 1961. During the summit, Nikita Khrushchev stated that they can use the option to have separate peace treaties with East Germany.^{cxv} Khrushchev had once again issued an ultimatum for the deadline as 31st of December.^{cxvi} Thus the three powers had stated that a unilateral treaty could not damage their rights on West Berlin. Hence Kennedy stated and build its diplomatic position towards a permanent division of Berlin and also stated that *"I*

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recognise the Soviet Union's historical concerns about their security in central and eastern Europe."^{cxvii} However he also further granted an additional budget to expand the army personnel in Berlin and declared it via "We seek peace, but we shall not surrender."^{cxviii}

c. Erection of Berlin Wall

During August 1961, the Ministerial level meeting conveyed between the ministers of the US, UK and French Republic to discuss "the diplomatic, propagandist and military aspects of the Berlin problem."^{cxix} However the meeting was mainly for a response to expanding military personnel numbers of both parties in Berlin of and economic measures of USSR, which was referred as ultimate goal, namely "to respond to any threat to Western access and at the same time deter the Soviet Union from creating such a threat as a result of a peace treaty with the GDR (East Germany)"^{cxx}

The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, had restated the Soviet perspective as if a treaty would not be achieved, they would conclude the situation with a separate peace treaty.^{cxxi} Hence the Soviets' aggressive stance continued and insisted for a peace

treaty, for the last time in his speech at 11 August 11th.^{cxxii}

On the day of August 12, Walter Ulbricht, the mayor of East Berlin, had signed an order which subjects the closure of the border and erection of Wall through inner-Berlin. By the night of 13th August to 14th of August, the routes through West Berlin are controlled by GDR Polices and Army.^{cxxiii} During this, the railroads were removed, and a 97mile long wall had erected with barbed wires. For further dissuasion, three Soviet Army divisions had moved to Berlin and cut-off allied access to Berlin. Following this, Kennedy had ordered 148,000 army personnel for active duty on Berlin.^{cxxiv}

d. The Standoff at Checkpoint Charlie, October 27, 1961

With the erection of Berlin Wall and the face-offs between both parties in checkpoints Alpha and Bravo the tension had raised. Hence Soviets were also threatening to secure the air corridors as well. The Military personnel and politics were also harassed during their way to East Germany through checkpoints.^{cxxv} By 22nd of the October, US Chief of Mission in West Berlin, E. Allan

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Lightner, Jr., who was travelling to East Berlin for a theatre with his car, had stopped while passing Checkpoint Charlie albeit he had the necessary plate on his car to pass.^{cxxvi} Following this, both parties started to deploy soldiers to the Checkpoint Charlie.^{cxxvii}

By October 27th, soviets had deployed 10 tanks to the border, where the escort of American Vehicle was also made by tanks as well. The tanks had a stand-off, which they had less than 100 yards between each other.^{cxxviii} The stand-off became a symbol of how the cold war started to get "heated" and about to become a shooting war. However with the correspondence between Washington and Moscow, it was mutually agreed to pull off the tanks from standoff.^{cxxix}

X. Soviet and US weapons against each other

US and NATO weapons facing east

By 1962, 4,375 US origin missiles and defence weapons had been deployed in Europe however not more than 450 of them is Thor, Jupiter, which are nuclear missiles Matador or Mace missiles which are cruise missiles.^{cxxx} These listed arms were equipped in Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.^{cxxxi} Hence the Jupiters

which were analysed as the main threat were located in Turkey, Izmir, Cigli Air Base and Italy, Gioia del Colle Air Base.^{cxxxii}

a. Soviet weapons facing west

Furthermore, USSR had more than 550 tactical nuclear weapons faced to Europe. Soviet missiles of SS-4 MRBM(Medium Range Ballistic Missile),^{cxxxiii} which had more than 2,100 km of range^{cxxxiv} and SS-5,^{cxxxv} which had more than 3,500 km ranges^{cxxxvi}, making USSR capable of shooting towards US bases and European targets.^{cxxxvii}

XI. Operation Mongoose

Operation Mongoose was requested by John F. Kennedy, and Edward Landsale of CIA had been given the charge to carry out the operation.^{cxxxviii} The plan had been based on political warfare, psychological warfare, military warfare combined with sabotage missions, intelligence operations and assassinations of key actors.^{cxxxix}

CIA had carried out dozens of failed assassination attempts to Fidel Castro hence all attempts of CIA had failed to assassinate Castro.^{cxl}

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The memorandum of operation Northwood - had outlined the context of the further attacks (mongoose) as:

"Incidents to establish a credible attack (not in chronological order):

- i. Start rumours via Radio.
- ii. Land friendly Cubans in uniform "over-the-fence" to stage attack on the base.
- iii. Capture Cuban (friendly) saboteurs inside the base.
- iv. Start riots near the entrance to the base (friendly Cubans).
- v. Blow up ammunition inside the base; start fires.
- vi. Burn aircraft on airbase (sabotage).
- vii. Lob mortar shells from outside of base into base.
- viii. Some damage to installations.
- ix. Capture assault teams approaching from the sea of vicinity of Guantanamo City.
- x. Capture militia group which storms the base.
- xi. Sabotage ship in harbour; large fires -- naphthalene.
- xii. Sink ship near harbour entrance. Conduct funerals for mock-victims."^{cxli}

Following the roadmap and offensives conducted in these extends, the tensions

between the USA-Cuba-USSR triangles had reached at its maximum, as well as the soviet armament of Cuba.^{cxlii}

XII. Soviet-Cuba Relations

Following the Cuban Revolution of 1 January, 1959, Soviets relations with Cuba had changed in a contrast way.^{cxliii} However, there is no or less information about Castro's political position.^{cxliiv} Nikita Khrushchev had waited a while for the analysis. Furthermore Castro's policies had diminished the US monopoly in Cuba. US had started to impose sanctions and embargoes over Cuba.^{cxlv} Anastas Mikoyan, Deputy of Khrushchev had paid a visit to Cuba and delivered his report to Khrushchev. He stated that Cuba had face serious threats to economy, and therefore "should be helped economically and politically".^{cxlvi} Following the tightened embargo to Cuba set by US, Fidel Castro had officially asked economic support from Khrushchev for an exchange of Cuban sugar with Soviet fuel.^{cxlvii} Hence the reports of Cuba had shown that this deal was the key element for sustaining Cuban Economy for years and especially during the Bay of Pigs Invasion.^{cxlviii} In the aftermath of Bay of Pigs, Fidel Castro made statement as "I am a Marxist-Leninist and shall be one until

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the end of my life. Marxism or scientific socialism has become the revolutionary movement of the working class."^{cxlix}

Hence with Cuba shifting to a Socialist base, Khrushchev had made a written congratulatory address to Cuban Government for successful defence, and the matter had become a Soviet prestige.^{cl} Hence the arms and economic aid had enlarged in a swift fashion; soviets become the main sponsor and ally of the Cuban government.^{cli}

Conclusion

The early 1960 had no sign showing a moderation in the cold war. However these years had "heated" up the cold war itself.^{clii} Firstly with the post World War conflict of ideologies and interest of two great powers moreover two leading ideologies.^{cliii} The alignment under these nations had become so clear, that it got beyond its de facto level and hence ended up with establishment of de jure structures, namely NATO and Warsaw pact.^{cliv} After a point the cold war had also become a race of long ranged arms and other mechanisms that are more versatile and effective to threat the opposing power.^{clv}

This political usage of such "hard power"² and associated threats had made the war heathen up.^{clvi} After a certain point under NATO programs, USA had assisted many countries, especially Turkey and Italy for their reach of missiles capable of hitting "key" targets.^{clvii} On the other hand, Soviets had built a significant amount of Missiles facing to the Europe.^{clviii} With their massive number and threat, these missiles had become the major USSR threat to USA and its European allies.^{clix} Hence on the Nuclear Armament race, during these periods UK and France had built their own nuclear bombs following USSR and USA. However, as to be expected, their missile infrastructure had never been close to USA and USSR.^{clx}

Also these years had also hosted the space race in a modest pace.^{clxi} USA and USSR had invested a lot to their space programs; lastly John F. Kennedy had promised that, USA will have a man on the moon by the end of 1961-1971 decade.^{clxii} Cold war had also increased the importance of strategic alliances and "proxies" of these superpowers. With the first major armed conflict associated with the cold war, Korean War, it had

² Usage of military and economic potential or power for the aim of having an influence over the behavior or interests of other political organizations

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observed the usage of proxy nations in the "hot" aspects of cold war.^{clxiii} Hence the strategically located allies had also been key as well. Turkey has been a key actor, in US policy against USSR.^{clxiv} During the early years of Cold war, Turkey, with the increasing Soviet threat, had become more and closer with USA.^{clxv} Following their support to US in Korean War, Turkey had become a NATO member and a natural ally to USA with its crucial geographic position. In contrast, one of trading USA's trading route countries, Cuba, had experienced a major revolution.^{clxvi} Following the revolution the ties between USA and Cuba weakened. USA had put many economic embargoes to Cuba.^{clxvii} Following the USSR's economic support to Cuba following the economic embargoes, USA had tried failed invasion plans, especially the most famous failed plan of the "invasion of bay of pigs".^{clxviii} Hence while US fail to address the Cuban problem, Cuba had announced that they are a socialist republic and therefore Cuba becomes an ally of USSR.^{clxix} Prior to this declaration, USSR and Cuban relations had got better day-by-day following the USSR Economic and political support to Cuba after the economic sanctions.^{clxx}

1962 had become a hard year for Kennedy following his failure to address the newly evolved state of Cuba and hence created an opportunity for public criticism towards him.^{clxxi} Also the allies of US had also disappointed with his failure to cope with Cuba.^{clxxii}

Nikita Khrushchev had been a controversial leader to USSR.^{clxxiii} He had taken many "de-Stalinization" steps, had created and backed the Soviet space program and had taken "liberal" reforms in internal affairs of the Soviet Union.^{clxxiv} In his first year on the office he had made the "secret speech" (also known as On the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences).^{clxxv} The secret speech was a criticism towards Stalin and Stalinist policies of USSR.^{clxxvi} He had been condemned by both Mao Zedong of Peoples Republic of China and Enver Hoxha of the People's Republic of Albania.^{clxxvii} Nikita Khrushchev had made clear that, "Great Purge", orchestrated by Joseph Stalin, had created millions of victims and traumatized the USSR.^{clxxviii} He had established policies in this alignment and had been a liberalist leader however had criticised for this cause as well.^{clxxix}

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