

JWC-KGB



CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

Moderator | **Alejandro De La Fuente Garza**

Director | **Patricio Sepulveda**

Committee | **Joint War Committee JWC (KGB)**

Topic | **Cuban Missile Crisis**



DISCLAIMER: This committee is situated on October 24, 1962, any comment or action of further dates will be prohibited and points will be deducted.

I. Letter to Delegates

Welcome to SPISMUN 2024! We are delighted to have you as part of this model UN. I'm Alejandro De La Fuente, and I'll be your moderator throughout both days of the Joint War Committee (JWC). Patricio Sepulveda will be your director.

We want to ensure your satisfaction during the debate, so please feel free to ask any questions or share your concerns with us. We are here to support you in every way. Don't hesitate to provide us with suggestions for improvement, as we, as the chair, are committed to enhancing the experience and making you feel comfortable.

We encourage you to give your best effort to this committee. Ensure that your solutions are presented effectively, and ask for exceptional behavior throughout this Model United Nations (MUN) session. We deeply appreciate your participation in this MUN, as all the directors and moderators have dedicated their best efforts to making it a success.

Good luck delegates, sincerely,

Your moderator, Alejandro de la Fuente

Your director, Patricio Sepulveda

II. History of Committee

The Joint War Committee (JWC) of the KGB represents a unique international intelligence and security alliance involving the KGB (Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti), meaning that it is a Committee for State Security in former Soviet states and the CIA. While rooted in historical context, this partnership underscores the critical significance of global cooperation in addressing contemporary security threats and intelligence challenges. It highlights the idea that even former adversaries can join forces to tackle common issues and adapt to the evolving dynamics of the world.

In an era where global security and intelligence play pivotal roles, the JWC-KGB serves as a powerful example of how nations can put aside their historical differences in pursuit of shared goals, emphasizing the need for collaborative efforts on the international stage to provide clarity and guidance for insurers and those involved in international trade to make informed decisions regarding risk management and insurance coverage in regions with potential war or related risks. The specific operations and guidelines of a Joint War Committee may vary, so it is essential to consult the specific committee in question for precise details on its functions and policies.

III. History of Topic

The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in October 1962, during the Cold War, when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union was secretly placing nuclear missiles in Cuba. This act was seen as a direct threat to U.S. security. Tensions escalated rapidly, bringing the world to the edge of nuclear war. The crisis began when American spy planes identified Soviet missile sites under construction in Cuba. President John F. Kennedy demanded their removal, implementing a naval blockade around Cuba to prevent further missile deliveries. This action initiated a tense standoff between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

The world is watching anxiously as the two superpowers engage in intense negotiations and exchange threats. Both sides were on high alert, raising concerns about a potential nuclear conflict. Finally, an agreement was reached: the Soviets agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba, and the U.S. promised not to invade Cuba and to dismantle American missiles in Turkey. The resolution of the crisis averted a direct confrontation between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, easing tensions and leading to measures to reduce the likelihood of future

similar incidents, such as the establishment of a direct communication link between the White House and the Kremlin, known as the "hotline." The Cuban Missile Crisis is considered one of the closest times the world came to nuclear war and is a pivotal moment in modern history.

October 14, 1962: A U.S. spy plane takes photos of Cuban launch sites for ballistic missiles

October 23, 1962: Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev pens a letter to President Kennedy refusing to move the Cuban missiles.

IV. Introduction Topic

During the Cuban Missile Crisis, the KGB (the Soviet Union's intelligence agency) played a crucial role. Tasked with strategic planning, they helped in the hiding of the nuclear missiles in Cuba, ensuring secrecy and security. KGB operatives in Cuba gathered crucial intelligence, assessing the American presence in the region, which informed Soviet decision-making. Additionally, they worked to counter American espionage efforts and prevent leaks that could compromise the operation's secrecy. While not directly involved in negotiations, their intelligence likely influenced Soviet diplomatic strategies. The KGB's involvement, including strategic planning, intelligence gathering, counterintelligence, and likely diplomatic guidance, was integral to the Soviet Union's actions and decision-making during the crisis.

V. Current Status

On **October 24, 1962**, President John F. Kennedy addressed the nation in a televised speech revealing the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba. He said it's a threat to the security of the United States. Kennedy ordered a naval quarantine of Cuba to prevent the arrival of additional Soviet military supplies. Meanwhile, in the Soviet Union, the Soviet leadership, particularly Premier Nikita Khrushchev, faced increasing confrontation with the United States. The discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba by the U.S. heightened the tension and risk of nuclear conflict. The world holds its breath, fearing the brink of a potential global catastrophe. Discussions and assessments within the American government are certainly centered on finding a resolution to the crisis and preventing a direct military clash

VI. Guiding Questions

- What were the primary events that led to the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- What was the immediate reaction of the CIA upon this discovery?
- What were the key factors taken into consideration when deciding on the response to the crisis?
- What diplomatic channels were used to negotiate and resolve the crisis?
- What military preparations and strategic moves were made by both the CIA and the KGB during the crisis?
- How did the CIA and the KGB communicate during the crisis?

We hope that the background paper was helpful for you in solving this problem, the moderator and detector are looking forward you to making the best effort, and we hope you have a good time at SPISMUN 2024.

If you got any questions contact:

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Good luck generals in this adventure you are about to take on, Welcome to SPISMUN Cumbres 2024! See you in April!

VIII. Bibliography

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