



## **JCC - Cuban Missile Crisis: United States**

### **Summary:**

The Cold War has been the ultimate test of American will. Since the Second World War our former allies in the Soviet Union have aggressively pushed to jeopardize the sovereignty of nations across the world. One of these nations has been Cuba, where the dictator Fidel Castro has aggressively seized the rights of Cuban citizens with the help of the Soviet [Union](#). On October 16th, 1962, our intelligence agencies picked up on suspicious activity on the island, with many beginning to believe that nuclear weapons have been placed on the island. The Kennedy administration must act quickly to prevent this crisis from evolving beyond our hands.

### **NOTE:**

#### **This Committee Begins on October 16th, 1962**

Topics in this JCC are not necessarily resolved by passing resolutions and can instead be resolved through direct orders throughout the conference. Resolutions can be written for topic II, but they are not necessary.

### **Topic I: Prevention of Mutually Assured Destruction**

Since 1945, the United States of America has possessed the most powerful weapon known to mankind - the atomic bomb, the weapon that destroys a city in an instant and ended the Second World War. Nations with this weapon must use its power with dignity and precision, which our republic has. However, in January 1949, the Soviet Union stole this knowledge and intended to use it to disrupt the global order. Since the day this weapon was tested on Soviet soil, they have begun recklessly producing nuclear bombs en masse, forcing the United States to produce more bombs in response. In the event of a direct conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, atomic bombs will undoubtedly be used, and millions, if not billions, will die. As a result, it is America's utmost responsibility to exercise restraint; otherwise, it risks angering its unpredictable foe and causing a nuclear apocalypse.

### **Questions to Consider:**

1. What actions will cause a Soviet Nuclear response?
2. Are there any ways the United States can weaken Soviet Nuclear capabilities?

3. What can the United States do to make a nuclear response less appealing?

## **Topic II: Restoration of American Sovereignty**

The United States is a global superpower that deserves respect. The introduction of nuclear bombs in Cuba jeopardizes our nation's safety, with shorter-range missiles now being in range to strike American cities across the East Coast and Gulf of Mexico. American cities deserve their safety to be preserved, and the American government deserves respect. With Soviet missiles stationed in Cuba, neither of these things is possible. Drastic action is necessary to force the Soviet Union to respect our nation's demands; complacency in times like these is unacceptable.

### **Questions to Consider:**

1. How can the United States gain control of Cuba?
2. Can the Soviet Union be negotiated with?
3. Will escalating the conflict lead to a nuclear response?

### **All Delegates**

- John F. Kennedy
- Robert F. Kennedy
- Dean Rusk
- Robert McNamara
- McGeorge Bundy
- C. Douglas Dillon
- Lyndon B. Johnson
- Maxwell Taylor
- Curtis LeMay
- John McCone
- Adlai Stevenson
- Paul Nitze
- Dean Acheson
- Roswell Gilpatric
- Theodore Sorensen