

## **Cuban Missile Crisis - Cuba**

### **Introduction:**

Welcome to the Capistrano Valley Model United Nations Conference for 2024. You are in the Cuba's Crisis Committee where you will work with or against fellow countries in solving the Cuban Missile Crisis.

I'm Justice Grier and I have the honor of being your head chair for this committee. I am a junior and this is my third year in MUN at Capo. Aside from chairing this committee, I am also the Under Secretary General of Technological Affairs which, in layman's terms, means I run the website for Capo MUN. Outside of MUN, I am in the AP Program, our school orchestra as a violinist, and I'm the president of the CVHS Gardening Club. I look forward to seeing you all in committee!

### **General Background:**

The year is 1962, and the Cold War has been raging on. Vietnam has become an increasing problem, and the Soviet Union has installed puppet states in a large portion of Eastern Europe, forming the Warsaw Pact. The Western allies have set up missile silos in Turkey and Greece, which are pointed at the USSR. In response, the Soviet Union installed nuclear missiles right off the United States' shores in Cuba.

Several international crises between the United States and the Soviet Union preceded the Cuban Missile Crisis. These events helped shape different points of view that led up to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

One major event was the Communist Revolution in Cuba. Fidel Castro led the revolution and took control of Cuba. Castro had the support of Nikita Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The United States distrusted

Castro and embarked on a policy to destabilize the Cuban government. In 1961, the United States government supported 1,400 Cuban exiles who attempted to invade and seize power in Cuba. This event became known as the Bay of Pigs Invasion. The failure of the invasion did not stop further efforts to destabilize the Cuban government.

After the Bay of Pigs, Fidel Castro announced that Cuba would be joining the Soviet bloc. Cuban land to the Soviet Union became what West Germany was to the United States - a piece of ally territory in enemy lands.

Another major event was the Cuban Project, also known as Operation Mongoose. Operation Mongoose was a secret U.S. government program that included plans to destabilize the Cuban government and economy and overthrow Fidel Castro.

From this point on, the entire fate of the world is in the hands of you, the delegates. It is extremely important to note the events that will play out at the conference. DO NOT follow history. The only history that is relevant in this committee is from the beginning of time to June 20, 1962. ANYTHING after this date is completely up in the air. This means that all of the courses of action taken by any country during the crisis are completely undetermined. However, please note that events in the past, such as WWI, still happened, and events that are still taking place, such as West-East tensions, are also still taking place. This only applies to future events, because the idea of this committee is that we are living in October of 1962, and everything in the future is undetermined. Through the course of this conference, we hope that you will strive to create a peaceful solution to the issue at hand.

“World War I was fought with guns, World War II was fought with bombs, I don’t know what World War III will be fought with but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones”  
- Albert Einstein.

## **Cuba Politicians for Crisis:**

### **Huber Matos:**

Huber Matos was a Cuban military leader, political dissident, activist and writer. Huber Matos was accused by Fidel Castro of planning a counter-revolution which was later known as the Bay of Pigs Invasion.

Phillips, R. Hart (27 October 1959). "300,000 to Back Castro; He Condemns 'Raids' from U.S.". *New York Times*.

### **Rolando Cubela:**

Rolando Cubela was a Cuban Revolutionary leader, one of the founding members of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, and later a military leader of the DRE. Eventually, Rolando became an important asset of the CIA and worked with them to assassinate Fidel Castro.

William J. Chambliss and Marjorie Sue Zatz (1993), *Making Law: The State, the Law, and Structural Contradictions*

### **Humberto Sorí Marín:**

Humberto was a Cuban revolutionary, after the revolution he served as the minister of agriculture. After resigning in May 1959, he was arrested before the Bay of Pigs Invasion for landing in Cuba with explosives. He was executed shortly after the invasion occurred.

<https://goo.gl/oHHbwp>

### **Eulogio Cantillo**

Eulogio Cantillo was a general in the pre-revolution Cuban army, under the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. During the revolution, he led soldiers against Fidel Castro and was later tried by the revolutionary tribunals. After being released early, he went to exile in Miami and joined anti-Castro groups.

<https://goo.gl/mS1bRE>

### **Juan Almeida Bosque**

Juan was a Cuban politician and an original commander of the insurgent forces within the Cuban Revolution. He was a prominent figure in the Communist Party of Cuba, and was the Vice-President at the time of his death in 2009.

<https://monthlyreview.org/castro/almeida-lives-today-more-than-ever/>

### **Eloy Gutiérrez Menoyo**

Eloy Menoyo was the leader of the guerilla force known as the *Second National Front of the Escambray Mountains*. He later opposed the government of Fidel Castro over its pro-Soviet Union ties.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2012/10/27/world/americas/ely-gutierrez-menoyo-cuban-dissident-dies-at-77.html>

### **Alfredo Abon Lee**

Alfredo Abon Lee was a retired Cuban army officer. He fought in the 26th of July Movement in 1958 during the Cuban Revolution. He was on the side of Fulgencio Batista during the revolution and was later imprisoned by Felix Torres, an active communist.

<http://cubamason.forosactivos.net/t5923-fallece-en-el-destierro-alfredo-abon-lee>

### **Camilo Cienfuegos**

Camilo Cienfuegos was a Cuban revolutionary and a member of the 1956 Granma expedition launching insurgency against Batista. He became one of the top guerilla commanders and was presumed dead after disappearing in a small plane.

Geyer, Georgie Anne (1991). *Guerrilla Prince: The Untold Story of Fidel Castro*. Kansas City: Andrews McMeel. p. 201. Retrieved 6 February 2016.

### **Norberto Collado Abreu**

Norberto Abreu was the Cuban captain and helmsman of the Granma yacht which transferred Fidel Castro and his supporters to Cuba. Norberto continued to work in the Cuban Navy until 1981, showing his support for the administration.

<https://goo.gl/9q4k5N>

### **Carlos Franqui**

Carlos Franqui was a Cuban writer, poet, journalist and political activist. After the Batista coup in 1952, he became involved with Fidel Castro's movement and became the head of the rebellion's newspaper. He later became a critic of the Castro regime until his death.

<http://donmoore.tripod.com/central/cuba/rebell.html>

### **Manuel Urrutia Lleó**

Manuel Urrutia Lleó was a liberal Cuban lawyer and politician. He served as the president of the first revolutionary government in 1959. After seven months he resigned and emigrated to United States due to disputes with Fidel Castro.

<http://www.nytimes.com/1981/07/06/obituaries/manuel-urrutia-was-foe-of-castro.html>

### **Ernesto Dihigo López-Trigo**

Ernesto was a Cuban jurist, diplomat and professor. He served as the Cuban Ambassador to the United States in 1959 until February 1961 after Batista's regime was overthrown by Fidel Castro and was a primary member of Manuel Urrutia's cabinet.

[https://www.ecured.cu/Ernesto\\_Dihigo\\_y\\_L%C3%B3pez\\_Trigo](https://www.ecured.cu/Ernesto_Dihigo_y_L%C3%B3pez_Trigo)

### **Roberto Agramonte Pichardo**

Roberto was a philosopher and Cuban politician. He served on the cabinet of Manuel Urrutia as the Minister of State. Roberto was the first Foreign Minister of the Cuban Revolution and resigned due to the Communist tilt of the government. He later moved to Puerto Rico to escape Castro's communist ties.

[https://www.ecured.cu/Roberto\\_Agramonte](https://www.ecured.cu/Roberto_Agramonte)

### **Colonel José M. Rego Rubido**

José Rubido was a member of Manuel Urrutia's cabinet, serving as the Army Chief of Staff. Initially, he commanded the Moncada Barracks under Fulgencio Batista and was later appointed military attache of the Cuban embassy in Brazil.

[https://www.ecured.cu/Jos%C3%A9\\_Mar%C3%ADa\\_Rego\\_Rubido](https://www.ecured.cu/Jos%C3%A9_Mar%C3%ADa_Rego_Rubido)

### **Julio Martínez Páez**

Julio was a Cuban physician and revolutionary commander under Fidel Castro. He served as the first Minister of Health after their triumph in 1959. He represented Cuba's national health system throughout the 1960s.

[https://www.ecured.cu/Julio\\_Mart%C3%ADnez\\_P%C3%A1ez](https://www.ecured.cu/Julio_Mart%C3%ADnez_P%C3%A1ez)

### **Fidel Castro**

Fidel Castro overthrew the military dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista in 1959, establishing Cuba as the first communist state in the Western Hemisphere. He was widely criticized for limiting economic and political freedoms. He had a very antagonistic relationship with the U.S.

<http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fidel-castro>

### **Raúl Castro**

In February 2008, Raúl succeeded Fidel as president of Cuba. In 1959, he was appointed head of the armed forces and subsequently ordered the execution of 100 of Batista's military officers, among others, earning himself a reputation early on as a hard-line communist.

<https://www.biography.com/people/raul-castro-183536>

### **Che Guevara**

Che Guevara served as a military advisor to Castro and led guerrilla troops in battles against Batista forces. He later became president of the Cuban national bank and helped to shift the country's trade relations from the United States to the Soviet Union. His name is often equated with rebellion, revolution, and socialism.

<http://www.history.com/topics/che-guevara>

### **Fulgencio Batista**

Fulgencio Batista was the leader of Cuba before being overthrown by Fidel Castro. Opposition to the Batista government was swiftly and violently crushed, and many began to fear

the new government. Due to popular unrest, and to appease his U.S. friends, Batista held a mock election in which he was the only legal candidate. He won, becoming president of Cuba in 1954. Cubans, however, had learned not to trust him, and were demanding new, legitimate elections.

<http://www.historyofcuba.com/history/batista.htm>

### **Pedro Luis Díaz Lanz**

Pedro wasted little time before joining Fidel Castro's 26 of July rebel group. In April of 1959 it was rumored that Pedro Diaz Lanz was among the leaders in danger of arrest for resisting the Communist influence that came to dominate Cuba's armed forces. He began testifying against the Communist led government in Cuba to the American Congress while also decrying its tactics within the media.

<https://www.tpaak.com/tpaak-blog/2017/1/9/exiled-cuban-crusaders>

### **Oswaldo Dorticós Torrado**

Oswaldo Dorticos Torrado was named president of Cuba by Fidel Castro on July 17, 1959. Dr. Dorticos had long been a Marxist and was twice jailed by the regime of Fulgencio Batista for conspiracies against that dictatorship. In January of 1959, he was appointed Minister of Laws and Decrees, in charge of drafting laws for the new Government.

<http://www.nytimes.com/1983/06/25/obituaries/osvaldo-dorticós-an-ex-president-and-aide-to-castro-kills-himself.html>

### **Ramiro Valdés Menéndez**

Valdés fought alongside Fidel Castro in the Cuban Revolution and was a founding member of the 26th of July movement. He has been a member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba since October 1965, and has held many important governmental posts, including those of Interior Minister and Vice-Prime Minister.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramiro\\_Valdés](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramiro_Valdés)

### **Aníbal Escalante**

He held the view that his task was to "integrate" the Fidelistas into a Stalinist-run party. Escalante's objective was to keep the machinery of the new "party" firmly in Stalinist control: from this basis the party could retain control despite a National Directorate. On March 26, 1962, Castro recognised what was afoot, publicly denounced Escalante's conduct and expelled him from the National Directorate.

<https://www.marxists.org/history/etol/document/wsl/lister/cuba-lister85-ch4.htm>

### **Heberto Padilla**

Heberto Padilla was a controversial Cuban poet. After the 1959 revolution, Padilla returned to Cuba, where he published a book of poems, *El justo tiempo humano* ("The Fair Human Time"). He traveled through Europe representing Cuba's Ministry of Commerce and as a

correspondent for Cuban publications. Padilla was made to read a public confession accusing himself and others of vaguely defined attitudes and activities contrary to Fidel Castro's regime.  
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Heberto-Padilla>

### **José Ramón Machado Ventura**

Jose Ramon Machado Ventura is the Secretariat of Cuba's Political Bureau, and is often called Raul Castro's right-hand man. Machado's position of Secretariat charges him with integrating socialist ideology into the everyday affairs of Cuba's education programs.  
<https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/cuba/machado.htm>

### **Abelardo Colomé Ibarra**

He was a Vice President of the Council of State of Cuba and the Cuban Minister of the Interior, serving in the latter position from 1989, until his retirement in October, 2015. He is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abelardo\\_Colomé\\_Ibarra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abelardo_Colomé_Ibarra)

### **Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada**

Alarcón served as Cuba's Permanent Representative to the United Nations (UN) for nearly 30 years. He served in various diplomatic posts following the Cuban Revolution, and took over the office of President of the National Assembly of People's Power in 1993.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ricardo\\_Alarcón](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ricardo_Alarcón)

### **Antonio Enrique Lussón Batlle**

Batlle served as a sergeant under Raul Castro, and is considered an excellent tactician with exceptional personal courage. For most of the 1960s, he was chief of the Western Independent Army Corps. He is considered a Hero of the Republic of Cuba.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio\\_Enrique\\_Lussón\\_Batlle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Enrique_Lussón_Batlle)

### **José Ramón Balaguer Cabrera**

Balaguer was a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba and a member of the Council of State of Cuba. Balaguer was one of the six members of the Cuban Government designated by Fidel Castro in his transfer of duties on July 31, 2006. He was the Minister of Health until 2010.  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/José\\_Ramón\\_Balaguer\\_Cabrera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/José_Ramón_Balaguer_Cabrera)

### **José Ramón Fernández**

Fernandez is a Cuban Communist leader who is a Vice-President of the Council of Ministers. In 1961, he was director of militia training and based at Managua near Havana. Fernandez has been a deputy to the National Assembly since 1976 and was a Member of the Council of State from 1981 until 1993.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/José\\_Ramón\\_Fernández](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/José_Ramón_Fernández)