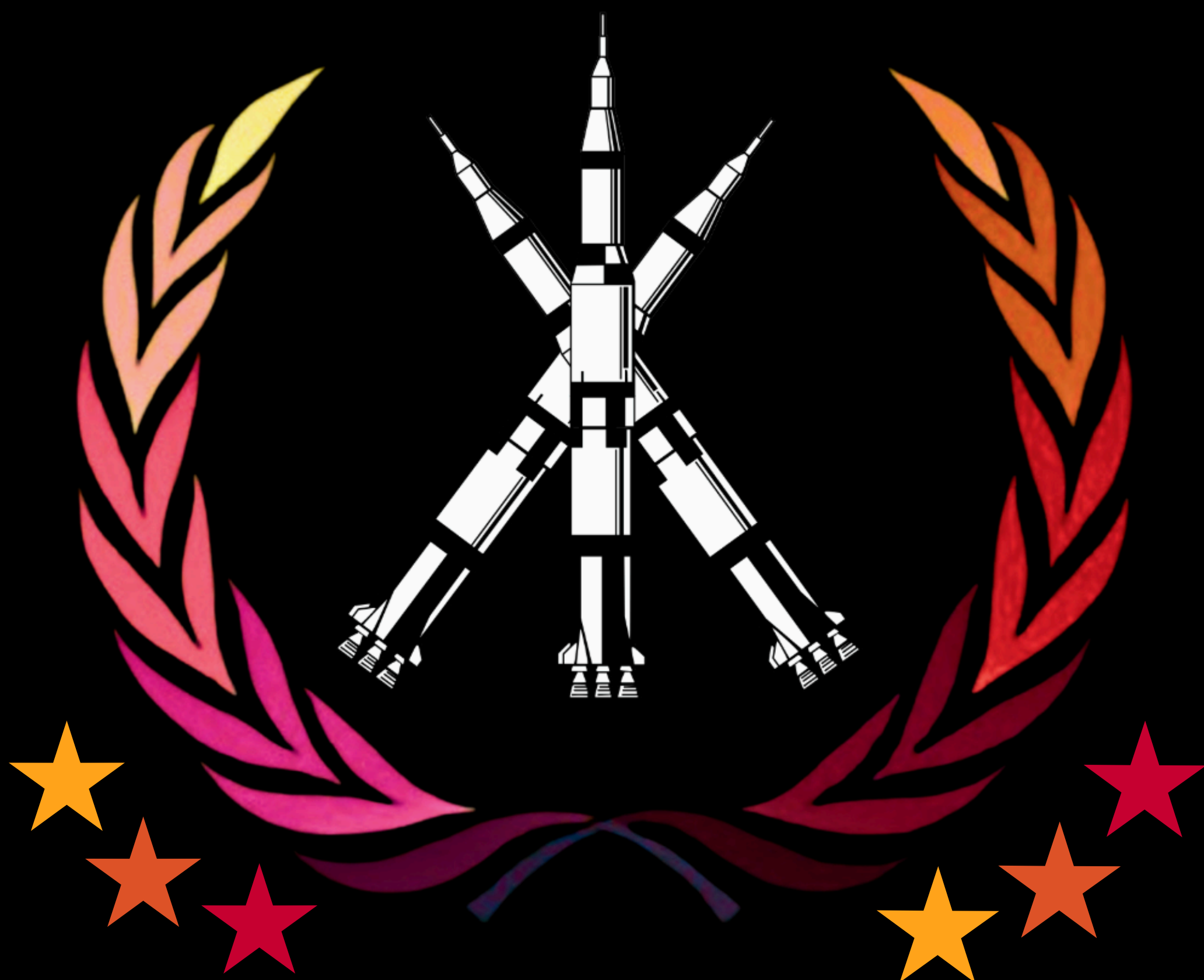


GREENWOOD HIGH
JUNIOR MODEL UNITED NATIONS

BACKGROUND GUIDE



CCC

AGENDA

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS
FREEZE DATE: 1119 HOURS 27TH
OCTOBER 1962

Letter from the Executive Board

‘All great changes are preceded by chaos’ – Deepak Chopra

Greetings, Delegates! We are beyond delighted to have you here at the 2026 edition of Greenwood High’s Junior Model United Nations (GWHJMUN)! We, as your executive board, would like to welcome you to the Continuous Crisis Committee (CCC). MUN, by nature, is bound to put one’s diplomacy, negotiation skills, critical thinking and analysis, and knowledge to the greatest test in terms of geopolitical relations as a delegate, deliberator, and debater. You have a lot on your plate, to be honest, from engaging in general talks to important moderated caucuses that go deeply into each and every important aspect of your agenda. Your ability to handle these kinds of obstacles will eventually decide your skill level and placement. In addition, our committee has an interesting twist – crisis.

You are expected to imagine as if you’re planted into the agenda’s virtual time period – 1962 onwards. Unlike committees in the General Assembly, which follow set Rules of Procedure, in a crisis committee, you will be the writers of history, and you need not adhere to the historical timeline observed in real life, since the qualities, backgrounds, and spontaneous roles/perspectives of these portfolios will be imbibed in you. You will gather knowledge of the different kinds of documentation you can leverage in crisis committees to push your individual and joint agendas forward. Another unique characteristic of crisis committees is that you need not reach a general consensus. In essence, anything is possible, but the aftermath and outcomes of these events are decided by you and your portfolios. Hence, we advise you to gain extensive knowledge of the roles of your portfolios in the context of their countries’ geopolitical relations, and what incentives they would have been trying to succeed in manifesting, in the previously mentioned time period.

As we guide you through this journey, we couldn’t stress on this more: Activity is key. Clearly voicing out your perspectives without hesitation, contradiction, or pushing yourself into a corner amidst the chaos that crisis brings to the table, will be what gives you an upper hand over your fellow delegates. Do not fear the size and/or calibre of the committee. It is essential for you to learn how to use the crisis tools given to you to emerge as frontrunners of this agenda – from directives, crisis arcs, communiques, and press releases, to the content of these documentations and how it will determine the course of the committee. All in all, enjoy your time in committee, be creative and intuitive, and try to steer the CCC in the direction you want it to, to your level best. Beyond this, we hope you take an invaluable learning experience away from this conference.

We wish you the best of luck for the upcoming conference, Delegates!

Sincerely,

Head Chair: Daksh Aggarwal (daksh024805@greenwoodhigh.edu.in)

Vice Chair: Siddhant Kumar Gupta (siddhant052036@greenwoodhigh.edu.in)

Moderator: Niketh Reddy (niketh04477@greenwoodhigh.edu.in)

Introduction to CCC

The Continuous Crisis Committee (CCC) offers a distinctive MUN experience, deviating from the conventional MUN format by immersing delegates in a real-time, dynamic simulation of global affairs. The CCC's essence lies in its ability to emulate the unpredictability of the world stage, challenging participants to navigate a continuous stream of unforeseen crises.

Unlike other MUN committees with pre-defined sub-agendas, the CCC operates without fixed topics, aside from the committee's overarching agenda. Instead, it thrusts delegates into a responsive environment where crises materialise spontaneously, demanding immediate attention and strategic decision-making. Delegates must adeptly steer their nations through these challenges, adapting their approaches as new developments unfold.

The CCC mirrors the complexity of contemporary international relations, where circumstances can change rapidly, and unforeseen events can reshape diplomatic landscapes. In this committee, the traditional notions of lengthy negotiations are replaced by the urgency of crisis management, emphasising the need for swift, effective collaboration among delegates.

As you engage in this dynamic setting, keep in mind that success in the Continuous Crisis Committee hinges on your ability to think on your feet, respond to emerging situations with agility, and collaborate seamlessly with your fellow delegates. The challenges you face will test your strategic acumen, crisis resolution skills, and the art of diplomacy in its most dynamic form. Embrace the unpredictability, and remember that every decision you make contributes to shaping the course of the committee.



Introduction to Agenda

In the years following the Second World War, the United States and the Soviet Union emerged as rivals, each committed to defending its ideology and expanding its influence. The Cold War that followed was not declared openly, nor fought directly, but it carried with it a quiet understanding that the consequences of failure would be unlike anything the world had ever seen. This understanding now confronts reality.

The Cuban Missile Crisis is the most dangerous moment in the Cold War thus far, where ideological competition has led to direct confrontation. What started off as a secret Soviet effort to deploy nuclear missiles on the island of Cuba has turned into a standoff that places the United States and the Soviet Union right at the brink of a full-scale nuclear war. The presence of these weapons, positioned barely ninety miles from American soil, has transformed a regional issue into a global crisis.

In the days since the discovery of the missiles, events have unfolded rapidly. Firstly, the United States has imposed a naval quarantine around Cuba, mobilising its armed forces and preparing for the possibility of air strikes, invasion, and nuclear retaliation. Next, the Soviet Union, unwilling to retreat under pressure, has continued to assert its position while maintaining readiness across its military and strategic forces. Cuba, caught at the centre of this confrontation, prepares for an invasion it believes is imminent, while demanding that its allies stand firm in defence of its sovereignty.

As the crisis has intensified, the margin for error has reduced to zero. Naval vessels from opposing sides now operate in close proximity, where a single misjudged order or misinterpreted move could trigger open conflict. Military commanders are acting under heavy pressure, often with incomplete information and limited communication with political leadership. Strategic forces remain on high alert, while decisions are made in environments shaped by fear, urgency, and uncertainty.

Today, the crisis reaches its most critical point. An American U-2 reconnaissance aircraft has just been shot down over Cuban airspace, confirming that the situation is no longer confined to threats and warnings. Nuclear war is now a very probable outcome. Each hour that passes increases the risk that events will move beyond the control of those attempting to manage them.

Beyond the immediate military tension lies a deeper concern. Diplomatic channels are strained, slow, and unreliable. Public confidence has begun to diminish as the reality of nuclear war becomes impossible to ignore. Allies across the world watch anxiously, aware that decisions taken in Washington, Moscow, or Havana may determine their own fate without their consent.

It is October 27th, 1962. The next decision may very well be the last. Make the right choices, or you risk total annihilation.

Key terms

Naval Quarantine: It was a blockade (it was not called a blockade) which was initiated by President John F. Kennedy to prevent further Soviet missiles reaching Cuba

EXCOMM (Executive Committee of the National Security Council): An advisory group to President John F. Kennedy formed after the missiles had been found in Cuba to respond to the crisis.

DEFCON (Defense Readiness Condition): A U.S. military alert system that shows how close the country is to nuclear war, ranging from DEFCON 5 (normal readiness) to DEFCON 1 (imminent nuclear war), in the Cuban Missile Crisis the USA had reached DEFCON 2 which was the closest they have ever been to nuclear war.

U-2 Reconnaissance Aircraft: American spy planes which were used to photograph the presence of Soviet missiles in Cuba.

Operation Anadyr: It was a secret operation in 1962 carried out by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev which deployed ballistic missiles and medium ranged bombers to Cuba to create a defence that would prevent the US invasion of it

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO): It was a collective defense alliance which consisted of 12 western states at the time it was to fight against the USSR's influence in the western hemisphere.

Warsaw Treaty Organisation: was signed between the USSR and its Eastern bloc to act as a counter balance to the US's NATO. This made a unified military command under the USSR.

Timeline

April 3, 1948 - President Truman signs the Economic Recovery Act of 1948 (Marshall Plan) to provide assistance to restore economies and infrastructure in Europe post the war. This plan was also used to stabilize Europe politically so that they do not turn to communism.

June 24, 1948 - The Berlin Blockade begins when the USSR cuts off all roads, rail and canal access to west Berlin which was an attempt to force USA, Britain and France out of there. This led them to use the Berlin Airlift which was one of the first major confrontations of the Cold War.

April 4, 1949 - The North Atlantic Treaty was signed by 12 western states which created the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) which is a collective defence alliance which at the time was all against the USSR's influence in Europe.

March 5, 1953 - Nikita Khrushchev led the USSR after Joseph Stalin's death and initiated a policy of "De-Stalinization" which was a process that denounced Stalin's personality and his tyrannical rule. This involved political reforms in the eastern bloc, releasing prisoners and removal of his monuments.

May 14, 1955 - The Warsaw Treaty Organisation was signed between the USSR and all the countries in the east european to act as a counter balance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). It established a unified military command under the USSR which strengthened the Soviet influence and managed internal dissent in the Eastern Bloc.

January 1, 1959 - Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista flees Cuba, his government overthrown by the popular armed revolution spearheaded by Fidel Castro. Soon this government aligned itself with the USSR, this further increased the USA's concerns about the spread of communism in the western hemisphere.

April 17, 1961 - The bay of pigs invasion begins by CIA trained Cuban exiles to incite an uprising against Castro's regime and to prevent the spread of communism from Cuba to the USA. This however failed disastrously strengthening Castro's rule and led Cuba to the USSR for protection

May 24, 1962 - The USSR secretly launches Operation Anadyr which deployed medium and intermediate range missiles and nuclear weapons in Cuba. Khrushchev aimed to counter the US's missiles in Turkey and Italy and protect Cuba from any further attacks.

October 14, 1962 - A USA U2 spy plane takes many pictures of sites where medium and intermediate range nuclear missiles are being constructed in Cuba. This confirmed the Soviet nuclear deployment. It acted as the beginning of the Cuban Missile Crisis

October 16, 1962 - President Kennedy forms the Executive Committee of the National Security Council(EXCOMM) to advise him on how to respond to the crisis.

October 18, 1962 - President Kennedy meets Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Washington where Gromyko denies that the USSR has been placing offensive weapons in Cuba, further creating mistrust between the two.

October 22, 1962 - President Kennedy addresses the public and announces a “naval quarantine” of Cuba which restricted all ballistic missiles, etc from entering Cuba. The term “quarantine” was deliberately used by Kennedy instead of “blockaded” to avoid it being considered an act of war crime or belligerent act under international law.

1119 hours, October 27, 1962(Black Saturday) - A separate U2 spy plane piloted by Major Rudolf Anderson Jr. was shot down. This became the most dangerous day of the crisis and brought the world closer to nuclear war as the USA was at the highest level of military alertness they have ever been till date, DEFCON 2.



Relevant UN Treaties/International Law

UN Charter:

The UN Charter(1945) is the fundamental framework governing the exercise of force, self-defence, and collective security by a member nation during a crisis or dispute- making it extremely important in preventing violence while playing a crucial role in determining the actions of member states during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Article 2(4) prohibits the threat or use of force or violence against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state; Soviet missile deployment in Cuba(to counteract US missile threat) and a US naval blockade(officially proclaimed by the US to be a “quarantine”) both had to be legally justified(by framing it as preventive measures) against this essential legislature. Articles 39-42(Chapter VII) of the charter gave the UN Security Council the primary role and power to determine threats to peace and to implement and authorize tangible enforcement measures. As a result, the US, USSR and other allied permanent powers continually debated over whether the naval blockade and missile deployment were lawful enforcement in accordance with the UN Charter or concealed acts of aggression. Specifically, US asserted their right to individual self defence upon an armed attack(Article 51), framing the quarantine and potential strikes on USSR as ‘anticipatory” while the USSR argued it was illegal coercion.

Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio Treaty, 1947)

This is the main regional collective defence legislature(negotiated as a regional defence arrangement under Articles 52-54 of the UN Charter) for the Western Hemisphere, establishing that an armed attack on one state is considered an attack on all, ensuring mutual defense. Article 3 states that an armed attack against an American state is also considered an attack on all, legally allowing the collective use of armed force against the perpetrator. In October 1962, the U.S. got an Organ of Consultation decision under the Rio Treaty recommending measures, including the ‘quarantine’, against the ‘offensive military buildup and acts of aggression in Cuba.’ Therefore the United States used the Rio Treaty to assert that Soviet Missile deployment in nearby Cuba was an armed threat to the ‘entire western hemisphere’ and that the naval blockade was a lawful collective defence measure rather than unilateral aggression. Several Latin American states within the OAS supported the Rio solution, giving the US a regional legal mandate. Meanwhile Cuba was isolated from the Inter-American system in 1961 at Punta del Este due to their converted communist ideology and collaboration with the USSR, and hence later argued that the Rio Treaty Interpretation was unlawful and violated their sovereignty.

Organization of American States (OAS)

It operated under the Rio Treaty, providing the institutional and procedural framework that the US relied on to claim legality for its actions. The Punta del Este decisions in January 1962 involved the OAS foreign ministers excluding Cuba from participating because of its collaboration with the Soviet bloc. The OAS also approved US naval blockade proposals, skipping Security Council authorization- inciting debate whether this was simply regional self-defence or unauthorized illegal enforcement and aggression.

Partial/Limited Test Ban Treaty (PTBT, 5th August 1963) - AFTER FREEZE DATE

The PTBT signed by the UK, USA and USSR banned nuclear tests on the surface/in the atmosphere and underwater- only allowing underground tests. Though it is post-dated to 1963 beyond the freeze date in 1962, this treaty occurred directly as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis(which came to the verge of a Nuclear WW3) and was made due to negotiations between the U.S. and the USSR(active since 1958-62). It could potentially be of good use within the MUN committee discussions and directions regarding future actions stemming from the crisis timeline.

NATO Treaty (1949)

The North Atlantic Treaty (article 5) permits collective defense among NATO members, while Article 2 promotes peaceful cooperation. The US used this legislature to legally justify the deployment of Jupiter IRBMs in Turkey(by March 1962) as consensual NATO basing to deter the Soviet communist threat, with Turkey as a sovereign stakeholder approving sites near Izmir. From Moscow's perspective, the Jupiter missile placement violated the UN Charter Article 2(4) by placing nuclear weapons with the capability to target all major Soviet cities, therefore placing their own missiles in communist Cuba as a countermeasure to restore balance. This led to secret crisis talks between the USA and the USSR and served as the basis for the Cuban Missile Crisis escalation.

Crisis Rules of procedure

Rules of procedure refer to the formal conduct delegates are expected to maintain during the conference. It is essential to adhere to the rules and maintain decorum for the smooth flow of the committee. For this conference, we will be adhering to the UNA-USA format of rules of procedure.

Begin formal session

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to begin the formal session.

Setting the Agenda

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” puts forward a motion to set the agenda as “Agenda of the committee”.

Roll call

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to begin a roll call. When your allotted country is called upon during the roll call, you have two options either say “present and voting” or simply say “present”. (Note: If a delegate says “present and voting”, they cannot abstain from voting on the resolution at the end of committee.)

General Speaker's list

The committee generally begins formal debate by starting the ‘GSL’ (General Speaker's list). It serves the purpose of allowing a delegate to express their stance on the agenda. A GSL is non-exhaustive.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to establish the general speakers' list

Moderated Caucus

This motion can be raised when the committee wants to debate on a specific topic.

How to raise it?: The delegate of “your allotted country” raises a motion to suspend formal session/debate and move into a Moderated Caucus on “topic” for a time period of ”x” minutes allotting “x” minute per speaker. In case a delegate does not get recognized to speak, a delegate can send in your point through substantive chit.

Format of substantive chit:

Substantive chits are written as follows;

To: The Executive Board (may be abbreviated as EB)

From Delegate of: (your allocated country)

Unmoderated Caucus

This motion is proposed when delegates wish to discuss the committee's status among themselves and further evaluate their next actions.

How to raise it? : The delegate of "your allotted country" raises a motion to suspend formal debate and move into an unmoderated Caucus for a time period of "x" minutes.

Points:

1) Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:

This point is raised by a delegate to clarify anything regarding the rules of procedure or to know the status of the committee (For example: to know which delegate is speaking next/ if the EB is accepting more speakers)

How to raise it? : The delegate of "your allocated country" raises a point of a parliamentary inquiry.

2) Point of Personal Privilege:

This point is raised by a delegate to address a personal issue. (For example: to ask another delegate to repeat a point they made in their speech/to be excused from the committee)

How to raise it? : The delegate of "your allocated country" raises a point of personal privilege.

3) Point of Order:

This point can be raised by a delegate to point out logical or factual inaccuracies in the speeches of other delegates.

How to raise it? : The delegate of "your allocated country" raises a point of order, Factual inaccuracy/ Logical Fallacy (either one)

4) Point of Information:

This is raised when a delegate wants to ask questions about another delegate's speech.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” raises a point of information

If you ask a question and are still not satisfied with the answer, you can raise a follow-up question right after the delegate answers.

How to raise it? : The delegate of “your allocated country” wants to raise a follow-up question (Note: This point can be denied if the Chairperson feels so).

If a delegate wants to ask a question VIA chit, you can use this format :

POINT OF INFORMATION

TO: Delegate of “country you want to question”

VIA: Executive Board

FROM: Delegate of “your allotted country”

* *state the question**



Crisis ROP/Documentation Guidelines

Provisional Speakers' Lists and Special Speakers' Lists

A delegate may choose to raise a motion to enter a Provisional Speakers' List (PSL), wherein the Executive Board will select, through their discretion, a certain number of delegations to speak for or against the agenda (which is specifically the nature of this crisis of conflicting ideologies) in an alternating sequence. Note that Day 1 will begin with a General Speakers' List to encourage maximum participation and inclusivity, while speakers' lists on the following days are left to the procedural voting outcomes of the delegates themselves. A motion to enter a Special Speakers' List (SSL) will be entertained to substitute classic moderated caucuses, when delegates wish to discuss specifically the nature of the crisis at hand, in relation to the committee's crisis updates.

Crisis notes

A crisis note refers to documents you can submit to the EB in order to further your plan or to simply announce something to the committee which you could not have said in a speech. There are three types of crisis notes:

1. Communique: A communique is a message being sent from your portfolio to an individual/group outside of the committee. This can be used to request resources, plan a joint attack, etc.
2. Press release: A press release is an announcement to the committee. It can be from you, or you can submit it as an anonymous source. All press releases will be read out to the committee in its entirety. If submitted as an anonymous source, it will still be read out, but the committee will not know who it is from.
3. Directives: A directive may be Overt (the whole committee will know the plan and objective), Covert (the plan is only known to those directly involved), or committee wide (The entire committee agrees and contributes to the directive, and the plan is presented to the committee). A joint directive may be either covert or overt, where two or more delegates put in a joint effort to achieve a goal. Directives need to be AS DETAILED AS POSSIBLE to improve your chances of it passing.

A directive can meet one of the following outcomes:

1. Pass: The directive passes in its entirety, and the goal will be achieved without any conditions.
2. Fail: The directive was either not detailed enough, or its goal was unachievable. Regardless, the goal in the directive was not achieved.
3. Pass with conditions: The directive passes, but the outcome is not exactly what was mentioned or the plan did not follow the preferred route.
4. Fail with conditions: The directive failed, but still had some effect on the committee.

Sample Directive

Operation Taiwan

By : United States of America, Republic of China (Taiwan)

Signed: India, Japan, United Kingdom, Indonesia

To: The EB

Joint Covert Military Operation Directive

OBJECTIVE: To Neutralise the Chinese presence in Taiwan to further prospects of a reverse invasion and liberation of the Taiwanese mainland claimed by Chinese aggressors, through a series of coordinated actions by the QUAD-SCC and Allied Powers

Procedure :

I.

The USA marine corps, Japan's Amphibious Rapid Deployment Brigade and Taiwanese forces collaborate to push the Chinese out of Taiwan, by incorporating the:

A. Creation of beachheads (temporary line of defence, generally on land-sea boundaries, until further reinforcements come)

B. Use of LCAC (Landing Craft Air Cushion) for transport of weapons, defence systems, reinforcements, personnel like Marine Air/Ground Task Force both from ship to shore and across the beach.

C. Indirect participation of Japan in the above strategies as well, similar to 2013 Senkaku Islands drills.

D. Marine Semi-guerrilla warfare, moving Chinese troops towards the Northern Coast, until a full-fledged retreat to the Chinese shore occurs.

II.

Airforce: The Japanese and American Air Forces shall station air troops in Taiwan.

This is to prevent the Chinese from entering Taiwan and also threaten the opposition's entry into China

III.

The USA will send a carrier strike group headed by the USS Gerald R. Ford, carrying 10 F35 Lightning II along with & 4 B-52 Bombers from the 2nd Bomb Wing of the US Air Force. Using radar imagery from technology onboard the Gerald R. Ford, along with satellite imagery, the US Navy will ascertain locations for the Chinese bases in the Paracel islands. Following this, all B52 bombers on the Gerald R. Ford will take off for the Paracels & will bomb all Chinese military installations. 7 F35 Lightning IIs present onboard will provide them with reconnaissance backup & can help the Bombers complete their missions, as per the accord of the commanding officer of the Gerald R. Ford.

IV.

The British Navy's strike group, led by HMS Queen Elizabeth, shall move Northeast of the Paracel islands, following the operation undertaken by the Japanese and American air forces and the Taiwan front of the blockade at Truro Shoal. This shall be transformed as a base for future crises thus increasing the allied forces' presence northwards in the South China- Sea, essentially driving Chinese presence slowly out of the region in that hemisphere altogether. All formerly deployed Southeast Asian battalions will assist this strike group.

A. 10 The Hsiung Feng II (HF-2) anti-ship missiles which lock onto the target developed by the technology of the TMCS will be supplied to the aforementioned troops, developed by Taiwan to stall the Chinese fleets off the Taiwanese shore.

V.

The Indian Navy will make its way through the Malacca Strait to the Naval Base Heracleo Alano in the Philippines on the 2nd of January 2022 at 5AM IST. 5 Indian frigates will be on way to the mentioned naval base. INS Shivalik, INS Tarkash, INS Trikan, INS Beas and INS Betwa will carry SA-N-12 surface-to-air missiles through 3S-90 missile launchers working in partnership with the stationed frigates.

VI.

The Japanese, American, and British Navy along with their Airforce that have yet to be utilised by the completion of the pushback, will be stationed at the Eastern Taiwanese cities of: Dawu, Taimali, the Dulan Forest and Coastline, Chenggong, Changbin, Fengbin, Lanyu AND Hualien. The Indian Navy shall be hosted in the Spratly archipelago claimed by Taiwan with support from the American blockade that has indefinitely suspended Chinese naval operations and trade, in case the invasion provokes/emboldens Chinese forces to divert the alliance's attention back to the South China Sea for a flank invasion of Taiwan.

Sample communique

To: The Tsar of Russia

Dearest Tsar,

Our patience has worn thin over the past few years, and the public will not cooperate with your tyrannical reign much longer. The many injustices you've inflicted upon us and our brothers have not gone unnoticed, and the time for action has arrived. We issue this message as a warning: we will soon be taking action to further our own interests, and this action will have major repercussions for you and your country. We're offering you one last chance to meet our demands. Be warned that if you do not take this option, you will surely regret it.

Sincerely,

The Chancellor of Germany

Sample Press Release

From : Anonymous

Donald Trump, the self proclaimed Son of God, was caught accepting bribes from a secret underground organisation believed to be the illuminati. His response on the subject is yet to be heard, with him planning to make a presidential statement to the world within the next week. In light of these events, riots have broken out across the states, with citizens reportedly planning a coup. What happens next entirely depends on the president.

Please keep in mind that neither of these samples are specific to the agenda. They serve as a collective guide for one to understand formatting, procedure, and the requirement for detail in each type of documentation that is sent to the Executive Board. It does NOT serve as a template for extracting content that is in any way whatsoever related to this committee's agenda.

Furthermore, kindly note that a session on Crisis Rules of Procedure, key elements of a Crisis Committee, and other notable aspects to be considered during the conference, may be held on the day of committee before formal session, in order to clear selective doubts and confusion regarding nuances in ROP. Crisis documentation, specifically directives, communiques, and press releases, will also be revisited in this session.

NO PRE-WRITTEN CRISIS DOCUMENTATION WILL BE CONSIDERED

Further reading

<http://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis>

<https://www.archives.gov/news/topics/cuban-missile-crisis> <https://microsites.jfklibrary.org/cmc/>

<https://www.history.com/articles/cuban-missile-crisis-timeline-jfk-khrushchev>



