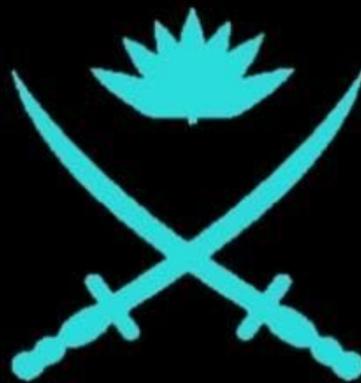


NEERJA MODI SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS'20

"Reimagining perspectives"

20-22 November, 2020



Thant's Special Commission on
East-Pakistan Crisis

Agenda: Liberation of Bangladesh (1971)

Background guide

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Presidents' Letter

It is with immense pleasure that I, Ayush Jain, welcome you to the 12th edition of the NMMUN! Alongside me, in the Commission, you would find Khushmita Dhabhai (Co-president), also constantly guiding you through the entire course of events.

As you experience the geopolitical tensions that give birth to Thant's Commission, you will be crucial decision makers of an alternate history, where anything is possible. Filled with twists, turns, and immemorial deliberations, we assure a turn of events and an experience like no other. It is pretty exciting to decide the fate of History, especially one which affects our present so deeply.

Being delegates of a historical committee, you will not only develop historical insight, source analysis, and argumentation skills, but also have a profound understanding of geo-politics and learn how to think on the go in Thant's continuous crisis commission. The both of us (Khushmita and I), as people who never shy away from asking questions, bringing on the platter literary analysis and the critical historical thinking, we both hope that you will make our last high school MUN the most riveting ever!

Our agenda, (The Liberation of Bangladesh) is something that will stretch and blow your minds as you grapple with lethal Indo-Pak tensions while trying to handle the ongoing Cold War. All four of us are very passionate about the agenda and our delegates; I hope that you share our interest and expect the development of new and unheard resolutions which would solve the crises and change the path of history. I am truly looking forward to meeting with all of you!

If you have any queries feel free to contact us at tscepc.nmmun2020@gmail.com

Regards,

Ayush Jain

President of Thant's Special Commission on the East Pakistan Crisis

Vice-Presidents' Letter

Greetings Delegates,

As Vice Presidents, it is with immense pleasure that we, Ananya Solanki and Kartikeya Agrawal, welcome you to the 12th edition of the NMMUN and to Thant's Special Commission!

Prepare yourselves for three days of heated yet fruitful debates and challenges as a delegate! You will have the opportunity to meet many new like-minded people and have an all-around amazing experience, both in and outside of committee.

The Thant's Special Commission is an exclusive committee, specially set up by the United Nations to resolve an issue that could quickly engulf the entire world. We would remind you that research is the name of the game in such meetings, but being a continuous crisis committee, it is not just your research that determines your course of action, but also your ability to think on your feet, as an emergency can turn the tide of the issue at once.

As much as we would like for all of us to solve all issues worldwide, we want you to remain focused and look at everything from the perspective of the main agenda at hand.

That said, prepare yourselves for the three days of intense debate that lie ahead of you, as this wonderful gathering of world leaders is going to blow your socks off.

Sincerely,

Ananya Solanki

Kartikeya Agrawal

(Vice Presidents of the Thant's Special Commission on the East Pakistan Crisis)

Indian Independence

Overview:

British colonial rule in India began in 1757 when the English East India Company's colonial rule in India began. The East India Company ruled India for 100 years, until it was replaced by direct British rule in 1857, marking the beginning of the Indian Independence Movement. Before the beginning of the movement, India had never known political freedom. Foreign rulers had occupied the country for its entire history, and the natives were thus determined to secure independence. With the formation of the Indian National Congress, they showed the British that they were serious about achieving their freedom.

Swadeshi and Boycott Movement:

The Swadeshi Movement in 1905 was one of the most widespread early protests against British Rule in India. It was ignited in protest of the British decision to partition Bengal from the British Raj in 1903. This prompted many widespread protests in Bengal and the surrounding areas. This was also a period of internal strife in the INC. There had been a recent resurgence of the Extremists, freedom fighters who believed that freedom, or 'Swaraj' could only be achieved by bold means, or in a wider sense, violence. The other faction, the Moderates believed that non-violent protests were effective and were the best policy. The partition of Bengal was the event that led to the deepening of this rift and resulted in the official split of the INC into its two factions at the Surat Session of 1907. This event came to be known as the Surat Split.

Muslim League vs INC:

The Muslim League was founded in 1906 to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims. Initially the league was encouraged by the British as it favored their rule, but its goal shifted to Indian self-governance in 1913. For several decades the league called for Hindu-Muslim unity and it was only in 1940 that it demanded the formation of a separate Muslim state, because it feared that Hindus would dominate India after independence. The rise of communalism uprooted the brotherly relations between the Muslim League and the Congress to an extent that even the Nehru Report rejected the Lucknow Pact, which supported Hindu-Muslim unity. The League later declared that it would not accept a constitution that failed to guarantee Muslims equal representation in the Muslim-dominated states of Bengal and Punjab. This conflict between the Muslim League and INC divided the Indian freedom struggle and largely slowed down the decision-making process. The Muslim League led the struggle for the Partition of India and then went on to become Pakistan's leading political party.

Quit India Movement:

The Quit India Movement, launched in August 1942, demanded an immediate end to British Rule in India. After the Cripps Mission failed to secure Indian support for the Second World War, a mass protest was called, leading to the arrest of many INC leaders. India received international support only from the US President Roosevelt, who also withdrew his support after opposition from Britain. The movement was ultimately suppressed, with the British refusing to grant freedom to the Indians.

Hindu Mahasabha:

The Hindu Mahasabha, a political party in India, was formed to protect the interests of the Hindu community, after the All-India Muslim League was formed in 1906. The Mahasabha's role in the freedom struggle has been regarded as controversial ever since it was founded. Although it wasn't supportive of the British rule, it also did not offer support to the freedom movement and refused to participate in both, the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, and the Quit India Movement of 1942. Under the supervision of V D Savarkar, the Mahasabha was opposed to the Congress' efforts to integrate Muslims into the national struggle, which could be visibly seen when it officially boycotted the Quit India Movement.

Gandhi-Nehru Split :

The Gandhi-Nehru split was one of the major events that contributed to the falling out of the Muslim League and the INC. Gandhi, one of the most influential figures in the Indian independence movement, wanted to keep the Muslim league as allies, and to not antagonize them. So, he asked Nehru to give the post of the first Prime Minister of India to its leader, Muhammed Ali Jinnah. Nehru, grasping at power, refused to do so. This led to repercussions one of which was the alienation of the Muslims from Indian politics and strengthened the Muslim Leagues demands for a new Muslim majority State and led to one of the bloodiest religious conflicts to date.

The Partition of India:

Clement Attlee, the newly elected Prime Minister of Britain appointed Lord Mountbatten as India's last viceroy and gave him the task to oversee India's Independence by 1948, instructing him to preserve a United India. However, in a few months, despite Mountbatten's keenness to prevent partition, the deepening communal tensions led him to conclude that it was the only solution that allowed a quick transfer of power. On the fateful day of 14th August 1947, Pakistan gained independence and shortly after followed India. The two newly formed nations experienced the worst riots in history and the entire world was shocked.

Radcliffe Line:

In June 1947, the nationalist leaders, including Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad on behalf of the Congress, Jinnah representing the Muslim League, B. R. Ambedkar representing the Untouchable community, and Master Tara Singh representing the Sikhs, agreed to a partition of the country along religious lines. Lord Mountbatten appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe to draw up plans for the geographical partition of provinces in India. The predominantly Hindu and Sikh areas were to be given to India, and the areas with a Muslim majority population were to be in Pakistan. The Muslim majority areas in Bengal and Punjab were also to be partitioned. The question of Kashmir still lingered, as the ruler of Kashmir had not acceded to either country. The partition along the Radcliffe line was followed by a period of one of the bloodiest massacres in human history, as millions of Muslims trekked to West and East Pakistan while millions of Hindus and Sikhs headed in the opposite direction. Over 1 million people died and more than 14 million were forcibly 'repatriated', In Punjab and Bengal—provinces abutting India's borders with West and East Pakistan, respectively—the carnage was especially intense, with massacres, arson, forced conversions, mass abductions, and savage sexual violence.

Jammu & Kashmir:

In late 1947 in the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, Muslims were massacred in large numbers, and others were driven away to West Punjab. This was due to the harrowing stories of Muslim atrocities, told by Hindu and Sikh refugees that arrived in Jammu. The killings were headed by the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Hari Singh, who aimed to eliminate the Muslim population and ensure a Hindu majority in his state.

Significant Indian Wars:

Indo-Pak War of 1947:

Right after independence, Kashmir became a majorly disputed region to both nations, as both felt that they deserved control over Kashmir. The First Kashmir War began in October 1947 when Pakistan feared that the Maharaja of the princely state of Kashmir and Jammu would accede to India. Both States pressurized Kashmir's government to join their respective sides: Pakistan felt that as it was an established state for Muslims in South Asia while India felt it had legal control of the territory. However, Kashmir despite having Muslim majority, instead wished to join India or to be independence from the two nations.

Kashmir was strategically located between India and Pakistan and though it was led by a Hindu Maharaja, Muslims made up the majority of the population. Sikhs and Hindus made up the other major ethnicities though they were a minority compared to the Muslim population. Though required to choose between India and Pakistan the Maharaja was unable to decide which state to join.

Tensions between Pakistan and the government of Kashmir grew as the Maharaja's indecision frustrated Pakistan and pro-Pakistani factions within Kashmir. The Maharaja asked India for military support. India agreed to help provided that Kashmir acceded to India and that the Prime

Minister of Kashmir agreed to the accession. Both the Maharaja and the Prime Minister agreed to these terms and on October 26 the Maharaja signed the Instrument **of Accession**.

Indo-Pak War of 1965

This war began following Operation Gibraltar by Pakistan, which was intended to infiltrate forces into Jammu and Kashmir to precipitate an uprising against India's rule. India retaliated by launching a full-scale military assault on West Pakistan. The seventeen-day war caused thousands of casualties on both sides. Following diplomatic action by the Soviet Union and the USA and the subsequent issuance of the Tashkent Declaration, the hostilities between the two countries ended and a ceasefire was declared. The ceasefire, however, gave India the upper hand over Pakistan.

The 1965 war between India and Pakistan was the second conflict between the two countries over the status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The clash did not resolve this dispute, but it did engage the United States and the Soviet Union.

Pakistani and Indian forces clashed over disputed territory along the border between the two nations. Hostilities intensified that August when the Pakistani Army attempted to take Kashmir by force. The attempt to seize the state was unsuccessful, and the second India-Pakistan War reached a stalemate. This time, the international politics of the Cold War affected the nature of the conflict. India decided to go to the United Nations (UN) even while its forces were well poised to evict Pakistani forces from the whole of J&K. In the Northern Areas of the State, the treachery of two British officers, Major WA Brown and Captain Matheson of the Gilgit Scouts whose services had been retained by the State, was greatly responsible for the control of Gilgit to pass into the hands of Pakistan by 03 Nov 1947.1

The net result was that when the UN sponsored ceasefire came into effect on 01 Jan 1949, Pakistan was in de-facto control of approximately one third of the entire territory of J&K, a situation that continues to prevail till date.

Sino-Indian War:

After the formation of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the year 1949, newly Independent India was keen on maintaining cordial relations with China. When China announced that it would be occupying Tibet, India sent a letter of protest proposing negotiations on the Tibet issue. China, however, actively deployed troops to the Aksai Chin border (the border shared by India and China).

In 1954, China and India concluded the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, under which, India acknowledged Chinese rule in Tibet. But Tensions further increased between the two nations when Chinese leader Mao Zedong stated that the Lhasa rebellion in Tibet was caused by Indians. China's perception of India as a threat to its rule of Tibet became one of the most prominent reasons for the Sino-Indian War. Various conflicts and military incidents between India and China flared up throughout the summer of 1962.

History of East-Pakistan:

Bengali Language Movement

The question of what was to be the official language of the new state was one of the most controversial issues facing Pakistan in its infancy. Mohammad Ali Jinnah replied to the demands of refugees from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Indian states, who insisted that Urdu be the official language of Pakistan. Speakers of the West Pakistan languages (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushtu, and Baluchi) were upset that second-class status was granted to their languages.

In East Pakistan, the dissatisfaction quickly turned to violence. The Bengalis of East Pakistan constituted a majority (an estimated 54%) of Pakistan's entire population. Their language, Bengali, like Urdu, belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family, but the two languages have different scripts and literary traditions. Jinnah visited East Pakistan on only one occasion after independence, shortly before his death in 1948. Speaking in Dhaka to a throng of over 300,000 on March 21, 1948, he announced that, "Without one state language, no nation can remain tied up solidly together and function." Jinnah's views were not accepted by most East Pakistanis. On February 21, 1952, a demonstration was carried out in Dhaka in which students demanded equal status for Bengali. The police reacted by firing on the crowd and killing many students, most of whom remain unidentified to this day. (A memorial, the Shaheed Minar, was built later to commemorate the martyrs of the language movement.) Two years after the incident, Bengali agitation effectively forced the National Assembly to designate "Urdu and Bengali and such other languages as may be declared" to be the official languages of Pakistan.

Jinnah and Liaquat

What kept the new Pakistan together was the vision and forceful personality of the founders of Pakistan: Jinnah, the governor general popularly known as the *Quaid i Azam* (Supreme Leader); and Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951), the first prime minister, popularly known as the *Quaid i Millet* (Leader of the Community). The government machinery established at independence was similar to the viceregal system that had prevailed in the pre-independence period and placed no formal limitations on Jinnah's constitutional powers. In the 1970s in Bangladesh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the leader of the independence movement of Bangladesh from Pakistan, would enjoy much of the same prestige and exemption from the normal rule of law. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has often been criticized in many quarters of being autocratic

When Jinnah died in September 1948, the seat of power shifted from the governor general to the prime minister, Liaquat. Liaquat had extensive experience in politics and enjoyed as a refugee from India the additional benefit of not being too closely identified with any one province of Pakistan. A moderate, Liaquat subscribed to the ideals of a parliamentary, democratic, and secular state. Out of necessity he considered the wishes of the country's religious spokesmen who championed the cause of Pakistan as an Islamic state. He was seeking a balance of Islam against secularism for a new constitution when he was assassinated on October 16, 1951, by fanatics opposed to Liaquat's refusal to wage war against India. With both Jinnah and Liaquat gone, Pakistan faced an unstable period that would be resolved by military and civil service intervention in political affairs. The first

few turbulent years after independence thus defined the enduring politico-military culture of Pakistan.

The inability of the politicians to provide a stable government was largely a result of their mutual suspicions. Loyalties tended to be personal, ethnic, and provincial rather than national and issue oriented. Provincialism was openly expressed in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly. In the Constituent Assembly, frequent arguments voiced the fear that the West Pakistani province of Punjab would dominate the nation. An ineffective body, the Constituent Assembly took almost nine years to draft a constitution, which for all practical purposes was never put into effect.

Khwaja Nazimuddin and Ghulam Mohammad

Liaquat was succeeded as prime minister by a conservative Bengali, Governor General Khwaja Nazimuddin. Former finance minister Ghulam Mohammad, a Punjabi career civil servant, became governor general. Ghulam Mohammad was dissatisfied with Nazimuddin's inability to deal with Bengali agitation for provincial autonomy and worked to expand his own power base. East Pakistan favored a high degree of autonomy, with the central government controlling little more than foreign affairs, defense, communications, and currency. In 1953, Ghulam Mohammad dismissed Prime Minister Nazimuddin, established martial law in Punjab, and imposed governor's rule (direct rule by the central government) in East Pakistan. In 1954, he appointed his own "cabinet of talents". Mohammad Ali Bogra, another conservative Bengali and previously Pakistan's ambassador to the United States and the United Nations, was named prime minister.

During September and October 1954, a chain of events culminated in a confrontation between the governor general and the prime minister. Prime Minister Bogra tried to limit the powers of Governor General Ghulam Mohammad through hastily adopted amendments to the *de facto* constitution, the Government of India Act of 1935. The governor general, however, enlisted the tacit support of the army and civil service, dissolved the Constituent Assembly, and then formed a new cabinet. Bogra, a man without a personal following, remained prime minister but without effective power. General Iskandar Mirza, who had been a soldier and civil servant, became minister of the interior; General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the army commander, became minister of defense; and Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, former head of the civil service, remained minister of finance. The main objective of the new government was to end disruptive provincial politics and to provide the country with a new constitution. The Federal Court, however, declared that a new Constituent Assembly must be called. Ghulam Mohammad was unable to circumvent the order, and the new Constituent Assembly, elected by the provincial assemblies, met for the first time in July 1955. Bogra, who had little support in the new assembly, fell in August and was replaced by Choudhry; Ghulam Mohammad, plagued by poor health, was succeeded as governor general in September 1955 by Mirza.

In October of 1958, the first president of Pakistan, Iskander Mirza issued a proclamation banning political parties, abolishing the constitution and imposing martial law on the entire country, but declared that martial law was to continue only until a new constitution was drafted. He arbitrarily

swore in a 12-man cabinet just a few weeks later. The very same day, Khan exiled Mirza to London and seized power.

4 years later, a new constitution was enacted in which the president was given full and arbitrary power over the nation and its politics and laws, and Pakistan successfully made its transition to an Islamic State, even though it didn't call itself that. The president was supposed to be a Muslim, and no law that violated the tenets of Islam were to be made.

Throughout this period, the two halves grew further apart, as democracy was whittled down in the country's political system. In this period, East Pakistan's dominant party was taken over by a charming and influential figure, Mujibur Rehman, who advocated for more autonomy for Bengal and a more inclusive political system.

East Pakistan also suffered from staggered economic growth, which was 4.4% in west Pakistan while only 2.6% in the East, even though 70% of Pakistan's exports were Bengali tea and jute. Over the years, the exports of these items slowed down and by 1966, this percentage had dropped to less than 50%.

Mujib also petitioned for separate foreign exchange accounts to be kept for the East and the West, and so, the rift between the two nations grew deeper.

By the mid-1960s, the people of west Pakistan were prosperous and successful, while their counterparts remained at an abysmally low standard of living.

In 1966, owing to the growing discontentment of the Bengali populace with the oppressive regime, Mujib demanded full provincial autonomy of the state of Bengal and cited 6 demands pertaining to the political, social and economic sections of government. Soon after, Mujib was arrested during a riot in Dhaka.

1968 was a tumultuous year for Ayub Khan. He was almost assassinated, one of his confidants being the instigator, and he also suffered resentment and opposition from inside the government. Soon after, he declared that he would not be running for president in the next elections and resigned soon after. He left the country in a state of panic, anarchy and protest.

The next president of Pakistan was a military general, Yahya and he assumed the role of the Chief Martial Law Administrator and President soon after Khan's resignation. He brought sweeping changes to the governing system of the country, abolishing the 'One Unit' program which was immensely disliked, and also awarded East Pakistan majority seats in the National Assembly.

In November 1970, the Bhola cyclone hit East Pakistan, and as a result, over 250,000 people lost their lives. Yahya arrived in Dhaka soon after but left just a day later. Anti-government sentiment swarmed in the media, and opposition newspapers accused the government of impeding foreign aid to East-Pakistan.

In the December 7 elections, Mujib won in spectacular fashion, with his party winning 160 of 182 of the East Pakistani seats and was promised control of the government, but the inaugural assembly never met.

During this chaos, there was a steady influx of west Pakistani troops into East Pakistan, with the numbers nearly doubling.

Talks between Yahya and Mujib continued, but soon broke up, and on the evening of March 25, Yahya flew back to Islamabad. The military crackdown on East Pakistan began the very same night.

The Cold War

The Cold War, the open yet restricted rivalry that developed after World War II between the United States and the Soviet Union and their respective allies, defined the course of history and affected the present world as we know it. The Cold War was waged on political, economic, and propaganda fronts and had only limited recourse to weapons. This term was first used by the English writer George Orwell in an article published in 1945 to refer to what he predicted would be a nuclear stalemate between “two or three monstrous super-states, each possessed of a weapon by which millions of people can be wiped out in a few seconds.”; and interestingly enough, his predictions did come true.

It happened for many reasons and it is crucial to understand its causes and consequences in the past world in order to fully grasp the international climate of 1971. Even though both the USA and the USSR were allies during World War 2, they had begun to have their differences for three major reasons- ideology, post-war conferences, and because of the fact that their alliance was a war-time alliance.

The Potsdam Conference

This conference was held after World War 2 (WW2) and started the Cold War. This conference marked the division of Germany into a Trizonia (controlled by USA, Britain, and France) and East Germany (controlled by the USSR), and later into West Germany and East Germany. The USA had a new president, Truman, who was extremely rude to Stalin, the leader of the USSR. This marked the beginning of the personal rivalry between the two leaders of the two Superpowers. After the Conference ended with the disagreements between countries unresolved, Stalin invaded into Easter Europe and occupied most of it. This was called the Soviet Sphere of Influence.

The Berlin Blockade

By 1948, the distrust between the USA and the USSR was so great that the leaders were publicly talking about the threat of a full-fledged war. While Trizonia flourished and economically and socially improved, East Germany saw the threat of economic regression and more government control. As a result, many people shifted their homes to Trizonia, leaving East Germany with a lack of the working population. Hence, Stalin ordered the construction of a wall around Berlin (the German capital) which was in East Germany. This led to wide-spread criticism by the international community. The Blockade made Germany a powerful symbol of the Cold War and a flashpoint meaning that the USA's and the USSR's worry about what might happen in Berlin affected their policies elsewhere. The Berlin Blockade established a sort of tense balance between the superpowers that was to characterize much of the Cold War period.

NATO

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization**, an intergovernmental military alliance between 30 North American and European countries, was created as a consequence and constitutes a system of collective defense whereby its independent member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

Warsaw Alliance

The Warsaw pact was a collective defense treaty signed in 1955 by the Soviet Union and its Satellite States. It was formed in response to NATO being formed by the western nations and the inclusion of west Germany in NATO. The only Soviet Satellite that didn't join the Warsaw Pact was Czechoslovakia.

Direct Confrontation of the two Superpowers during the Cold War

1. The Korean War

In 1945, Korea was divided along the 38th parallel between a communist north led by Kim IL Sung, and non-communist south led by Syngman Rhee.

But communism was growing in the Far East. In 1949, the Communists had taken power in China. Then, in 1950, a report by the American National Security Council ('NSC68') recommended that the US stop containment of Communism and instead start to fight it. In 1950, after getting the support of Russia and China, Kim IL Sung invaded South Korea. The North Korean People's Army (NKPA) easily defeated the Republic of Korea's army (the ROKs). By September, the NKPA had conquered almost the whole of South Korea. The USA went to the United Nations and got them to send troops to defend South Korea. The Russians couldn't veto the idea because they were boycotting the UN at the time. In September, UN troops, led by the US General MacArthur, landed in Korea and drove the NKPA back. By October, the UN forces had almost conquered all of North Korea. In November 1950, Chinese People's Volunteers attacked and drove the Americans back. They recaptured North Korea and advanced into South Korea. The Americans landed more troops and drove the Chinese back to the 38th parallel, where Truman ordered General MacArthur to stop and sacked him when he disagreed. The war went on as border clashes until 1953 when America's new president, Eisenhower, offered peace but threatened to use the atomic bomb if China did not accept the offer. Recently, historians have shown that the Korean crisis almost led to World War Three - many US advisers wanted to use the atomic bomb.

2. Cuban Missile Crisis

Overview

The Cuban Missile Crisis was probably one of the most dangerous periods of the Cold War. For 13 days in October 1962, the world appeared to stand on the brink of nuclear war. This is one of the few examples from the Cold War where the two main superpowers actually came into direct confrontation with the other.

Background

Cuba is an island just 90 miles off the coast of Florida. Until 1959, it was closely allied to the United States under the leadership of the right-wing dictator, General Batista. There was considerable American investment in Cuba as many American companies had links there. Americans owned most of the businesses, banks, sugar and tobacco plantations, as well as a large naval base. The USA was the chief consumer of Cuba's sugar and tobacco. In 1959, Batista was

overthrown in a revolution led by Fidel Castro. One of Castro's first moves was to go to the USA to secure support for his new state, but President Eisenhower refused to speak with him. At the United Nations office in New York, Castro talked with representatives of the Soviet Union, and they offered their support for his new government. Castro had not been a communist before 1960 but was drawn to communism by the friendship and support offered by Khrushchev and his government. Castro nationalized all American-owned companies in Cuba and refused to pay compensation. The USA now had a pro-communist state 'in its own backyard' or in their sphere of influence and this was going to really test the American policy of containment. The struggle for Cuba was part of the worldwide Cold War and a belief that communism was on the move and threatening the USA on its doorstep.

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