

Model United Nations at UCSD presents
On Saturday April 25th, and Sunday April 26th, 2015

Crisis Committee

Soviet Presidium Committee



TritonMUN XI



Introduction

Hello delegates!

My name is Peyton and I am the chair of the committee. I was born and raised in Seattle, Washington and am a senior transfer student majoring in political science with a specialization in public policy. I originally got involved in Model United Nations after being recruited by a professor of mine at community college. I was hooked after attending a conference in New York, where I got to meet a Guatemalan Diplomat and press a button used to vote in the General Assembly.

In addition to Model UN, I am a leader in the College Democrats and Socialist Alternative club. I also occasionally attend groups like the Philosophy club and the Secular Students Alliance and write for the California Review, Left Coast Post and, my personal blog, the Astrosocialist. In my spare time I like to read about economics, philosophy, and world affairs and am a student and public transportation activist.

This committee will depend on you being well researched and familiar with the Cuban Missile Crisis, the structure of the Soviet Union in 1962, the history of Soviet Union up to that point and your specific role on the committee. Reading this guide is a good start to that, but you will have to do additional research if you want to shine. While this is a historical crisis it won't necessarily follow history, so knowing what you can do and being creative about it could make the result more favorable to the Soviet Union than what happened historically.

Sincerely your chair,

Peyton Stever

pstever@ucsd.edu



Здравствуйте!

My name is Ryan Lathan and I am very excited to be your vice chair for the exciting topic of the Cuban Missile Crisis this year. I am a first year majoring in economics, and I plan to minor in European Studies. Model UN is enjoyable to me for the fun-debating atmosphere. I also enjoy being able to view topics from a variety of angles. This is my first time being a vice-chair in a committee, and I am looking forward to it being memorable experience with all of you.

When I'm not studying for classes or Model UN, you can find me hanging out with my friends or listening to neoclassical or mandopop music. One of my greatest passions is map making, or cartography. I will spend hours studying atlases or copying and memorizing maps from different times and places. So if you want to discuss the expansion of the Khmer empire, or Roman provinces I'd be more than happy to.

A joint-historical crisis is one of the coolest committee types there is in Model UN, and it should be very enjoyable. I look forward to some powerful speeches, and possibly a Soviet victory. But most importantly remember to have a fun time. It's not every day that you get to reenact the point in which the world came closest to nuclear Armageddon.

Sincerely your vice-chair,

Ryan Lathan

nerovermeer7@gmail.com



Topic A: The Cuban Missile Crisis

I. Background

A Brief History of Cuba since the Great Depression

The 1929 Stock Market Crash had a devastating effect on the Cuban economy, which had grown very close and dependent on the United States. Tourism was a significant portion of the economy, and now, prices for sugar had plunged. Discontent began to grow in the populace, culminating with the "generation of 1930", holding, at first, mass demonstrations and peaceful protests. These would soon escalate as the current president Gerardo Machado failed to take any decisive actions. The popular DirectorioEstudiantilUniversitario was able to lead the student protests to get Machado out of office by August, 1933. Succeeding him was Carlos Miguel de Cespedes, who restored the 1901 Constitution; the U.S. sent monetary backing for this new government. However the students were still not satisfied, demanding a new constitution, as well as social and economic reforms.

In September 1933, in response to propositions of reducing military pay and halting promotions, a military coup took place and removed Miguel from power. This "sergeants' revolt" was headed by Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar, who became the new de facto ruler of Cuba. Batista established the government on a system of merit, and during his leadership the Cuban people recovered. The US refused to recognize this new government. After his formal presidency ended in 1944, Batista left the country.

In his absence, Cuba underwent a period of decline, until Batista was convinced to return. His second coup was very different from his first however. He proclaimed that communism was terrible in order to gain US assistance. Washington sent "military assistance grants of \$1.5 mil-



lion annually from 1954 to 1956,"¹ this doubled in the next two years. With this stable backing he proceeded to control the press, education, and the Congress. He held elections in 1954 and '58 in which he was the only candidate. Once again student protests brought about a new period of chaos.

American leaders saw this as an opportunity to gain a more direct authority over Cuba, and thus decided to start aiding this new group of rebels. On January 1, 1959, Batista fled Havana, in effect giving the government to the rebels.

Cuba as a Battlefield of the Cold War

Among these rebels was their charismatic leader, Fidel Castro. He created a new constitution, and began the process of nationalizing the largest companies, much to the disappointment of their US owners. This, along with the establishment of Cuba-USSR relations, convinced the Eisenhower administration to suspend the sugar quota in July, 1960. In October "all US business interests in Cuba were expropriated, without compensation"², which the US responded to with a full economic embargo. One of the last acts of the Eisenhower Administration was to sever diplomatic relations with Cuba. Relations continued to worsen into the Kennedy Administration.

In April of 1961, 2,000 CIA trained anti-Castro Cubans landed in the Bay of Pigs. According to the plan drafted by the Eisenhower administration, the US would further support the troops by coordinated airstrikes, and this would cause the population to enter open revolt and overthrow Castro. Neither of these two things happened, to the great disappointment of Washington. The airstrikes never happened, and the rebels were easily defeated by a force personally

¹Chaffee, Willber A. and Gary Prevost. *Cuba: A Different America*. Totowa, NJ: Rowan & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1992. Print.

²Jones, Melanie. *South America, Central America and the Caribbean 2002*. Psychology Press. 2002 10th Ed.



led by Fidel. After this invasion, Castro proclaimed "Cuba a Socialist state 'of the poor, by the poor and for the poor'" and strengthened its relations with the Soviet Union. The USSR would begin sending shipments of supplies, both economic and military.

The majority of other American countries followed the US in cutting off relations with Cuba. Panama's Finance Minister, Gilberto Arias went so far as to ask all other Central and South American states to create a military alliance, based on NATO, to counter the new threat of Communist Cuba. Mexico was the only country in the Americas to have regular relations with Cuba during the 60s.

A Brief History of the Soviet Union under Nikita Khrushchev

After Stalin's death in 1953, Nikita Khrushchev took command of the Soviet Union. At the 20th Party Congress he gave his secret speeches in which he condemned the atrocious crimes of his predecessor and looked for a new united front of Communism. In 1955, part in response to West Germany joining NATO, the Warsaw Pact was founded as a counter military alliance to the West.

The following year was a difficult one for the USSR however. Beginning on June 20, riots broke out across Poland, against Communism. Even more devastating was the Hungarian Revolution. A new more liberal government was formed, with Imre Nagy as prime minister. On the third of November he announced a plan to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact. On the following day Warsaw Pact troops entered the country and reformed a Soviet-aligned government for the population.

1957 saw the kick-off of the Space Race, with the successful launch of the Soviet Sputnik I in October. In September they launched Sputnik II, which was carrying the first animal into



space, a dog named Laika. The successes of the 1957 would not carry over to the next year. Mao Zedong would launch the "Great Leap Forward", which Khrushchev did not agree with and would put a strain on their relations. China would suffer greatly for this and would cause one of the worst famines in history. The US responded to the success of the Sputnik program with the creation of NASA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The space race escalated as both the United States and the Soviet Union fought to get a man into space. The Soviets got their Luna 1 to encircle the moon. The Americans got their Pioneer 4 to the moon the same year. Luna 2 was launched on September 12 and in October Luna 3 was successfully able to take pictures of the far side of the moon. Castro took power in Cuba, but quickly lost favor in America after his Socialist reforms.

At the Romanian Communist Party in June, 1960, Khrushchev openly attacked Chinese delegate Peng Zhen on the failure of the "Great Leap Forward", which further caused the split between Soviet and Chinese ideologies of Communism.

Vostok 1 was able to take Yuri Gagarin in a full orbit around the Earth on April 12, 1961. The Soviets were able to solidify their relations with Cuba after the failed American invasion at the Bay of Pigs. They were also quick to "use the newest addition to the Socialist camp... as a base for the Soviet Medium Range Ballistic Missiles (MRBMs) and Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs) as well as for Il-28 light bombers".³

Despite the tensions growing in Laos and Vietnam, Khrushchev has been determined to beat the Americans on the three fronts. In Europe, tensions have risen in response to new requests from the premier for the West to remove their troops from Western Berlin. In response to their continued occupation of the city, the government of East Germany has been asked to build

³Kipp, Highman. *Soviet Aviation and Air Power*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press Inc., 1977. Print.



a wall to divide the city between its Capitalist and Communist sectors. Too many East Berliners have tried to escape through the Western side of the city into the West.

Troops have been slow to move out of Laos, both on the Soviet and American sides. Many North Vietnamese soldiers still patrol on the Laotian side of the border, and conflicts are rising in Vietnam.

Cuba is becoming the head of attention now as high Russian intelligence suggests that America will not fight for Cuba if it is pushed to that point. Many also believe that the same can be said for Berlin."In Berlin, in Cuba, in Laos, Khrushchev appears to have gone about as far as he can go without using force, without forcing the U.S. into a war. Trouble is that Khrushchev doesn't appear to see it this way. He shows every intention of continuing to increase the pressure on the United States. The last quarter of 1962 and the first months of 1963, as it looks now, will be a truly dangerous period for the world, a testing time for the United States."⁴ And that is just what Khrushchev plans to deliver on. The lines are drawn, and the world will never be the same.

⁴"Worldgram" *US News & World Report* 1 Oct. 1962: 67-68. Print.



II. Soviet State Philosophy

The official political philosophy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) is Marxism-Leninism as defined by the writings of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels and Vladimir Lenin. Since the death of Joseph Stalin, his writings have fallen out of favor, but several key concepts remained.

Marx's most important work for understanding the Soviet Union is the *Communist Manifesto*, the ideas of which are fleshed out in the *German Ideology* and the *Critique of the Gotha Program*.⁵ He also wrote an important critique of capitalism called *Capital*. Engels was a co-author of the *Communist Manifesto* and the *German Ideology*.

The *Communist Manifesto* addressed the class difference between the bourgeois (originally from the french for townsperson), who are owners of the means of production, and the proletariat (from the latin for common people) who are the working class or wage earners. Marx's and Engels' further distinguished between the general proletarians and Communist, who are aware of the difference between the classes, fight to defend the interests of the working class from capitalist and the bourgeois and to get to the final stage of history by means of a revolution.

In the view of Marx and Engels history can be divided in several stages based on the relationship between classes and the type and ownership of the means of production, as detailed in the *German Ideology*.

In the beginning there was primitive communism, with all tasks collectively shared and all fruits of labor collectively owned, with conflict between tribal leaders and the non-leaders, this eventually turned into a system of slavery where the tribal leaders became slave owners and

⁵Marx, Karl, Friedrich Engels, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, and C. P. Dutt. *Critique of the Gotha Programme*. New York: International, 1938. Print.



the people who didn't own slaves became oppressed. This system eventually gave way to feudalism, which had peasants, who had more rights than slaves, but were tied to the land and dependent on lords for land and protection. This lasted until the bourgeois overthrew or co-opted the feudal lords and the peasants were freed from the land to become wage laborers in modern capitalism.

Marx insists that the last two stages will be when the proletariat overthrows the bourgeois and the state and workers take over the means of production in a socialist system and that finally the state we wither away to a state of technological abundance and utopia called communism.

Marx describes what communism will be like in the *Critique of the Gotha Program*:

“In a higher phase of communist society, after the enslaving subordination of the individual to the division of labor, and therewith also the antithesis between mental and physical labor, has vanished; after labor has become not only a means of life but life's prime want; after the productive forces have also increased with the all-around development of the individual, and all the springs of co-operative wealth flow more abundantly -- only then then can the narrow horizon of bourgeois right be crossed in its entirety and society inscribe on its banners: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!”⁶

Lenin filled in many practical details that Marx failed to address with a focus on the a vanguard party and the collectivism of industries. The idea of the vanguard party comes from the Communist Manifesto; the proletariat needs the communist party to be professional revolutionaries in what Lenin called the political campaign of changes to society.⁷ He also extended Marx's critique of Imperialism.

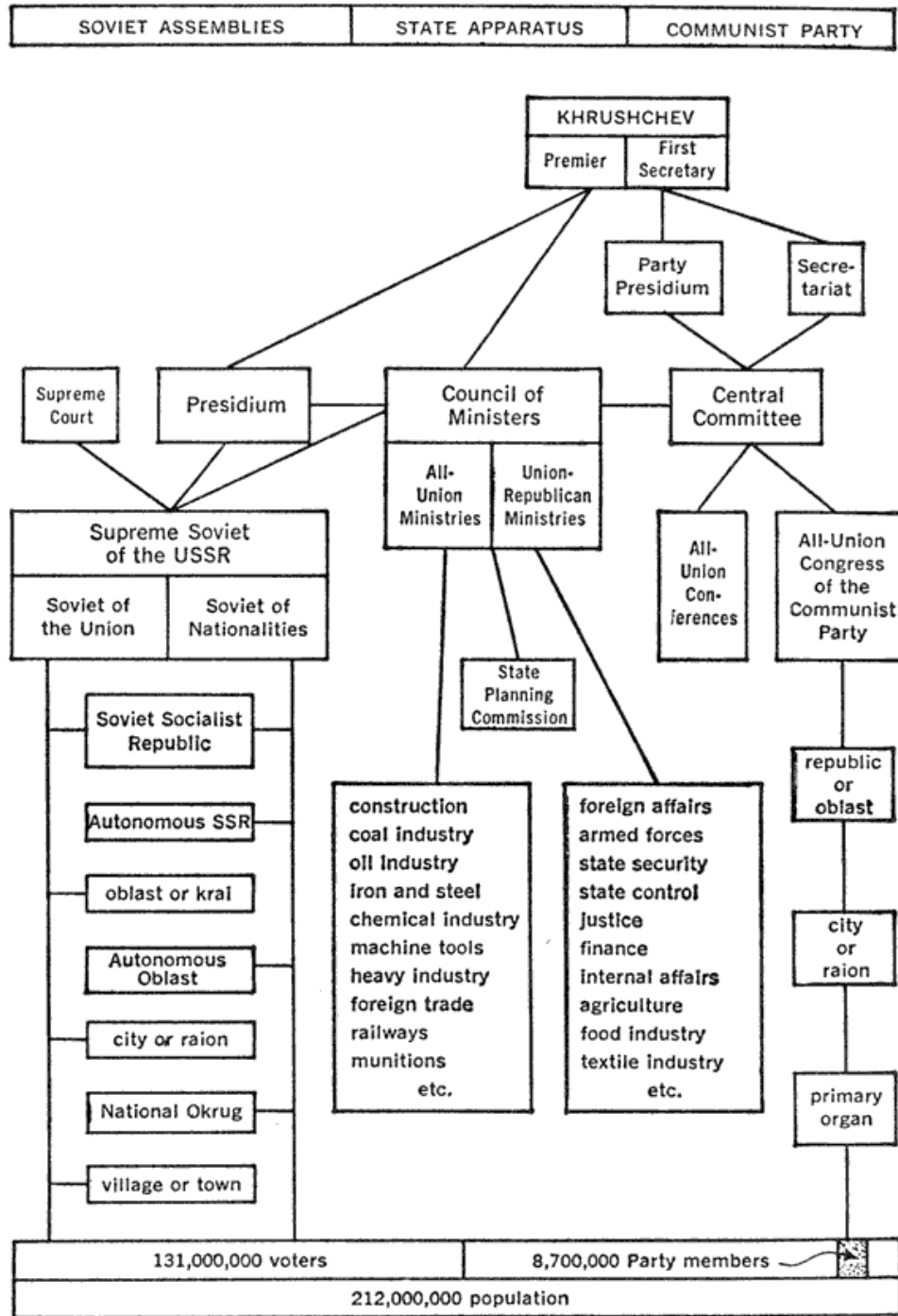
⁶Marx, Karl, Friedrich Engels, Vladimir Il'ich Lenin, and C. P. Dutt. *Critique of the Gotha Programme*. New York: International, 1938. Print.

⁷James, C. L. R. *Lenin, Trotsky and the Vanguard Party: A Contemporary View*. Detroit, MI:



Collectivism of industries is the takeover of all industries by the state and a suppression of markets. Because the state owns all the means of production it can coordinate them to improve the lives of the proletariat over the course of each 5 year plans, as instituted by the Soviet leadership.

In addition to the Marxism-Leninism basis of the Soviet ideology, Stalin added a few aspects to the general philosophy. His contributions eventually formed the separate Communist theory of Stalinism. The most important part of Stalinism that remained after Stalin's death was the idea of socialism in one country, that the party should focus on securing Communism in the Soviet Union instead of aggressively supporting a permanent international revolution against capitalism.



Political Structure

The constitution of the Soviet Union (1936) defines the Soviet Union as a socialist state of workers and peasants. In practice this “dictatorship of the proletariat” is represented by what



Lenin called the vanguard of the proletariat, the Communist Party, specifically the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) in the case of the U.S.S.R.⁸

This means that the Soviet Union has a de facto dual governance structure composed of the Soviet organs of state, the bureaucracy and legislator (Supreme Soviet) and a parallel party structure. Nikita Khrushchev is both the Premier of the Soviet Union (the head of government) and First Secretary of the CPSU (the head of the party).⁹

Below him are the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, in charge of the regular affairs of state, such as the issuance of decrees (the equivalent to the US congress or a national parliament), the Presidium of the CPSU, the highest body of the Party, and the Council of Ministers, which was in charge of the functions of government and the bureaucracy (similar to a cabinet).¹⁰

The Party has control of the state via a system of Nomenclatura, a list of names of members of the Communist Party who could be promoted and a second for open positions. The party members in charge of the list are very powerful and influential. Joseph Stalin gained power because of his knowledge and control of the Nomenclatura allowed him to install his allies in influential positions.

The Presidium is supposed to be elected by a joint session of the Supreme Soviet but in practice the members of the Presidium control the nomenclature for the Supreme Soviet and makes it a mostly rubber stamp body. The exception is during Presidium power struggles where the Supreme Soviet can act in a decisive manner between factions.

⁸"1936 Constitution of the USSR." *1936 Constitution of the USSR, TOC*. Web. 31 Jan. 2015.

⁹"1936 Constitution of the USSR." *1936 Constitution of the USSR, TOC*. Web. 31 Jan. 2015.

¹⁰"1936 Constitution of the USSR." *1936 Constitution of the USSR, TOC*. Web. 31 Jan. 2015.



III. Technology and Strategic Abilities

Conventional Forces

On January 14, 1960, Nikita Khrushchev unveiled new military policies which would drastically cut down the size of the Soviet conventional forces in favor of strategic nuclear forces and declared that “the rocket forces were now the main component of the armed forces.” This however, does not mean that the Soviet Army and its Warsaw Pact allies do not play a significant part in overall military doctrine. Rather the Soviet Military was trimmed down to roughly 3.0 million men under arms and transformed into a smaller, more modern military force which would require less manpower without sacrificing military effectiveness. The modern Soviet Army is now a primarily mechanized force, focused on rapid armored breakthroughs followed by speedy mechanized and motorized infantry which would exploit the breakthroughs. It is certainly a well-armed and capable force equal or perhaps superior to any western army.¹¹

As it stands, the Soviet Army possesses around 90 divisions numbering close to two million men facing towards NATO in Europe. Additionally the individual armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states bolster the number further by another million men under arms. Indeed it was conventional NATO wisdom in the 1940s and 1950s that any conventional war with the Soviet Union in Europe would result in complete NATO defeat.¹²

Despite the Kennedy administration shoring up US and NATO conventional forces in the early years of the 1960s, it is clear that the Soviet Union still possesses a clear superiority in conventional forces. This allows the Soviet Union powerful leverage in negotiation with the

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West. Unless NATO is willing to utilize nuclear weapons and ensure the complete destruction of the world, the Soviet Union would be hard pressed to lose in Europe.¹³

Tactical Nukes

The Soviet Union had a variety of tactical nuclear weapons at its disposal. These were weapons with relatively low yield, usually up to the equivalent of a Hiroshima bomb. The primary delivery system for tactical warheads was the P-5 cruise missile, with variants that could be launched from the air, submarines, naval units, and from coastal and land defense emplacements.¹⁴ They had a range of over 280 Miles. For coastal defense, the Soviets could also use relatively short ranged (less than 50 miles), unguided rockets, known as Frogs.¹⁵

Bombers and Fighters

The Soviet Union's strategic bomber corps was principally comprised of TU-95 bombers. These turbo-prop planes had a range in excess of 6,000 miles and could be equipped with cruise missiles with a range of over 200 miles. They also had the ability to refuel in flight, extending their range. In addition, the Soviet Union could call on a few TU-22s, supersonic bombers that could be used for missions deep in the heart of enemy air defense. Unlike the US, the USSR did not have a continuous patrol of bombers in the air over the Arctic Pole. Strategic Bombers were only loaded with nuclear weapons during times of high tension, and a further escalation of circumstances was necessary for the bombers to take off. The USSR's primary light to medium bomber was the IL-28. It came into serial production in 1949, so by 1962 there were

¹³Bitzinger, Richard A. "Assessing the Conventional Balance in Europe 1945-1975." *Rand.org*. The Rand Corporation. Web. 30 Jan. 2015.

¹⁴Podvig, P. L., and Oleg Bukharin. *Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2001. Print.

¹⁵Seaton, Albert. *The Soviet Army*. Reading: Osprey, 1972. Print.



was an abundance of these aircraft in the Soviet arsenal.¹⁶ The bomber had range of over 1,350 miles and could carry 6,700 pounds of nuclear or conventional warheads. The bomber was also adapted to carry out a multitude of battlefield tasks, ranging from reconnaissance to long range nuclear strikes.¹⁷ The main fighter of the Soviet Air Forces was MiG-21. This was a highly popular supersonic fighter jet, with a range of slightly over 720 miles, and the ability to carry a 1,000 pound bomb. The USSR had many thousands of these at its disposal, and many variants on the original airframe.¹⁸

Submarines

Starting in the early 1950's, and in order to provide a second strike capability in the event that either strategic bombers, or ICBMs, or both were compromised, the USSR began to develop submarines capable of launching a nuclear warhead. Starting in 1956, Diesel Powered Golf Class Submarines were produced. They carried three R-13 missiles, with a range of 372 miles.

However, these submarines were vulnerable because they had to surface to refuel and to fire. They could not all be deployed on active duty simultaneously because some of them would need to retreat slightly so they could be refueled by a tanker. Nuclear powered, Hotel Class Submarines could be deployed virtually permanently and also carried three R-13 missiles. Underwater missile launch systems would not be developed until 1963. In addition there were several submarines converted from the AV-611 to carry nuclear missiles. There were also a few submarines fitted with P-5 cruise missiles, which minimized the time submarine needed to re-

¹⁶Podvig, P. L., and Oleg Bukharin. *Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2001. Print.

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main on the surface to launch. In all, the USSR had 37 submarines capable of putting a missile on target in the continental US. Fewer than this number would have been available to launch missiles at any given time, because of the need for some of them to refuel. In the early 1960's the submarines of the Pacific Fleet and Northern Fleet patrolled the east and west coast of the US.¹⁹

Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs)

In October of 1957 the Soviet Union, launched Sputnik into orbit around the earth. This had much more grave implications than simply a proof of the Soviet's ability to put a satellite into orbit. It meant that the Soviets would soon have the technology to strike the continental US with Inter-continental ballistic missiles (ICBM). The Soviet Union quickly began to capitalize on these advances in missile technology. It had already begun developing the R-5M. With a range of 750 miles, it could only be considered intermediate ranged, and was incapable of hitting the US mainland. To redress this strategic inferiority, the Soviets soon developed the R-7, a class of missile which could theoretically strike a target in the continental US. However, The missile has very inaccurate, and required a lengthy launch preparation. The Soviets soon began producing R-16s, a more accurate ICBM with short time to launch. However these missiles were non-silo based and therefore highly vulnerable to a first strike on the part of the US. By 1962 the USSR only had a few launch facilities for either the R-7 or the R-16. Despite this continued strategic inferiority, Khrushchev claimed that the the soviet Union was "serially producing" ICBMs and even stated that the USSR had the strongest military in the world (see Podvigl 121-126 and 189-191). He hoped that by projecting an image of Soviet strategic sufficiency or even supe-

¹⁹Podvig, P. L., and Oleg Bukharin. *Russian Strategic Nuclear Forces*. Cambridge, MA: MIT, 2001. Print.



riority, he could force concession on the part of the US, and prevent the US from using its own arsenal preemptively. The effectiveness of this rhetoric was thrown into doubt when, in 1960 a U-2 spy plane was shot down in Soviet Airspace. Developed simultaneously with the R-5, R-7 and R-16 was the R-12 and R-14. The R-12 and R-14 were intermediate range missiles with ranges of 1,250 and 2,500 miles respectively, and targeting error of a maximum of 5 kilometers in radius.²⁰

American Technology and Strategic Capabilities

The United States possesses an extremely formidable Air Force, as well as Naval aviation. We learned a great deal about their ability to spy when we shot down a U-2 plane over the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (SFSR) in 1960. The United States arrogantly believed that flying over 70,000 feet above sea level would make the spy plane invisible to our radar and surface to air missiles. It was shot down about 900 miles east of Moscow by a SAM battery, earlier attempts to intercept it were deterred by the extreme altitude of the Aircraft. President Kennedy has echoed his predecessor in promising to stop overflights of the Soviet Union, but this does not extend to Soviet Allies or neutral nations that lack the ability to detect and shoot down these aircraft.

A bigger threat to the Motherland is the B-52 bomber. We have been able to discover that these planes have a range of over 10,000 miles and can use mid air refueling to extend that range. This is used to keep bombers armed with nuclear bombs in the air at all times and loiter near Soviet airspace.

²⁰Laird, Robbin F., and Dale R. Herspring. *The Soviet Union and Strategic Arms*. Boulder: Westview, 1984. Print.



IV. Characters

"The Party, the KGB and the army form the triumvirate which rules the Soviet Union. All other(s)... occupy a subordinate position. But no single one of the three holds absolute power. They are all independent and have to share power with their rivals."²¹

Politburo: The Heads of the Communist Party

Alexei Kosygin, *First Deputy Premier*

After Stalin's death, he was demoted from a high status; but because he became good friends with Khrushchev, he slowly regained his authority. Kosygin would become the most liberal premier in Soviet history, and his ideas are always being criticized as being too "radical".

Otto Kuusinen, *Secretary of Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union*

Born in Finland, he was the leader of two short lived Communist Finnish states before the total domination of the Soviet Union took place. Considered a forward-thinking liberal, and is supported by Khrushchev.

Anastas Mikoyan, *First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union*

He will do whatever it takes to stay in power. He has been known to placate whoever is in power to ensure his position. As one of the oldest Bolsheviks that is still in office, he has served under everyone from Lenin up to Khrushchev. He almost lost everything when Stalin publically ridiculed him, but after Stalin's death became an instant servant to the new premier. Anastas would not risk falling out of Khrushchev's favor for anything.

Nikolai Podgorny, *First Secretary of Communist Party of Ukraine*

A Ukrainian who gained favor in the party from successful years in places of power within industry. He is well-known for making all goals set by the government. He played a huge part in the rebuilding of the Ukrainian economy, particularly the industrial sector, in the early post-war years. Very close with Khrushchev, and seen as his apparent heir.

²¹Laird, Robbin F., and Dale R. Herspring. *The Soviet Union and Strategic Arms*. Boulder: Westview, 1984. Print.



Mikhail Suslov, *Leader of Opposition "Moscow Faction"*

A generally not very well liked politician. Known for his ruthlessness on setting up guerilla movements on the Eastern Front, and during Stalin's purges, Mikhail is known to be a conservative, and does not like where Khrushchev is moving the government towards. He was against de-Stalinization, and leads the movement that is anti-Khrushchev. In the aftermath of the U2 scandal Suslov is gaining power, and is getting ready to make Khrushchev fall.

FrolKoslov

Large supporter of Khrushchev, and a close friend of his. He is one of Khrushchev's favorites and Frol has been given many powers, and many think he could be a likely successor to him. Frol sticks to the party line, and is considered harsh by those whom he goes against because of this.

Armed Forces: The Proud Soldiers of the Workers' Party

RodionMalinovsky, *Defense Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union*

He is one of the best generals to serve on the Western Front during the Great Patriotic War (WWII). He trained North Korean and Chinese troops before and during the Korean War. He is a personal friend of Khrushchev's, but does not agree with his military reforms. Rodion believes that standing armies were still the most important part of a military, contrary to contemporary thought that bigger missiles was the future of war.

VasilyChuikov, *Commander in Chief of Ground Forces*

Hardened veteran serving in the Red Army during WWII. He supports Rodion on trying to focus the military on infantry units, and away from an exclusively missile-dependent forces.

Sergey Biryuzov, *Commander in Chief of Strategic Missile Forces*

During the Great Patriotic War he served on the Ukrainian Fronts, and then headed a Soviet military mission in Bulgaria for the remainder of the war. Due to his position he supports Khrushchev, and his designs for a missile-centered military.

Sergey Gorshkov, *Commander in Chief of Soviet Navy*



Served in the Black Sea and quickly became in command of its entire department. He wants to see the Soviet Navy proliferate to the point where it could challenge the Western navies.

Konstantin Vershinin, *Commander in Chief of Air Force*

A veteran of the Soviet Military. He left his job at a sawmill to join the Red Army during the Russian Civil War and was the commander of the 4th Air Army during WW2. He was promoted to the chief of the Soviet Air Force in 1957, and has retained that post uneventfully since then. The Soviet Air Force has only been its own independent branch since 1949, but has been quickly growing to become one of the most modern and powerful branches of the Soviet military.

KGB: “Loyalty to the Party, Loyalty to the Motherland”

Vladimir Semichastny, *Head of KGB*

He headed the young-socialist group, Komsomol, and had no experience in intelligence or counter-intelligence before receiving his position. He does not care for Khrushchev, and was a supporter of the “Moscow Faction”.

Aleksandr Sakharovsky, *First Chief of Directors of KGB*

He is known as an energetic and effective leader. As First Chief, he is in charge of the international branch of the KGB.

Other Ministers

Other

Alexander Ivanovich Alexeyev, *Ambassador to Cuba*

He has been in Cuba since right after Castro's rise to power, and is close with him. He is trying to look out for Cuba's interests. Alexander is also looking for Cuba to have an equal say in anything that concerns it, something that many in this committee find not to be as important.

Andrei Gromyko, *Minister of Foreign Affairs*

Long standing Soviet delegate to the United Nations. He is a supporter of disarmament in the world. Western leaders know him as Mr. Nyet (no), for his excessive use of the Soviet veto power in the UN Security Council. As a member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he is against working with Cuba, for he held the belief that their revolution was not a “proper” one. Despite



this, he is still beholden to the policies of the party and his superiors.



V. Questions to Consider

1. The Cold War was guided in part by two radically opposing ideologies which defined the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. What are the short term and long term goals of the Soviet Union, and how should those goals affect policy towards the United States?
2. During the Cold War, the presence of nuclear weapons often dictated the policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union. What does the concept of Mutually Assured Destruction mean? How might it impact the military decisions undertaken by the Soviet Union and the United States?
3. Cuba is a far flung island on the other side of the world for the Soviet Union. Does it stand in Soviet interests to continue the confrontation with the United States over Cuba? Where else in the world could the Soviet Union act in order to project its power and defend Cuba?
4. The Soviet concept of *Maskirova*, military deception, has played a crucial part of Soviet operations for decades. It is in part due to successful utilization of deception that the Soviet Union successfully installed missiles in Cuba. What does the United States truly know about Soviet capabilities? How might careful usage of deception allow the Soviet Union to play a stronger hand than it truly possesses?



VI. Suggested Sites

<http://microsites.jfklibrary.org/cmc/> - John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum Cuban Missile Crisis Site

<http://video.pbs.org/video/2365316892/> -PBS Documentary “Three Men Go To War”

<https://www.cia.gov/library/center-for-the-study-of-intelligence/csi-publications/csi-studies/studies/vol46no1/article06.html> - CIA: “Soviet Deception in the Cuban Missile Crisis”

<http://www.russianspaceweb.com/index.html> - Russian Space Web

<http://www.atomicarchive.com/History/coldwar/index.shtml> - History: “Cold War: A Brief History”



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