



KGB

"ANYONE CAN DECEIVE US... FOR A TIME"



SKYMUN

AIM FOR THE SKY



“Ideas are more powerful than guns. We would not let our enemies have guns, why should we let them have ideas.” Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin

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I. Welcome Letters

A. Letter from Secretary-General

Dear participants,

It is my greatest pleasure to welcome you all to Sky Model United Nations conference on the 18th, 19th and 20th of August. It is my honor to have the opportunity to serve as the Secretary-General of a conference which aims for the absolute best.

First of all, I think it is my responsibility to state that both academic and organization teams worked real hard to provide you the best Model United Nations experience possible, as if they live by our motto "aim for the sky".

The world we live in today is riddled with conflicts, wars and clashes of interests. As hard as it might to hear, it has yet to become a lost cause. As educated and equipped youths, we aim to amend such problems and, together, build up a brighter future by uniting and supporting each other. Thus, through the format of Model United Nations, our goal is to further encourage the youth to take action to achieve such goals.

I would like to invite you - our most distinguished applicants - to join us on this thrilling journey.

Best regards.

Bedirhan YILDIRIM

Secretary-General of SkyMUN'23 Conference

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B. Letter from Directors-General

As Directory General, it is my great honor and pride to welcome you. For our esteemed participants, I am eagerly waiting for the SKYMUN organization to be permanent and an organization that will leave a mark. Dear participants, I look forward to seeing you on 18-19-20 August.

We are open to all kinds of suggestions from you, our esteemed participants, on the way we embarked by accepting as our motto that we, the young people, will shape the future. We aim that young dimas should have a say in political issues and develop their social communication skills by focusing on the cause-effect relationship. We are also the biggest advocates of the idea that we need young minds as a world.

As the organization team, we will do our best to improve the conference experience of our valued participants. We will be there for you in every request and need, and we will do whatever it takes to find solutions to a potential problem.

As Directoray General, we promise that we will work hard with our organization team within the framework of your wishes and needs and to ensure that the SKYMUN experience is permanent for you.

Eren ÖZBAKIR Director General - Baha ÖZYURT Deputy Director General

C. Letter from Under Secretary-General

Dear Esteemed Delegates of the CC: KGB,

I, Enes Maz warmly welcome you to this notable conference as the Under-Secretary-General of CC: KGB. The stage is set for you to delve into a critical period in history, where power was up for grabs amidst shifting loyalties and competing ambitions.

Our focus is the intense struggle for power that ensued following the death of Joseph Stalin, a pivotal moment that involved both internal KGB dynamics and external forces, like Nikita Khrushchev and the Soviet Army. This was not a straightforward race but a complex game of chess with players aligning and realigning in a bid to emerge victorious.

Throughout our intense three-day conference, you'll need to be tactical, analytical, and adaptive. As your Under-Secretary-General, I encourage you to question alliances, make unexpected moves, and even, where necessary, betray those you hold close. After all, there can only be one leader of the Soviet Union.

The path to power is not a solitary journey, but a paradoxical dance that demands both alliances and duplicity. Trust no one completely, but also understand that strategic partnerships may be the keys to your ascension.

This is an intricate dance for power, with only the most skilled surviving the cutthroat competition. I eagerly await seeing how you navigate this treacherous path, knowing that your actions and decisions could redefine the course of history.

May your time here be as insightful as it is thrilling. Welcome to the game.

Warm Regards,

Enes Maz

Under-Secretary-General

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Feel free to send me emails regarding any questions you have.

II. Introduction to CC: KGB

Crisis Cabinet: KGB commences on the consequential day of Joseph Stalin's death, March 5, 1953. This pivotal juncture in history, fraught with uncertainty and a tenuous balance of power, sets the stage for our committee's deliberations.

In the wake of Stalin's death, the Soviet Union's ruling elite is thrust into a whirlpool of ambition, fear, and opportunism. An intense power struggle ensues that engulfs the KGB and extends to the broader Soviet political and military landscape.

Key figures such as Lavrentiy Beria, Chief of the NKVD; Georgy Zhukov, a prominent Marshal of the Soviet Union; and Nikita Khrushchev, find themselves in a covert race against time. Each harbors the ambition to ascend to the apex of power and reshape the future of the Soviet Union.

This specific timeframe, although unmarked by any official milestone, represents a critical crossroads in the annals of Soviet and global history. The decisions made, alliances forged, and betrayals committed during these turbulent days could decisively influence the course of the post-Stalin era.

The CC: KGB committee aims to unravel the intricate tapestry of ambition, strategy, and realpolitik that characterized this period. As delegates, you are not merely expected to mirror the historical trajectories of your assigned characters. Instead, you are encouraged to think critically about their past actions, learn from their mistakes, and aspire to chart your own unique path to power.

You will form alliances, outmaneuver your rivals, and strive to position yourself as the future leader of the Soviet Union. Your choices will hold significant ramifications - they have the power to not only determine the direction of the conference, but potentially, to rewrite a chapter of history.

III. The KGB: Beria's Rise and Fall

Lavrentiy Beria, a Georgian by birth, had been a longtime stalwart in the Soviet leadership structure under Joseph Stalin. Known for his ruthless efficiency and unwavering loyalty, Beria climbed the ranks of the Soviet hierarchy, assuming critical roles within the country's security apparatus. By the time of Stalin's death on March 5, 1953, Beria was serving as the First Deputy Premier, while also holding the portfolio of the Minister of Internal Affairs. This dual role granted him immense influence over the Soviet Union's internal policies and its expansive security apparatus, including the MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs).

Beria's control over the state security forces elevated his standing within the Soviet hierarchy. His power was such that upon Stalin's demise, he emerged as one of the strongest contenders for succeeding the leadership vacuum. His position in the government, his strong ties to Stalin, and his command over the security forces set him apart from his contemporaries.

Beria, along with Georgy Malenkov, Nikita Khrushchev, and Vyacheslav Molotov, formed the collective leadership that initially sought to guide the Soviet Union following Stalin's death. Beria was instrumental in the post-Stalin reorganization and initiated a series of reforms. His proposals for reformation, particularly regarding the Soviet Union's approach towards its satellite states, were considered radical by many. Beria also sought to liberalize some aspects of Soviet society, leading to what some have termed as the "Beria thaw."

However, his meteoric rise to power and the scope of his reformative ideas raised alarm among other members of the Soviet leadership. His control over the secret police, coupled with his ruthless approach to consolidation of power, led many within the Politburo to view him as a potential dictator in the making.

Concerns over Beria's burgeoning power led to the formation of a conspiracy against him. Spearheaded by Khrushchev and supported by several other leaders, a plot was hatched to unseat Beria from his positions. In a dramatic coup that unfolded during a Politburo meeting in June 1953, Beria was arrested. His apprehension was a meticulously planned operation that involved various military and political entities, highlighting the extent of the threat he posed to the other leaders.

Following his arrest, Beria was subjected to a secret trial, a procedure that he had often used against others during his time in power. Charged with a range of crimes, including treason and terrorism, Beria was found guilty. In December 1953, he was executed, marking a brutal end to one of the most controversial figures in Soviet history.

Beria's downfall and subsequent execution signaled a seismic shift in the power dynamics within the Soviet Union. His elimination from the political landscape marked the beginning of Khrushchev's ascendancy to power and led to a significant reformation of the Soviet Union's security apparatus. In the aftermath of Beria's execution, the structure of the state security forces underwent a series of changes, culminating in the establishment of the KGB in 1954.

However, it's crucial to remember that the historical accounts of this period are often contested, with different sources providing varying narratives. The secretive nature of the Soviet leadership and the clandestine operations that marked this era mean that much of what transpired behind the Kremlin's walls remains shrouded in mystery. Consequently, delegates should approach their roles with an understanding of the historical context but also a readiness to exercise strategic creativity in navigating the complex power dynamics of this critical historical period.

IV. Duties and exploits of KGB

The KGB, and its precursors such as the NKVD and the MGB, played an instrumental role in maintaining the Soviet Union's internal stability and securing its influence abroad. These agencies were charged with a myriad of duties and responsibilities that were crucial to the functioning of the Soviet state.

A. State Security and Counterintelligence:

One of the primary responsibilities of these agencies was ensuring the security of the state. This involved the detection and neutralization of potential threats, both foreign and domestic. These threats could range from foreign spies and infiltrators to domestic dissidents and anti-Soviet activists. An infamous example of this was the Great Purge under Stalin in the late 1930s, during which the NKVD conducted a series of campaigns to purge the Communist Party, the military, and other sectors of Soviet society of "enemies of the people." Thousands were executed, and many more were sent to labor camps.

B. Domestic Law Enforcement:

In addition to their counterintelligence duties, these agencies also had broad powers of domestic law enforcement. They enforced ideological conformity, suppressed political dissent, and pursued criminal investigations. This involved surveillance of the population, censorship, and control of political discourse. They operated a vast network of informers and used a range of coercive tactics, including intimidation, imprisonment, and torture.

C. Foreign Operations and Espionage:

The KGB and its predecessors also conducted espionage and foreign operations aimed at spreading Soviet influence and undermining its adversaries. The so-called "illegals" program placed agents in foreign countries, often with new identities, to gather intelligence and conduct operations. These agents could spend years, even decades, living undercover abroad. Famous spies like Richard Miller and John Anthony Walker were apprehended due to KGB counterintelligence operations.

D. Political Repression and Control:

These agencies played a key role in the political repression that characterized the Soviet regime. They controlled the Gulag system of forced labor camps and conducted mass deportations of various ethnic groups. The NKVD, for instance, was responsible for the execution of thousands of Polish prisoners of war in the Katyn massacre during World War II.

E. Influence within the Soviet System:

The power of the KGB and its predecessors extended into the political system of the Soviet Union itself. The agency played a role in the selection and promotion of party officials, monitored the loyalty of government officials, and could influence policy and decision-making. At various times, such as following the death of Stalin, the head of the security apparatus became one of the most powerful people in the Soviet Union.

At the time of Stalin's death, these responsibilities were held by the MGB. The KGB, which inherited these duties and powers, was officially established a year later, in March 1954. Both organizations were integral to the structure and function of the Soviet state, playing a central role in the preservation of its power and ideology. The scope and nature of their activities provide a window into the strategies and mechanisms of control used by the Soviet regime.

V. Key Players in the Soviet Leadership Struggle

A. Lavrentiy Beria:

Lavrentiy Pavlovich Beria was a prominent Soviet politician during the reign of Joseph Stalin, serving as the chief of the Soviet security and secret police apparatus, the NKVD, and later as Deputy Premier. Born in Georgia, he rose through the ranks of the Soviet political system to become one of Stalin's closest associates.

As head of the NKVD from 1938 to 1945, Beria oversaw numerous purges, mass arrests, and executions during what came to be known as the Great Terror. His efficient brutality earned him a reputation as one of Stalin's most feared subordinates. During World War II, he managed vast sections of the Soviet economy and was instrumental in the establishment of a successful Soviet atomic bomb project.

Following Stalin's death in 1953, Beria was appointed as First Deputy Premier, where he attempted to initiate a series of reforms, including easing restrictions on political dissent and proposing more lenient policies towards the Soviet Union's satellite states. However, his ambitious attempts to consolidate power alarmed other Soviet leaders.

In a power struggle that ensued after Stalin's death, Beria was arrested by his political rivals, including Nikita Khrushchev, during a coup. He was subsequently tried for treason in a secret trial and executed in December 1953.

B. Bogdan Kobulov:

Bogdan Kobulov was a Soviet state security official and a major figure in the Soviet secret police. He served as the Deputy Minister of State Security (MGB) under Beria.

Kobulov was a key actor in the Great Purge, involved in mass political repressions and executions. He was also involved in the infamous Katyn massacre, where thousands of Polish officers were executed by the Soviet secret police.

After Stalin's death and Beria's subsequent downfall, Kobulov was also arrested. He was tried alongside Beria and other members of the MGB in 1953, convicted for his role in mass repressions, and was executed.

The power dynamics and covert actions within the Soviet Union's security apparatus during this transition period, involving figures like Beria and Kobulov, had far-reaching implications for the country's political trajectory. This turbulent period serves as a focal point for your committee's discussions, allowing you to explore the intricate interplay of personal ambition, political maneuvering, and strategic alliances that characterized the Soviet Union during this time.

C. Nikita Khrushchev:

Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev was a significant political figure in the Soviet Union, ultimately ascending to the position of First Secretary of the Communist Party and Premier. Khrushchev began

his political career at the local level, slowly moving up the ranks due to his political acumen and loyalty to Stalin.

During World War II, he served in various military and political roles, coordinating the defense of Stalingrad and subsequently overseeing the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. His political career continued to flourish in the post-war years as he took on roles of increasing responsibility within the Communist Party.

After Stalin's death in 1953, Khrushchev emerged as a key player in the ensuing power struggle. Although initially seen as less influential than Beria or Malenkov, Khrushchev was a shrewd political operator. He managed to consolidate his power base and outmaneuver his rivals, culminating in the coup against Beria in 1953.

By 1955, Khrushchev had effectively emerged as the top leader in the Soviet Union, marking the start of the period known as the "Khrushchev Thaw." His time in power was marked by de-Stalinization, attempts at domestic liberalization, and a somewhat less confrontational foreign policy during the early Cold War.

D. Georgy Malenkov:

Georgy Maximilianovich Malenkov was a high-ranking official in the Soviet Union who played a significant role in the power dynamics following Stalin's death. Known for his administrative abilities, Malenkov held various positions in the Soviet government, with significant involvement in the nuclear program during World War II.

Upon Stalin's death, Malenkov initially emerged as his immediate successor, taking up the roles of Premier and First Secretary of the Communist Party. However, his leadership was short-lived due to internal political maneuvering. Following the coup against Beria, Malenkov was pressured into resigning from his post as party secretary, a position that Khrushchev subsequently took over. Malenkov, however, continued serving as Premier until 1955 when he was replaced by Khrushchev.

E. Vyacheslav Molotov:

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov was a key figure in the Soviet government, best known for his work as Minister of Foreign Affairs under Stalin. Molotov was a loyal supporter of Stalin and was involved in several significant events, including the signing of the non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany known as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.

After Stalin's death, Molotov became a part of the collective leadership that was initially established, alongside Beria, Malenkov, and Khrushchev. He was not as actively involved in the power struggle

that followed, although he was instrumental in the coup against Beria. Molotov's influence waned during the period of de-Stalinization led by Khrushchev, and he was eventually removed from his positions of power.

F. Lazar Kaganovich:

Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich was a Soviet politician and administrator, and one of the prominent associates of Joseph Stalin. Kaganovich served in a variety of key roles, including as the People's Commissar for Railways and later as the Deputy Premier.

Following Stalin's death, Kaganovich was part of the collective leadership group and was involved in the coup against Beria. However, unlike his contemporaries, he was not a major contender for Stalin's position. Under Khrushchev's leadership, Kaganovich was sidelined and was eventually expelled from the Communist Party during the anti-Stalinist purge.

G. Georgy Zhukov:

Georgy Konstantinovich Zhukov was a Soviet Red Army officer who, in many ways, came to symbolize the Soviet military might during World War II. He was involved in several major battles, including the Battle of Moscow and the Battle of Stalingrad. His leadership during the final Battle of Berlin led to the defeat of Nazi Germany.

After the war, Zhukov held various political and military positions, but his relationship with Stalin was fraught, leading to his temporary removal from political life. However, with Stalin's death in 1953, Zhukov returned to favor and political activity.

Zhukov was not directly involved in the internal power struggles within the Soviet leadership following Stalin's death, but as a highly respected and popular military figure, he was a force to be reckoned with. His support was critical in the coup against Beria in 1953, which helped Khrushchev consolidate his power.

While he never became the leader of the Soviet Union, Zhukov remained a significant figure in the political and military landscape of the Soviet Union during this transitional period. His influence and potential to rally the armed forces could have made him a contender for power in different Circumstances.

VI. Allocations

Vsevolod Merkulov: A close associate of Beria and former People's Commissar of State Security

Sergei Ignatiev: The Minister of State Security (MGB) at the time of Stalin's death

Ivan Serov: A high-ranking official in the MGB who would later become the first chairman of the KGB

Pavel Sudoplatov Anatolyevich: A high-ranking official in the MGB, known for executing Trotsky

Mikhail Ryumin: Deputy Minister of State Security, arrested by Beria after Stalin's death

Vladimir Dekanozov: A high-ranking official in the MGB, close associate of Beria

Nikolai Vlasik: Stalin's personal security chief, ousted by Beria

Grigory Mairanovsky: The head of the secret poison laboratory under the MGB

Naum Eitingon: An NKVD officer who played a key role in various special operations including the assassination of Trotsky

Yevgeny Pitovranov: He was a member of the MGB and a known associate of Beria. He played a key role in the political repression and purges that took place under Stalin's rule

Leonid Eitingon: He was a high-ranking officer in the MGB who organized a number of assassinations of Stalin's political enemies, including Trotsky

VI. Further Reading

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/KGB>

https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Lavrentiy_Beria

https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Nikita_Khrushchev

<https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/KGB>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/KGB>

While I would recommend watching the movie “Death of Stalin” It is not entirely historically accurate but, It will give some idea concerning the timeframe of the committee.