

KOMITET GODUSDARSTVENNOY BEZOPASNOSTI



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INTRODUCTION

'For me, the KGB means fear.'

-Yevgenia Albats, KGB: State Within A State.

Privet delegatam.

Welcome to the most sophisticated, clandestine, and labyrinthine intelligence and security agency the world has ever seen. The Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopastnosti which translates to the Committee for State Security of the Soviet Union or simply, the KGB, has ensconced itself firmly in history as one of the most abstruse and enigmatic yet efficient committees to ever have existed.

The KGB simulated at LCMUN 2013 will be chaired by myself; a twelfth grade humanities student, with a decided affinity for the arts. I am an 8th Grade pianist, an ardent debater, a voracious reader, and it goes without saying, heavily involved in Model U.N. Having been a part of several Model U.N. conferences over the past three years, I have always been attracted to the more unconventional specialized committees and ergo; the KGB.

Your board also comprises of Director Mohona Chaudhuri and Rapporteur Shanika Bhowmick, in classes eleven and ten respectively. Each of them is an accomplished rower and amongst the best MUN-ers in her batch. Mohona's interests also include computers and debating whereas Shanika is a skilled classical dancer and swimmer. Each of us being rather idiosyncratic in her own way, you can be assured that there will not be a monotonous moment in committee. As the saying in the KGB goes, 'We, are of a different blood'.

Delegates, every single one of you has to be exceptionally prepared if you intend to succeed in this committee and as Chair, I have exceedingly high expectations of you; both in terms of quality of debate and impeccability of research of not only your own portfolios, but also those of everyone present in committee. This ought to be coupled with an intrinsic and comprehensive understanding of the personality you will be portraying. I impress upon you the importance of being as realistic and authentic as possible, although vacuous histrionics will not be looked upon favourably. Keep in mind this committee is going to be highly convoluted and extremely fast paced in nature; therefore expeditious handling of situations and crises is incredibly important.

I look forward to seeing you in May,

Yours sincerely,

Ritika Biswas.

The Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti was the Committee for State Security in USSR that first took form as the Cheka, merely an important military and security arm of the Bolshevik Communist government, in 1917 under Vladimir Lenin but soon metamorphosed into a multifaceted organization consisting of sixteen directorates that further comprised of several agencies. The KGB reached the zenith of its power during the Cold War during which it played a crucial and decisive role in manipulating and influencing U.S.S.R.-U.S. relations.

The Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti simulated at La Martiniere Calcutta Model U.N. 2013 will take place in March 1953 onwards and the timeline will end in the late 1950s, as per the flow of committee. Delegates, please keep in mind the dual role of the KGB both as a body which dealt with international counter-intelligence and foreign intelligence, specifically pertaining to the United States, as well as an omniscient power within the Soviet Union itself.

You must have thorough knowledge not only of all sixteen directorates, agencies, the structure and functions of each but also the history and significant events of the Cold War during the aforementioned period and in particular, the role of the KGB in moulding history via its operations, schemes and so on. Since you will each be given a portfolio which may be that of a Chief Directorate chairperson, an important political personality or perhaps even an spy; it is absolutely imperative that you delve into your character and are cognizant of your role in the KGB as well as committee dynamics.



TIMELINE: THE U.S.S.R. AND THE WORLD

1950

- January 27 - President Truman approved the plan for the defence of the North Atlantic area and thereby released \$900,000,000 of military aid funds.
- January 27 - Klaus Fuchs (a spy working for the KGB) confessed that he gave atomic secrets to the Soviets while working at the Manhattan Project.
- January 31 - President Truman of the US announced the decision to proceed with development of the hydrogen bomb.
- February 3 - Klaus Fuchs was arrested in London for spying for the Soviet Union.
- March 1 – The Republic of China, led by Chiang Kai-shek, was established on Taiwan.
- May 8 - President Truman orders the establishment of an American military mission in Vietnam.
- May 19 - United Kingdom ends most of Second World War rationing.
- June 25 - Republic of Korea (South Korea), which was backed by the US, invaded the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea) which was backed by the Chinese.
- June 30 - US troops entered Korean War.
- July 17 - Julius Rosenberg was arrested for spying for the Soviet Union.
- August 11 - Ethel Rosenberg was arrested for giving information about the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union.
- September 15 – United Nations forces under the command of General MacArthur landed at the Battle of Inchon (a battle of the Korean War)
- October 24 - American forces in Korea reached the Yula River after driving the North Koreans out of South Korea
- October 24 - The French Prime Minister M Rene Pleven outlines to the French National Assembly, his plan for a European unified army (Pleven Plan).
- December 19 - General Dwight D Eisenhower (of the US) was appointed the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe.
- December 20 - The consultative body of the Brussels Pact decided to incorporate the Western European Union military organisation into the NATO organisation.

1951

- January 27 - The government of the US detonated its first atomic device on the Nevada Test Site.
- January 29 - In response to the outbreak of the Korean War, the Prime Minister of the UK, Mr Clement Attlee, announced plans to improve the UK's military preparedness and speed up the British rearmament programme.
- March 19 - The European Coal and Steel Community was established
- April 2 - The Supreme Allied Headquarters (SHAPE) was in France by General Eisenhower as part of an effort to establish an integrated and effective NATO military force.
- April 4 – The Senate gave approval for the first US troop deployments to the NATO
- April 11 - President Truman fired General MacArthur (who led the UN troops in the Battle of Inchon) for insubordination and replaced him with General Ridgeway.

- 18 Apr - Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany signed a joint declaration and set up the European Coal and Steel Community.
- May - Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean (part of the Cambridge Five ring of spies) defected to the Soviet Union. Both had been identified as spies.
- 22 Oct - Greece and Turkey join the NATO.
- 27 Nov – A cease-fire line was established in Korea.

1952

- 17 Feb – the British Government announced it's intentions to test an atomic weapon produced in Britain.
- 10 Mar - Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar seized power in Cuba.
- April – Three reconnaissance aircrafts of the US Air Force took off to conduct long-range radar reconnaissance over the Soviet Union.
- 13 Jun - Andrei Gromyko was named the of the Soviet Union ambassador to United Kingdom.
- Nov – the US National Security Council was founded.
- 1 Nov - United States detonated the first thermonuclear device at Eniwetok Atoll
- 4 Nov - Eisenhower wins American presidential elections.

1953

- January 20 – Dwight D Eisenhower was sworn in as the 34th president of the USA.
- February 28 - A treaty of "friendship and collaboration" was signed in Ankara between Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia.
- March 5 – Joseph Stalin dies after suffering a cerebral haemorrhage.
- March 6 – Georgi Malenkov was named the new Soviet premier.
- May 28 – the Soviet Union recognises the German Democratic Republic.
- June 18 - Riots took place in the Soviet sector of Berlin and in the Soviet occupied zone of Germany.
- June 19 - The Rosenbergs were executed.
- July 27 – A ceasefire was agreed to in Korea, ending the Korean War and dividing the country into the communist North Korea and capitalist South Korea.
- August 12 – The first Soviet layer cake design bomb exploded on a tower in Siberia. It was not a "true" hydrogen bomb.
- August 14 – The Soviet Union sets off its first hydrogen bomb.
- 13 Sep - Khrushchev became the first secretary of the Soviet Communist party.
- 14 Oct - The second British atomic test - Totem/T1 - took place when a 10 kiloton atomic weapon was detonated on top of a 31m tower.
- December 16 - Soviet Union announced that it will try former KGB head Lavrenty P Beria for treason.
- December 24 - Beria was executed for treason

1954

- 10 Feb - The West rejected the Soviet foreign minister Molotov's plan for a fifty-year all-European security pact.

- 24 Feb – The United Kingdom supported the re-armament of West Germany.
- March 1 - The first deliverable hydrogen bomb design of the US was tested at Bikini Atoll. "BRAVO" had a yield of 14.8 megatons. Radioactive fallout affected local islanders and a nearby fishing boat.
- March 13 – the KGB was formed.
- 13 Mar - Vietminh forces began an attack on French forces at Dien Bien Phu.
- April 7 - President Eisenhower says a communist victory in Indochina would set off a chain reaction of disaster for the free world. The statement marks the beginning of the Domino Theory.
- April 26 - Opening of Geneva Conference convened by France, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States to find a settlement of the Korean problem and the re-establishment of peace in Indo-China.
- 7 May - France, the United Kingdom and the United States reject the Soviet Union's request to join NATO.
- 7 May - French forces at Dien Bien Phu were over run.
- July - Otto John, head of Federal Republic of Germany's secret service defects to East Germany.
- 20 Jul - Geneva Armistice Agreements and Declaration on Indo-China divided Vietnam at the 17th parallel, creating a North and South Vietnam. French forces began to withdraw from Indochina the following day.
- September 6-8 - Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation was established by the Manila Pact
- September 30 - The USS Nautilus, the first American nuclear powered submarine, is launched.
- October 3 - Signing of Paris Agreements inviting the Federal Republic of Germany to join the NATO. Italy and Federal Republic of Germany also joined the Western European Union
- December - Approval was given for Lockheed Aircraft to produce the U-2 reconnaissance aircraft. Its' manufacture was partly funded by CIA.
- December 2 - A mutual defence treaty was signed between the United States and Nationalist China (Taiwan).
- The CIA (with British help) began the Berlin Tunnel Operation. A tunnel was dug from West to East Berlin in order to tap into Soviet phone cables. (George Blake informed Soviet authorities about this. The KGB knew about the tunnel from the very beginning but chose let it go on because they did not want to compromise Blake.)
- Plans were launched to plough up uncultivated land in Kazakhstan and southern Siberia. This was called the "Virgin Lands Campaign" and was started by Khrushchev to increase the agricultural production of the Soviet Union.

1955

- 25 Jan - The USSR end the state of war with Germany
- Feb - Operation STOPWATCH/GOLD begins operations as it taps into Soviet communication cables
- 17 Feb - British Government's 1955 Statement on Defence is published and announces its decision to proceed with developing and producing thermonuclear weapons.

- 19 Feb - The South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) was established on this date. Original signatories of the Treaty included the United Kingdom, Australia, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States.
- 21 Mar - Soviet Union announced it would establish an East European military bloc if West Germany was rearmed
- The U.S.S.R. deployed two strategic bombers, Bear and Bison.
- 5 Apr - Winston Churchill retired as the Prime Minister of the UK.
- 7 Apr - Anthony Eden took over as the Prime Minister of the UK.
- 29 Apr - First clashes between North and South Vietnamese military units.
- 14 May - By way of reply to accession of Federal Republic of Germany to NATO the USSR concludes the Warsaw Pact with its European satellites - Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania
- 18-23 Jul - Eisenhower, Bulganin, Khrushchev, Eden met at the Big Four summit in Geneva. No important agreements were forged but the meeting eased some Cold War tensions.
- 9 Sep - Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany visited Moscow to begin discussions about diplomatic relations between the two countries.
- 26 Oct - Ngo Dinh Diem declared South Vietnam a republic and himself its premier.
- 21 Nov - Middle East Treaty Organization created
- November 22 - The first true fusion device was tested by the Soviet Union; it had a yield of 1.6 megatons. The development was lead by Andrei Sakharov.
- 29 Dec - Khrushchev rejected Eisenhower's Open Skies proposal.
- 30 Dec - The USSR signed a treaty with the Pankow regime of the Soviet occupied zone of Germany granting it the authority of a state.

1956

- 26 Jan - Soviet Union transferred Porkkala Peninsula back to Finland.
- 27 Jan - Soviet occupied zone of Germany was admitted to the Warsaw Pact.
- 16 Feb - Khrushchev denounced Stalin in a speech to the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
- April 21 – The KGB “discovered” the Berlin Tunnel (they had been informed by Blake from the very beginning). The tapped telephone wires were presented to the media. However, the Berlin Tunnel Operation (Operation Gold) was solely credited to the CIA. There was no mention of the British.
- 16 May – a British atomic device was tested on Monte Bello Islands
- 4 June - Voice of America (a radio channel) broadcasted Khrushchev's 'secret speech' denouncing Stalin.
- 2 August - Following the nationalisation of the Suez Canal by Egypt on 26 July 1956, preparations commenced for operations to seize back the Canal by force.
- 29 Oct - The Israeli Army launched an attack on Egyptian positions in the Sinai Peninsula, with the object of destroying Egyptian Commando bases from which raids had been made on Israel. The Israeli attack was also intended to provide the British and French Governments with a pretext for a military intervention to seize the Suez Canal.
- 30 Oct - Following the Israeli invasion, the British and French Governments presented an ultimatum to both Israel and Egypt demanding the cessation of hostilities within twelve

hours. Troops from both combatants were to be withdrawn to positions ten miles east (Israel) and west (Egypt) of the Suez Canal. Additionally, the Egyptian Government was required to allow British and French forces to be stationed at Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, in order to safeguard shipping passing through the canal. These terms were accepted by Israel and rejected by Egypt.

- 31 October - British and French forces commenced military operations against Egypt (Operation Musketeer). Egyptian military airfields were destroyed. The first phase of the assault, between October 31 and November 1, was to destroy or neutralize the Egyptian Air Force; this was achieved.
- 1 Nov - Hungary proclaimed its neutrality and left the Warsaw Pact.
- 1 November - Anglo-French air operations against Egypt entered a second phase, intended to prepare the way for an assault on Port Said. Attacks on Egyptian military airfields continued.
- 4 Nov - Soviet troops invaded and crushed the Hungarian rebellion.
- November 6 – Eisenhower was re-elected for a second term as president of the USA.
- 6 November - Bowing to international political and economic pressure, the British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, announced that following the acceptance of a cease-fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces and Egypt's agreement to the deployment of a UN force to safeguard the Suez Canal, the British and French Governments would order a cease-fire by the midnight of 6 November.
- 7 Nov – The cease-fire took effect in the Suez War.
- 15 Nov - UN peace keeping forces arrived in Egypt
- 17 Nov - Khrushchev proclaimed that the Soviet Union "will bury" the West.
- 22 Dec – The Soviet Union accused the United States of orchestrating the Hungarian rebellion.

1957

- 10 Jan – Anthony Eden resigned and was replaced as British prime minister by Macmillan
- 8 Apr – the Suez Canal was re-opened
- 15 May - In the first of a series of tests known as Operation Grapple, Britain's first thermonuclear weapon - a prototype Yellow Sun - was dropped over Malden Island in the South West Pacific. The yield was between 200 and 300 kilotons.
- June - Willie Fisher was arrested in New York and he declared that he was Rudolph Abel (a Soviet spy who gave the Soviet Union secrets about the atomic bomb)
- 3 Jul - Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovitch and Shepilov fail to oust Khrushchev. They were stripped of all their political functions and power.
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- July 29 - The United Nations International Atomic Energy Agency was created. The agency inspects nuclear reactors and plants to ensure they are being run for peaceful purposes.
- August 26 - Officials of the Soviet Union announced that they had launched the first intercontinental ballistic missile.
- September 19 – The first underground nuclear test, "Rainier" occurred at the Nevada Test Site. It had a yield of 1.7 kilotons.

- October 4 - The Soviets launch Sputnik, the first manmade satellite. The Americans began to fear that the Russians were pulling ahead in technology.
- December 18 - The first full-scale nuclear power plant began operations in Shippingport, Pennsylvania and supplied electricity to Pittsburgh.

1958

- 31 Jan – the United States launched the 'Explorer 1' satellite.
- 22 Feb - An agreement was concluded between the UK and the USA with regard to the installation of sixty Thor Intermediate Range Ballistic Missiles (IRBMs) in eastern Britain for a five-year period. Under the terms of the agreement, the USA was to furnish the missiles and their warheads while the UK was to provide the operating sites and associated installations.
- 27 Mar - Khrushchev succeeded Bulganin as the premier of the Soviet Union
- 31 Mar - Soviet Union announced a halt to nuclear weapons testing
- 17 Jun – the Hungarians announced that their former premier Nagy had been executed by the Soviet Union for his role in the 1956 rebellion.
- 3 Oct - Soviet Union resumed nuclear weapons testing after the United States and the United Kingdom refused to agree to ban it.
- 27 Nov - Soviet government confirmed that it wanted to end Four-Power agreement on the status of Berlin.
- 21 Dec - General de Gaulle was elected the President of France.
- 31 Dec - Western Powers rejected the Soviet Union's position on Berlin.

1959

- 1 Jan - the European Common Market came into force.
- 1 Jan - Batista resigned as the premier of Cuba and fled the country.
- 2 Jan - Fidel Castro took over in Havana, Cuba.
- Feb – the First American Operation CORONA spy satellite flight took place
- 16 Feb - Fidel Castro Ruz became the premier of Cuba
- April 16 - The first launching of a Thor Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile (IRBM) took place at Vandenberg Air Force Base in the USA.
- June 9 - The first U.S. Polaris nuclear missile-capable submarine was launched.
- 15-27 Sep - Khrushchev visited the United States. Discussions took place at the US Presidential retreat of Camp David.
- Oct - Pyotr Popov a double agent working for the West was caught in Moscow.
- 3 Nov - De Gaulle declared that France would withdraw from the NATO
- 20 Nov - Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom established the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) at the Stockholm Convention.

ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR

The **Origins of the Cold War** are widely regarded to lie most directly in the relations between the Soviet Union and the allies (the United States, Britain and France) in the years 1945–1947. Those events led to the Cold War that endured for just less than half a century.

Events preceding the Second World War, and even the Russian Revolution of 1917, underlay pre–World War II tensions between the Soviet Union, western European countries and the United States. A series of events during and after World War II exacerbated tensions, including the Soviet-German pact during the first two years of the war leading to subsequent invasions, the perceived delay of an amphibious invasion of German-occupied Europe, the western allies' support of the Atlantic Charter, disagreement in wartime conferences over the fate of Eastern Europe, the Soviets' creation of an Eastern Bloc of Soviet satellite states, western allies scrapping the Morgenthau Plan to support the rebuilding of German industry, and the Marshall Plan.

DISAGREEMENT OVER THE BEGINNING OF THE COLD WAR

The usage of the term "cold war" to describe the postwar tensions between the U.S. - and Soviet-led blocs was popularized by Bernard Baruch, a U.S. financier and an adviser to Harry Truman, who used the term during a speech before the South Carolina state legislature on April 16, 1947.^[92]

Since the term "Cold War" was popularized in 1947, there has been extensive disagreement in many political and scholarly discourses on what exactly were the sources of postwar tensions. In the American historiography, there has been disagreement as to who was responsible for the quick unraveling of the wartime alliance between 1945 and 1947, and on whether the conflict between the two superpowers was inevitable or could have been avoided. Discussion of these questions has centered in large part on the works of William Appleman Williams, Walter LaFeber, and John Lewis Gaddis.

Officials in the Truman administration placed responsibility for postwar tensions on the Soviets, claiming that Stalin had violated promises made at Yalta, pursued a policy of "expansionism" in Eastern Europe, and conspired to spread communism throughout the world. Williams, however, placed responsibility for the breakdown of postwar peace mostly on the U.S., citing a range of U.S. efforts to isolate and confront the Soviet Union well before the end of World War II. According to Williams and later writers influenced by his work—such as Walter LaFeber, author of the popular survey text *America, Russia, and the Cold War* (recently updated in 2002)—U.S. policymakers shared an overarching concern with maintaining capitalism domestically. In order to ensure this goal, they pursued a policy of ensuring an "Open Door" to foreign markets for U.S. business and agriculture across the world. From this perspective, a growing economy domestically went hand-in-hand with the consolidation of U.S. power internationally.

Williams and LaFeber also complicated the assumption that Soviet leaders were committed to postwar "expansionism." They cited evidence that Soviet Union's occupation of Eastern Europe had a defensive rationale, and Soviet leaders saw themselves as attempting to avoid encirclement by the United States and its allies. From this view, the Soviet Union was so weak and devastated after the end of the Second World War as to be unable to pose any serious threat to the U.S., which emerged after 1945 as the sole world power not economically devastated by the war, and also as the sole possessor of the atomic bomb until 1949.



CAUSES OF THE COLD WAR IN 1945

- * American fear of communist attack
- * Truman's dislike of Stalin
- * USSR's fear of the American's atomic bomb
- * USSR's dislike of capitalism
- * USSR's actions in the Soviet zone of Germany
- * America's refusal to share nuclear secrets
- * USSR's expansion west into Eastern Europe + broken election promises

- * USSR's fear of American attack
- * USSR's need for a secure western border
- * USSR's aim of spreading world communism

This feeling of suspicion led to mutual distrust and this did a great deal to deepen the Cold War

POSTWAR RELATIONS

In 1945, the Soviet Union conducted a show trial of 16 Polish resistance leaders who had spent the War fighting against the Nazis with British and American help. Within six years, 14 of them were dead.

At the Nuremberg Trials, the chief Soviet prosecutor submitted false documentation in an attempt to indict German defendants for the murder of around 22,000 Polish officers in the Katyn forest near Smolensk. However, suspecting Soviet culpability, the other Allied prosecutors refused to support the indictment and German lawyers promised to mount an embarrassing defense. No one was charged or found guilty at Nuremberg for the Katyn Forest massacre. In 1990, the Soviet government acknowledged that the Katyn massacre was carried out, not by the Germans, but by the Soviet secret police.^[39]

From September 1945, Polish resistance fighter and Righteous Witold Pilecki was sent by General Anders to spy against the communists in Poland. In 1948, he was executed on charges of spying and 'serving the interests of foreign imperialism'.

BELIEVING IN RUSSIA AND THE WEST

Differences between the political and economic systems of Russia and the West predated the Russian Revolution of 1917. From the neo-Marxist World Systems perspective, Russia differed from the West as a result of its late integration into the capitalist world economy in the 19th century. Struggling to catch up with the industrialized West as of the late 19th century, Russia upon the revolution in 1917 was essentially a semi-peripheral or peripheral state whose internal balance of forces, tipped by the domination of the Russian industrial sector by foreign capital, had been such that it suffered a decline in its relative diplomatic power internationally. From this perspective, the Russian Revolution represented a break with a form of dependent industrial development and a radical withdrawal from the capitalist world economy.

Other scholars have argued that Russia and the West developed fundamentally different political cultures shaped by Eastern Orthodoxy and rule of the tsar. Others have linked the Cold War to the legacy of different heritages of empire-building between the Russians and Americans. From this view, the United States, like the British Empire, was fundamentally a maritime power based on trade and commerce, and Russia was a bureaucratic and land-based power that expanded from the center in a process of territorial accretion.

Imperial rivalry between the British and tsarist Russia preceded the tensions between the Soviets and the West following the Russian Revolution. Throughout the 19th century, improving Russia's maritime access was a perennial aim of the tsars' foreign policy. Despite Russia's vast size, most of its thousands of miles of seacoast were frozen over most of the year, or access to the high seas was through straits controlled by other powers, particularly in the Baltic and Black Seas. The British, however, had been determined since the Crimean War in the 1850s to slow Russian expansion at the expense of Ottoman Turkey, the "sick man of Europe." With the completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, the prospect of Russia seizing a portion of the Ottoman seacoast on the Mediterranean, potentially threatening the strategic waterway, was of great concern to the British. British policymakers were also apprehensive about the close proximity of the Tsar's territorially expanding empire in Central Asia to India, triggering a series of conflicts between the two powers in Afghanistan, dubbed The Great Game.

INTERWAR DIPLOMACY (1918–1939)

After winning the civil war (see Russian Civil War), the Bolsheviks proclaimed a worldwide challenge to capitalism. Subsequent Soviet leader Joseph Stalin, who viewed the Soviet Union as a "socialist island", stated that the Soviet Union must see that "the present capitalist encirclement is replaced by a socialist encirclement."

As early as 1925, Stalin stated that he viewed international politics as a bipolar world in which the Soviet Union would attract countries gravitating to socialism and capitalist countries would attract states gravitating toward capitalism while the world was in a period of "temporary stabilization of capitalism" preceding its eventual collapse. Several events fueled suspicion and distrust between the western powers and the Soviet Union: the Bolsheviks' challenge to capitalism; the Polish–Soviet War; the 1926 Soviet funding of a British general workers strike causing Britain to break relations with the Soviet Union; Stalin's 1927 declaration that peaceful coexistence with "the capitalist countries . . . is receding into the past"; conspiratorial allegations in the Shakhty of a planned French and British-led coup d'état; the Great Purge involving a series of campaigns of political repression and persecution in which over half a million Soviets were executed; the Moscow show trials including allegations of British, French, Japanese and German espionage; the controversial death of 6–8 million people in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic in the 1932–3 Ukrainian famine; western support of the White Army in the Russian Civil War; the US refusal to recognize the Soviet Union until 1933; and the Soviet

entry into the Treaty of Rapallo. This outcome rendered Russian–American relations a matter of major long-term concern for leaders in both countries.

Differences in the political and economic systems of Western democracies and the Soviet Union—socialism versus capitalism, economic autarky versus free trade, state planning versus private enterprise—became simplified and refined in national ideologies to represent two ways of life. Following the postwar Red Scare, many in the U.S. saw the Soviet system as a threat. The atheistic nature of Soviet communism also concerned many Americans. The American ideals of free determination and President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points conflicted with many of the USSR's policies. Up until the mid-1930s, both British and U.S. policymakers commonly assumed the communist Soviet Union to be a much greater threat than disarmed and democratic Germany and focused most of their intelligence efforts against Moscow. However, it has also been stated that in the period between the two wars, the U.S. had little interest in the Soviet Union or its intentions. America, after minimal contribution to World War I and the Russian Civil War, began to favor an isolationist stance when concerned with global politics (something which contributed to its late involvement in the Second World War). An example of this can be seen from its absence in the League of Nations, an international political forum, much like the United Nations; President Woodrow Wilson was one of the main advocates for the League of Nations; the United States Senate, however, voted against joining. America was enjoying unprecedented economic growth throughout the 1910s and early 1920s. However, the world soon plunged into the Great Depression and the U.S. was therefore even less inclined to make contributions to the international community while it suffered from serious financial and social problems at home.

The Soviets further resented Western appeasement of Adolf Hitler after the signing of the Munich Pact in 1938.

WARTIME CONFERENCES

Several postwar disagreements between western and Soviet leaders were related to their differing interpretations of wartime and immediate post-war conferences.

The Tehran Conference in late 1943 was the first Allied conference in which Stalin was present. At the conference the Soviets expressed frustration that the Western Allies had not yet opened a second front against Germany in Western Europe. In Tehran, the Allies also considered the political status of Iran. At the time, the British had occupied southern Iran, while the Soviets had occupied an area of northern Iran bordering the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan. Nevertheless, at the end of the war, tensions emerged over the timing of the pull out of both sides from the oil-rich region.

At the February 1945 Yalta Conference, the Allies attempted to define the framework for a postwar settlement in Europe. The Allies could not reach firm agreements on the crucial

questions: the occupation of Germany, postwar reparations from Germany, and loans. No final consensus was reached on Germany, other than to agree to a Soviet request for reparations totaling \$10 billion "as a basis for negotiations." Debates over the composition of Poland's postwar government were also acrimonious.



Following the Allied victory in May, the Soviets effectively occupied Eastern Europe, while the US had much of Western Europe. In occupied Germany, the US and the Soviet Union established zones of occupation and a loose framework for four-power control with the ailing French and British.

At the Potsdam Conference starting in late July 1945, the Allies met to decide how to administer the defeated Nazi Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier on May 7 and May 8, 1945, VE day. Serious differences emerged over the future development of Germany and Eastern Europe. At Potsdam, the US was represented by a new president, Harry S. Truman, who on April 12 succeeded to the office upon Roosevelt's death. Truman was unaware of Roosevelt's plans for post-war engagement with the Soviet Union, and more generally uninformed about foreign policy and military matters. The new president, therefore, was initially reliant on a set of advisers (including Ambassador to the Soviet Union Averell Harriman, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Truman's own choice for secretary of state, James F. Byrnes). This group tended to take a harder line towards Moscow than Roosevelt had done. Administration officials favoring cooperation with the Soviet Union and the incorporation of socialist economies into a world trade system were marginalized. The UK was represented by

a new prime minister, Clement Attlee, who had replaced Churchill after the Labour Party's defeat of the Conservatives in the 1945 general election.

One week after the Potsdam Conference ended the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki added to Soviet distrust of the United States, when shortly after the attacks, Stalin protested to U.S. officials when Truman offered the Soviets little real influence in occupied Japan.

The immediate end of war material shipments from America to the USSR after the surrender of Germany also upset some politicians in Moscow, who believed this showed the U.S. had no intentions to support the USSR any more than they had to.

CONFLICTING VISIONS OF POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

There were fundamental contrasts between the visions of the United States and the Soviet Union, between the ideals of capitalism and communism. Those contrasts had been simplified and refined in national ideologies to represent two ways of life, each vindicated in 1945 by previous disasters. Conflicting models of autarky versus exports, of state planning against private enterprise, were to vie for the allegiance of the developing and developed world in the postwar years.

U.S. leaders, following the principles of the Atlantic Charter, hoped to shape the postwar world by opening up the world's markets to international trade. Administration analysts eventually reached the conclusion that rebuilding a capitalist Western Europe that could again serve as a hub in world affairs was essential to sustaining U.S. prosperity.

World War II resulted in enormous destruction of infrastructure and populations throughout Eurasia with almost no country left unscathed. The only major industrial power in the world to emerge intact—and even greatly strengthened from an economic perspective—was the United States. As the world's greatest industrial power, and as one of the few countries physically unscathed by the war, the United States stood to gain enormously from opening the entire world to unfettered trade. The United States would have a global market for its exports, and it would have unrestricted access to vital raw materials. Determined to avoid another economic catastrophe like that of the 1930s, U.S. leaders saw the creation of the postwar order as a way to ensure continuing U.S. prosperity.

"Long Telegram" and "Mr. X"

In February 1946, George F. Kennan's Long Telegram from Moscow helped articulate the growing hard line against the Soviets. The telegram argued that the Soviet Union was motivated by both traditional Russian imperialism and by Marxist ideology; Soviet behavior was inherently expansionist and paranoid, posing a threat to the United States and its allies. Later writing as

"Mr. X" in his article "The Sources of Soviet Conduct" in Foreign Affairs (July 1947), Kennan drafted the classic argument for adopting a policy of "containment" toward the Soviet Union.

"Iron Curtain" speech



On March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill, while at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, gave his speech "The Sinews of Peace," declaring that an "iron curtain" had descended across Europe. From the standpoint of the Soviets, the speech was an incitement for the West to begin a war with the USSR, as it called for an Anglo-American alliance against the Soviets

CREATION OF THE EASTERN BLOC

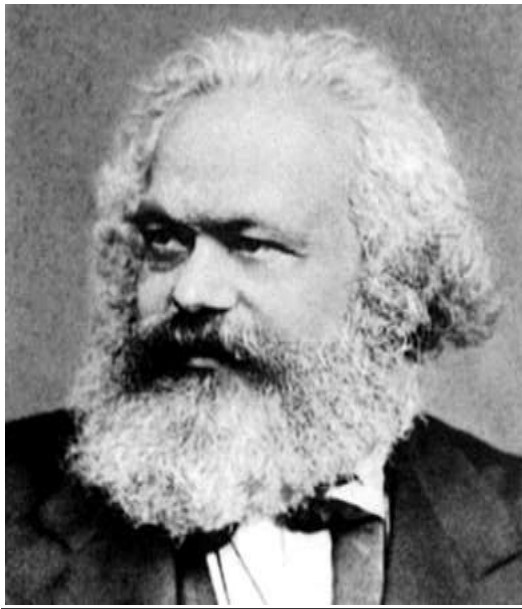
After the war, Stalin sought to secure the Soviet Union's western border by installing communist-dominated regimes under Soviet influence in bordering countries. During and in the years immediately after the war, the Soviet Union annexed several countries as Soviet Socialist Republics within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Many of these were originally countries effectively ceded to it by Nazi Germany in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, before Germany invaded the Soviet Union. These later annexed territories include Eastern Poland (incorporated into two different SSRs), Latvia (became Latvia SSR), Estonia (became Estonian SSR), Lithuania (became Lithuania SSR), part of eastern Finland (Karelo-Finnish SSR and annexed into the Russian SFSR) and northern Romania (became the Moldavian SSR).

Other states were converted into Soviet Satellite states, such as East Germany, the People's Republic of Poland, the People's Republic of Hungary, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Albania, which aligned itself in the 1960s away from the Soviet Union and towards the People's Republic of China.

The defining characteristic of the Stalinist communism implemented in Eastern Bloc states was the unique symbiosis of the state with society and the economy, resulting in politics and

economics losing their distinctive features as autonomous and distinguishable spheres. Initially, Stalin directed systems that rejected Western institutional characteristics of market economies, democratic governance (dubbed "bourgeois democracy" in Soviet parlance) and the rule of law subduing discretionary intervention by the state. They were economically communist and depended upon the Soviet Union for significant amounts of materials. While in the first five years following World War II, massive emigration from these states to the West occurred, restrictions implemented thereafter stopped most East-West migration, except that under limited bilateral and other agreements.

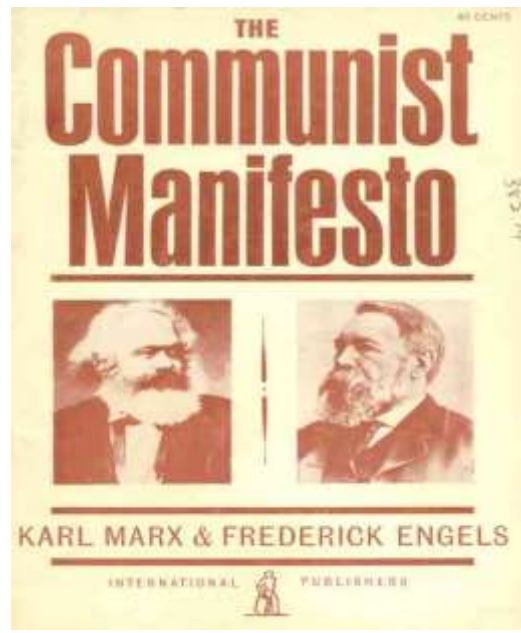
MARXISM



- is an economic and social system based upon the political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
- is a theory in which class struggle is a central element in the analysis of social change in Western societies.
- is a system of socialism of which the dominant feature is public ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange.
- emphasises the idea that social life is based upon "conflicts of interest". The most fundamental and important of these conflicts is that between the Bourgeoisie (those who own and control the means of production in society) and the Proletariat (those who simply sell their labour power in the market place of Capitalism).

- Marx characterised human history in terms of the way in which ownership of the means of production was the most important single variable involved in the characterisation of each distinct period in history. He identified five major periods:
A) Primitive communism - characteristic of early human history where people held everything in common. B) The Ancient epoch (slave society) - societies based upon slavery where the means of production was owned and controlled by an aristocratic elite. C). Feudal society - where land was the most important means of production. This was owned / controlled by an aristocratic class, the majority of people belonging to a peasant class (who had few, if any, political rights).
D) Capitalist society - where technological development (machinery etc.) has allowed the bourgeoisie class to exploit factory forms of production for their private gain. The aristocracy (landowners) have either been marginalized or co-opted into the Bourgeoisie whilst the majority of people are wage-labourers (they own little or no capital). The main relations of production are between employers and employees (those who own and use capital and those who exchange their labour power for a wage).
E) Communist society - where the means of production are held "in common" for the benefit of everyone in society (the dictatorship of the Proletariat). In this society class conflict is finally resolved and this represents the "end of history" since no further form of society can develop.

THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO



Marx suggested the following measures which were to be put into effect immediately after the overthrowing of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat:

- 1. Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes.**
 - Rather than giving land to the people who work on it, land becomes the property of the state, which uses the rent it receives for public purposes
- 2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.**
 - The inequality of incomes (first phase of Communist Society), therefore, is economically necessary (Some enterprises were still privately owned and their owners made more than they would working in a factory. Moreover, in a full employment economy with a scarcity of many essential skills, there were still occupations that had to pay high wages in order to attract workers) but because it is also socially undesirable an attempt is made through the income tax to render the real gap as narrow as possible. With the increasing equalization of incomes, the progressive income tax soon becomes outmoded.
- 3. Abolition of all rights of inheritance.**
 - Differences between wages were acceptable but disparity in family fortunes was not. The purpose of the no-inheritance principle is to achieve wealth equality after the death of those now living. From that time forward everyone had to begin life with the same material advantages and equality of opportunity. What people acquired over and above this would be what they had earned through their own efforts.

- 4. Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.**
 - to aid the state in its drive toward public ownership and as a warning to the bourgeoisie not to engage in counter-revolutionary activity.
- 5. Centralization of credit in the banks of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital.**
 - Will deprive financiers of both their wealth and their power to direct the economy. With exclusive control of credit facilities, the state can decide what parts of the economy should be expanded and by how much. Useless or socially harmful enterprises would be removed by withholding needed funds.
- 6. Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state.**
 - aims at depriving a few capitalists of their power to control the nation's economy and allows the state to develop its internal communication system on the basis of social need. All transportation would be made free to the poor.
- 7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state; the bringing into cultivation of waste lands, and the improvement of the soil.**
 - every effort was made to increase nature's bounty by rapidly increasing and perfecting the means by which it was produced
- 8. Equal obligation of all to work. Establishment of "industrial armies", especially for agriculture.**
 - Apart from surplus-labour for those who on account of age were not yet, or no longer able to take part in production, all labour to support those who do not work would cease. The freedom to choose one's work was not affected; just the privilege of choosing not to work was abolished.
 - Industrial armies were large and organized bodies of proletarians with modern technology for agriculture.
- 9. Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of all the distinction between town and country by a more equal distribution of the population.**
 - Involved moving some industries to the country as well as greatly expanding the amount of unencumbered land inside cities for parks, woodland, and garden plots. The number of people living in any one city would be reduced and more small and medium size cities would be set up throughout the countryside, resulting in "a more equal distribution of population over the country", which would also make possible the establishment of industrial armies for agriculture.
- 10. Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's (under the age of 14) factory labour. Combination of education with industrial production.**
 - an education that would, in the case of every child over a given age, combine productive labour with instruction and gymnastics, not only to add to the efficiency of production but to produce developed human beings.

STALIN AND THE KGB

After the Bolshevik victory in the civil war, Stalin threw himself into organizational work and administrative tasks. Having served as commissar for state control since 1919, he continued this post until 1923, while in 1922 he was elected general secretary of the Communist Party, a position that gave him control over appointments and established a base for his political power. Stalin's rude and aggressive behavior brought him into conflict with the ailing Lenin, who shortly before his death in 1924 wrote his political "testament" in which he voiced misgivings about Stalin. In the testament Lenin expressed doubt whether the party's general secretary would use his authority with sufficient caution, and he called for Stalin's removal from the post. Adroit political maneuvering enabled Stalin to have Lenin's testament discounted and suppressed, however, while Lenin's death freed Stalin to establish a ruling coalition with Lev Kamenev and Grigory Zinovyev, excluding Stalin's rival Trotsky from the succession struggle. Stalin reversed his course in 1925 and joined with Nikolay Bukharin and Aleksey Rykov in a new coalition against his former partners, who in turn joined with Trotsky in 1926 to form an intraparty bloc against Stalin known as the "Left Opposition." Once Stalin had succeeded in defeating these opponents, in 1928 he then turned against his former allies Bukharin and Rykov. By the end of 1929 Stalin had succeeded in political maneuvers that eliminated his political opponents and established him as the supreme leader of the USSR.

In the late 1920s Stalin decided the New Economic Policy (NEP), which Lenin had introduced in 1921 to facilitate postwar economic recovery by encouraging limited private enterprise, no longer worked. The rate of economic growth was declining and peasants were not producing enough grain to satisfy demand. Instead of giving the peasants economic incentives to raise production, Stalin chose a policy that forced them into state-owned collective farms. Simultaneously, he pressed forward with a program of rapid industrialization, which began with the ambitious first Five-Year Plan in 1928. Stalin believed the Soviet Union had to industrialize rapidly in order to strengthen the Communist regime and enable the country to defend itself against foreign enemies. The plan, which was financed by exploiting resources in the countryside, resulted in the near collapse of Soviet agriculture and the deaths of millions of peasants from famine. Industrialization was achieved, but at great cost.



Although Stalin's policy in the mid-1930s was to support the Communist International (Comintern) in forming a popular front against the rise of fascism in Europe, he gave up the idea of collective security with the West and in August 1939 decided upon an alliance with Nazi Germany. The "Secret Protocols" of the German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact carved up Eastern Europe into German and Soviet spheres of influence; the Soviets allowed Germany to invade Poland in exchange for Hitler's promised non-aggression against Soviet territory. Despite warnings, Stalin was taken by surprise in June 1941 when the Nazis launched Operation Barbarossa, a three-pronged attack against the USSR. Although the Soviets were poorly prepared for the invasion and at first suffered huge losses, the country rallied behind Stalin, who assumed direct leadership of the war effort. Following their defeat at the Battle of Stalingrad in January 1943, the Nazis lost the initiative and were finally forced to retreat in 1945, which allowed Soviet troops to move into Eastern Europe. Having obtained recognition from Allied governments of a Soviet sphere of influence in these newly liberated countries, Stalin established puppet Communist regimes and drew the so-called Iron Curtain between Eastern and Western Europe.

In 1947 the Soviets established the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform), an international body of Communist leaders that was to ensure conformity with the Soviet line. Yugoslavia was expelled from the alliance in 1948 after Stalin condemned renegade Yugoslav leader Josip Broz Tito for refusing to follow Soviet orders. That same year Moscow announced a blockade of Berlin, fueling the Cold War with the West. Stalin was determined to catch up with the United States in developing the atomic bomb; he ordered that no resources be spared toward that goal, which was achieved in August 1953, shortly after his death. By 1950 Stalin's mental and physical health had begun to deteriorate and he was absent from the Kremlin, the government headquarters in Moscow, for long periods of time. His subordinates were fearful of becoming victims of Stalin's growing paranoia, which manifested itself in plans for another purge. In January 1953 Stalin ordered the arrest of a group of Kremlin doctors on charges of plotting the medical murder of high-level Soviet officials. Just as a renewal of mass terror seemed imminent, Stalin died of complications from a stroke in March. Although the nation was plunged into grief, Stalin's political successors expressed relief

and moved quickly to reverse some of the most brutal features of his regime. Nikita Khrushchev, who replaced Stalin as general secretary (called first secretary until 1966) of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), denounced Stalin's methods of rule and political theories, known as Stalinism, in his "secret speech" to the 20th Party Congress in 1956.

Stalin's historical legacy is overwhelmingly negative. Although his policies transformed the USSR from an agrarian-based society into an industrialized nation with a powerful military arsenal, the transformation was accomplished at the cost of millions of lives. Stalin's militant distrust of the West and his assertion of Soviet dominance in Eastern Europe gave rise to the Cold War. His purges of society through violent police terror left a permanent scar on the collective memory of the people under his rule. Although admired by some Russians, most would agree with the assessment in the West that Stalin was one of the cruelest dictators in history.

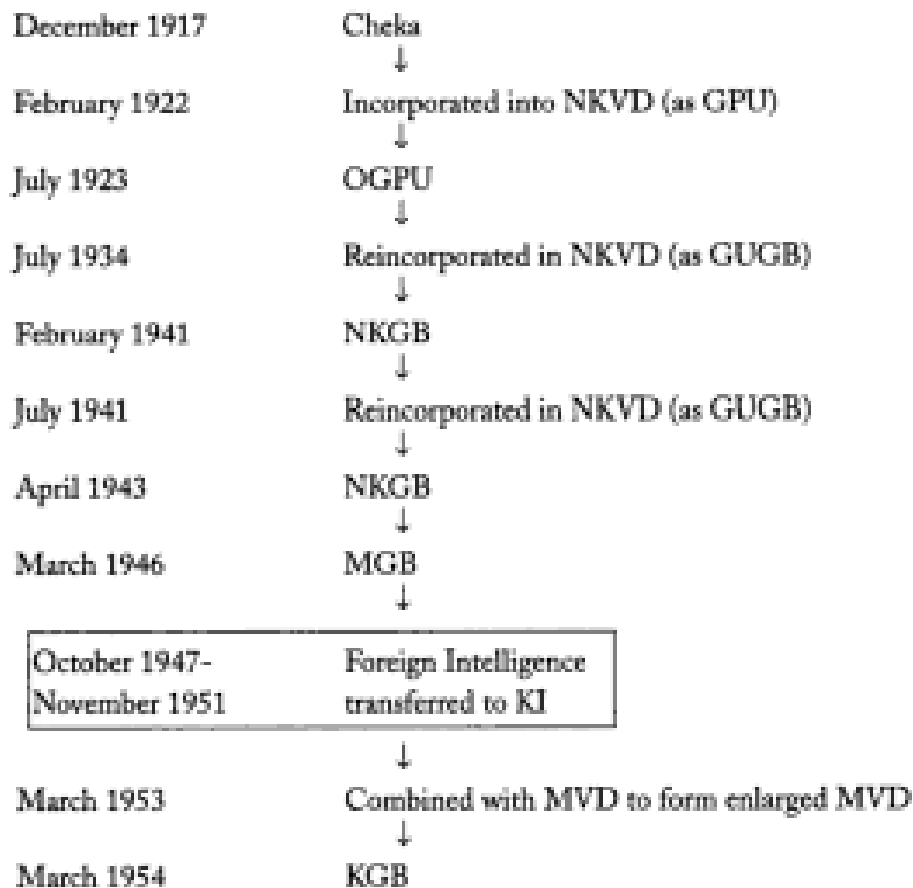
HISTORY OF THE KGB

Before assuming its final character in the form of the Committee for State Security, the agencies which were assigned the task of protecting and strengthening security in USSR(both internal and external in nature), carried out their activities under several different cloaks of secrecy. It is believed that these series of security agencies, of which the KGB was the most durable, all contributed in one way or another to the formation of the Committee for State Security which assumed of the most feared secret service organization in the late 20th century.

The first of these agencies was the Cheka, which was established in December 1917 during the early days of the Bolshevik government. This organization was bestowed with the task of undertaking preliminary investigations in the field of counterrevolution and sabotage. Over time, the USSR came to assume a more Marxist character, which caused the functions of the Cheka to stretch to assuming responsibility for the arrest, imprisonment, and execution of former nobility, the bourgeoisie, and the clergy who were collectively termed "enemies of the state." The organization is said to have played a prominent role in the Russian Civil War (1918–20) and successfully crushed the Kronshtadt and Antonov rebellions of the year 1921.

In 1922 the Cheka was superseded by the GPU (State Political Administration in an effort by the Communist Party to reduce the scale of the Cheka's terror. A year later the GPU was renamed the OGPU (Unified State Political Administration) and given additional duties, including the administration of labour camps and the surveillance of the population. As Joseph Stalin consolidated his power and orchestrated the modernization of the Soviet Union through policies such as the NEP, the OGPU implemented the forced collectivization of agriculture and the deportation of the kulaks (wealthy peasants) and staged show trials of "enemies of the people." By the time USSR stepped into the third decade of the 20th century, the OGPU controlled all aspects of the Soviet security functions by virtue of an extensive network of informers in factories, government offices, as well as the feared Red Army. Alongside the preservation of internal security, the OGPU conducted covert operations on foreign soil with the primary objective of disrupting the activities of the regime's opponents, some of whom it kidnapped and murdered.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE KGB, 1917-1991



The term KGB is used both generally to denote the Soviet State Security organisation throughout its history since its foundation as the Cheka in 1917 and, more specifically, to refer to State Security after 1954 when it took its final name.

In 1934, the OGPU was absorbed into the reformed NKVD (People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs), famous for carrying out Stalin's purges which ultimately helped him consolidate his power.

In 1941, responsibility for state security was transferred from the NKVD to the NKGB (People's Commissariat for State Security). In 1946, both agencies became ministries—the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and the Ministry of State Security (MGB).

Soviet foreign intelligence in the last decade of Stalin's life was remarkable in both its scope and success. During World War II (1939-1945) the MGB conducted espionage and counterespionage operations, administered prisoner-of-war camps, and ensured the loyalty of the officer corps internally as well as in other countries of Nazi-occupied Europe. One of its networks, the "Red Orchestra," comprised several hundred agents and informers, including agents in the German ministries of foreign affairs, labor, propaganda, and economics. After the war, the MGB helped to crush all opposition, whether real or suspected, in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Following Stalin's death in March 1953, the MGB was almost immediately merged back into the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) which gradually dismantled and finally dissolved in the year 1960.

The KGB was created in 1954 to serve as the "sword and shield of the Communist Party." The new security service was designed in such a way that it could be closely monitored by senior Communist Party officials and it gradually expanded its foreign intelligence operations to become the world's largest foreign intelligence service. As the Cold War with the United States intensified, the KGB became increasingly zealous in its pursuit of enemies, harassing, arresting, and sometimes exiling those who were deemed to be a threat to security. In stark contrast to the CIA, the KGB conducted most of its activities domestically, on Soviet soil and against Soviet citizens.

Along with the GRU (Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff), which was responsible for purely military operations, the KGB enjoyed tremendous access to the secrets of both its adversaries and its allies which was a major factor that contributed to the success of the KGB as a foreign intelligence service.

FUNCTIONS OF THE KGB

OVERVIEW

During the Soviet era the KGB's responsibilities also included the protection of the country's political leadership, the supervision of border troops, and the general surveillance of the population.

The Cheka was charged with the preliminary investigation of counterrevolution and sabotage, but it quickly assumed responsibility for arresting, imprisoning, and executing "enemies of the state," which included the former nobility, the bourgeoisie, and the clergy.

In 1922 the Cheka was supplanted by the GPU (State Political Administration) in an effort by the Communist Party to reduce the scale of the Cheka's terror.

A year later the GPU was renamed the OGPU (Unified State Political Administration) and given additional duties, including the administration of "corrective" labour camps and the surveillance of the population.

As Joseph Stalin consolidated his power and directed the modernization of the Soviet Union, the OGPU implemented the forced collectivization of agriculture and the deportation of the kulaks (wealthy peasants)

During this period the OGPU also conducted covert operations on foreign soil to disrupt the activities of the regime's opponents, some of whom it kidnapped and murdered.

It was also responsible for the Soviet Union's nascent nuclear weapons program and oversaw intelligence operations directed at the U.S. and British atomic bomb projects.

During the war, the MGB conducted espionage and counterespionage operations, administered prisoner-of-war camps, and ensured the loyalty of the officer corps.

It also supervised the deportation to Siberia and Central Asia of groups suspected of disloyalty, including more than one million Volga Germans, Crimean Tatars, Kalmyks, Chechen-Ingush, and other people of the Caucasus.

Information uncovered in the 1990s indicated that by 1953 some 2,750,00 Soviet citizens-were in jail or in forced-labour camps, and approximately the same number were in internal exile.

The KGB's many agents sometimes posed as businessmen and journalists, though many used the more conventional diplomatic cover. Its successes included the infiltration of every major Western intelligence operation and the placement of agents of influence in almost every major capital.

The KGB also was able to procure scientific and technical information for the Soviet military, and it repeatedly obtained advanced technology necessary for the development of Soviet submarines, airplanes, and rockets.

THE FIRST DIRECTORATE

- All clandestine activities
- Political initiatives of communist party itself

1. DIRECTORATE S (illegals)

- Recruited, trained and managed officers assigned under false identities.
- Most of the staff served as illegals or under diplomatic cover.

2. DIRECTORATE T (scientific and technical)

- co-ordinated with state scientific and technical committee
- Was increased in size in 1963 to intensify the acquisition of western strategic, military and industrial technology.

3. DIRECTORATE I (planning and analysis)

- To review past operations, known as the dumping ground for old or injured agents.

4. SPECIAL SERVICE 1 (information)

- Co-relation and dissemination of routine Intel collected.
- Weekly Intel summary
- Briefing
- Raw reports were provided to senior leaders

5. SPECIAL SERVICE 2 (counter Intel)

- Penetrating foreign security, Intel and counter Intel to undermine their effectiveness
- Monitoring soviet civilians stationed abroad, correspondents or trade representatives.

6. DEPARTMENT A (disinformation)

- Initiatives, campaigns to influence governments +publics or groups hostile to soviet interests

7. DEPARTMENT V (executive action)

- Enlarged in 1969
- All wet affairs or MOKRIE DELA (murders, assassinations, kidnapping, sabotage.)
- Employed illegals, professional assassinations and officers in soviet embassies.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENTS

1. USA and Canada
2. Latin America
3. Great Britain, Australia, Africa, New Zealand, and Scandinavia
4. East Germany, West Germany, Austria
5. The Benelux countries, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Greece, Italy, Yugoslavia, Albania, and Romania
6. China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and North Korea
7. Thailand, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines
8. The non-Arab countries of the Middle East including Afghanistan, Iran, Israel, and Turkey
9. The English-speaking countries of Africa
10. The Francophone countries of Africa
11. Contacts with socialist countries
12. Registration and archives

13. Electronic intercept and operations against the cipher services of Western countries
14. India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Burma
15. The Arab countries of the Middle East and also Egypt
16. Emigrants
17. Contacts with developing countries

SECOND CHIEF DIRECTORATE

- Responsible for state security and counterintelligence (especially against foreigners)
- included twelve numbered Departments (six of which were responsible for monitoring and countering the activities of personnel in foreign embassies), the Political Security Service, the Industrial Security Directorate and a Technical Support Group.
- Internal political control of Soviet citizens and foreigners residing within the Soviet Union (both diplomats and tourists)
- Responsible for domestic counterintelligence
- hunting of foreign as well as domestic spies
- worked with other agencies to stop organized crime and drug trafficking
- was provided by the Radio Counterintelligence Service (the 4th special department) with intelligence regarding American, English, French and Swedish agents operating within the Soviet Union

(Example: On May 6, 1954, the CIA parachuted two of its agents, Kalju N. Kukk and Hans A. Toomla, near the village of Auksaar. The Radio Counterintelligence Service homed in on their radio transmissions and located their source. On July 11, 1954, KGB security forces of the Second Chief Directorate struck, killing Toomla and capturing Kukk.)

1st Department

- 1st Section – keeping track of U.S. embassy personnel
- 2nd Section - counter intelligence operations from the embassy.
- 3rd Section - identify and monitor Soviet citizens who have had contact with Americans
- 4th Section - manage contacts between Americans and Russians outside of Moscow
- 5th Section - responsible for work against Latin American embassies

2nd Department

- British Commonwealth

3rd Department

- Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Scandinavia

4th Department

- All other Western European nations

5th Department

- Non-European developed countries

6th Department

- Non-European developing countries

7th Department

- responsible for operations against tourists.
- 1st Section - American, British, and Canadian tourists
- 2nd Section - other nationalities
- 3rd Section - hotels and restaurants catering to foreigners
- 4th Section - controls the Intourist and Sputnik travel agencies
- 5th Section - contacts between tourists and Soviet citizens
- 6th Section - observation posts at facilities used by tourists and foreigners across the Soviet Union

The 8th Department

- responsible for the computer information systems of the Second Chief Directorate.

9th Department

- Monitoring and recruitment of foreign students
- The use of faculty and student informants at Soviet universities.

10th Department

- Responsible for influencing and recruiting foreign journalists.
- staffs the Foreign Ministry's Directorate for Servicing the Diplomatic Corps

11th Department

- regulated international travel by Soviet citizens.

12th Department

- Responsible for investigation of corruption and waste at government enterprises.

Political Security Service (Sluzhba)

- Divided into directions (departments)
- 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Directions- responsible for working with local KGB offices and their informant networks.
- 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Directions- reformed into a new Fifth Chief Directorate.
- 10th Direction- responsible for countering economic crimes (like currency speculation and black market activities)
- 11th Direction- responsible for monitoring dissidents.
- 12th Direction- operations against Chinese diplomats in Moscow.

Technical Support Group

- responsible for covert entry operations to penetrate targets ranging from foreign embassies to the homes of Soviet citizens.

Industrial Security Directorate

- responsible for the security of important production and research facilities and the utilization of Soviet commercial activities for clandestine operations.

- Of the Directorate's six Departments, four were responsible for heavy industry, armament factories, nuclear research, and production centers. The 5th Department, which operated within the Ministry of Foreign Trade, was responsible for commercial exhibitions and Soviet trade associations. The 6th Department was responsible for operations against foreign seamen in at Soviet ports.

THIRD CHIEF DIRECTORATE

SMERSH was a separate agency in the soviet military from April 14, 1934 to march 16 1946, placed directly under the state committee of defense headed by Joseph Stalin . After march 16 1946, the SMERSH's functions were assumed by the third chief directorate of the MGB. In 1954 the MGB became the KGB as the third chifon directorate of the MGB became the third chief directorate of the KGB.

FUNCTIONS-

The Third Chief Directorate [Armed Forces] dealt military counterintelligence and political surveillance of the Soviet armed forces. The Armed Forces Directorate was divided into twelve major departments that oversaw all the various military and paramilitary formations of the Soviet government. Officers from the Directorate were stationed at every echelon of Soviet armed forces down to the company level, in each military district, with every naval group, at each military front. These KGB officers reported through their own chain of command to KGB headquarters.

Since the 1920s, an important internal security function of the security police has been ensuring the political reliability of the armed forces. This function was carried out through a network of so-called special departments (osobyie otdely), which were under the supervision of the KGB's Third Chief Directorate. Officially designated as a military counterintelligence organization, the Third Chief Directorate performed tasks that extended far beyond counterintelligence to encompass extensive political surveillance of the military and other military security duties.

Special departments were responsible for security clearances of military personnel and for ensuring that security regulations and procedures were strictly observed in all branches of the armed forces. Thus they had control over (or at least immediate access to) military personnel files and information relating to the political reliability of members of the armed forces. The leadership claimed that their armed forces were continually threatened by ideological sabotage, i.e., attempts by Western governments to subvert individuals through bourgeois propaganda

aimed at weakening their political convictions. Hence a key element of special department activities was political surveillance on both a formal and an informal level.

Officially, special departments were empowered to investigate armed forces personnel for the same crimes that were under KGB purview for ordinary citizens. In addition, the KGB had the authority to investigate military crimes defined in Article 259 of the Russian Republic's Code of Criminal Procedure--disclosure of a military secret or loss of a document containing a military secret. In investigating cases under their purview, special department employees were supposed to follow set rules of criminal procedure, but they did not always do so. In 1989, however, they no longer had the right to conduct trials, as they did during Stalin's time. Once an investigation was completed, the case was tried by special military tribunals under the Main Military Procuracy.

In addition to criminal investigations, the special departments had extensive informal responsibilities for ensuring the political reliability of the armed forces. Soviet authorities stated that they prevented political crimes by various preventive measures. Thus they carried on daily educational activities to increase political vigilance and communist ideological convictions among the armed forces and monitored telephone conversations and correspondence of military personnel. Special departments relied heavily on a broad network of informers, recruited from among military personnel.

The special departments were also charged with protecting all state and military secrets, including those involving nuclear weapons, a task that placed them in a position of considerable strategic importance. One Soviet official pointed out that "the reliable defense of Soviet forces from all types of espionage took on special significance when the basic defensive strength of the country came to consist of the most contemporary weapons systems, especially ballistic nuclear weapons."

According to Western sources, the KGB had custody and transport responsibilities for nuclear charges, which were separated from missiles and aircraft, until the late 1960s. At that time the KGB apparently relinquished its physical control over nuclear warheads, but it remained involved in the nuclear control process. Not only did it maintain a strategic communications network independent of the military communications system, but its responsibilities for protecting nuclear secrets presumably gave the KGB access to nuclear weapons installations as well as to military plans regarding the use of nuclear weapons.

FOURTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

Formation: At the beginning of the MGB, The Fourth Directorate was designed as a Prototerrorist group to combat the anti-soviet underground and hostile elements. However Viktor

Abakumov dissolved it in 1946 but kept the main players in a special service group so that they would continue with the same pattern of violence that the Fourth Directorate was known for. The group was also ultimately dissolved in 1949. Upon the destruction of the fourth directorate as a terrorist group it was transitioned into Transport Security- mainly of nuclear weapons. It was also responsible for Counter intelligence and surveillance operations within their transport programs with addition to security of mobilization and transport.

-Tasks and functions: Since the 1920's, an important internal security function of the security police had been ensuring the political reliability of the armed forces. The functions were carried out by a network of so-called special departments (Osoby Otdely) that were under the supervision of the KGB's third and fourth directorates.

According to the western sources, the fourth directorate of the KGB had custody and transport responsibilities for nuclear charges that were separated from missiles and aircraft parts in the late 1960's. (At that time the KGB apparently relinquished its physical control over nuclear war heads.) Not only did it maintain a strategic communication network independent of military communication systems but it also was responsible for protecting nuclear secrets. This directorate was assigned to the embassy and internal security. This would have included making sure that there were no leaks to outside sources.

FIFTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

- it was responsible for internal security
- originally combated political dissent. Later assumed task of second chief directorate
- controlling religious dissent, monitoring artists and censorship of media
- renamed to Directorate Z.

It was created in 1969 to counter political dissidents and other manifestations of political unreliability. The Fifth Chief Directorate was formed from elements of the Second Chief Directorate, including the 9th Department responsible for Soviet students; the 10th Department responsible for the Soviet intelligentsia; and the Jewish Department. The Fifth Chief Directorate also incorporated the 5th 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th Directions of the Political Security Service.

The 5th Direction controlled religious activity through the Council for the Affairs of Religious Sects, which was largely staffed by retired or disabled KGB officers.

The 6th Direction was responsible for countering subversive expressions of nationalism.

The 7th Direction monitored Soviet citizens with relatives living outside the Soviet Union and foreigners visiting relatives in the Soviet Union.

The 8th Direction worked to counter the influence of Russian emigre groups.

The 9th Direction suppressed unauthorized *samizdat* ["self-publishing"] literature and writers. It was responsible for finding samizdat printing presses and typewriters, and investigating the unauthorized use of photocopy machines.

The Jewish Department, established in 1971, was responsible for addressing Jewish dissidence, including discouraging emigration.

THE SIXTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

- Economic counter Intel and industrial security
- Enforcing financial and trade laws guarding against economic espionage

SEVENTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

The KGB needed personnel to keep an eye on various groups of people all around the world. They dedicated the 7th directorate for this purpose. This directorate was called the Surveillance Directorate. This department provided personnel for physical surveillance to the other chief directorates and directorates (electronic surveillance was carried out by the 12th department). Most of its work was centered on Moscow and Leningrad where tourists, diplomats, foreign students and members of the Soviet Union was concentrated. It also maintained an anti-terrorist team.

It had 12 departments under it and each department had the responsibility to keep an eye on different sects of people:

- 1) Citizens of the USA and Latin America
- 2) Foreign journalists, students and business men
- 3) Non-Americans

- 4) Non-Americans
- 5) Militia guards at each of the foreign embassies
- 6) Soviet citizens considered for KGB employment
- 7) Surveillance equipment
- 9) Leadership security
- 10) Moscow hotels, parks, museums, theatres, stores, stadiums, and
air and rail terminals
- 11) Paraphernalia employed in surveillance
- 12) Mobile surveillance team for sensitive operations

After falling under two short lived government entities, the 2nd , 3rd , and 5th chief directorates as well as the 7th directorate were combined to form the Federalnaya Sluzhna Bezopasnosti (FSB), the federal security service.

EIGHTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

- responsible for the sensitive area of communications.
- monitoring foreign communications.
- responsible for the cryptology systems used by KGB divisions
- transmission of communications to KGB stations overseas
- development of secure communication equipment
- handling KGB communications intelligence and intercept activities
- oversaw government communications and cipher systems
- guarded and controlled channels of information

- had a number of joint operations of counterintelligence, foreign intelligence and specialists from the Eight Chief Directorate
- monitored and managed national, foreign communications
- designed codes and safeguards to secure Soviet communication
- ran the telephone system used by the highest levels of Soviet government
- research and development of cryptological equipment.
- monitored HUMINT (Human intelligence), IMINT (Image intelligence) and SIGINT (Signal intelligence)
- ran a sub directorate (the Communications Troops Directorate) of 16,000 communications soldiers. It commanded Security Troops which included several units of signal troops which were responsible for installation, maintenance and operation of secret communications facilities for leading party and government bodies, including the Ministry of Defense.
- solved some of the cipher systems used by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan although little success was experience against high level American or British cipher systems.
- Experienced major success in the field of SIGINT by the late 1950s especially because of the foreign cryptographic materials being obtained by KGB agents all over the world.

In 1953, Ivan Tikhonovich Savchenko became the Chief of this directorate. He was followed by Lt. General Lukshin. In 1961, he was replaced by Lt. General Serafim Nikolaevich Lyalin (who was the deputy chief of the Second Chief Directorate)

[Sixteenth Directorate - spun out of the 8th to take over all communications intercept activities]

[The Eighth Chief Directorate became the Federal Agency for Government Communications and Information (Federal'noe agentsvo pravitel'stvennoi svyazi i informatsii or FAPSI) headed by Lieutenant General Aleksandr Starovoitov who had been the deputy chief of the Eighth Chief Directorate. FAPSI'S job was to secure and service government communication lines and also conduct intelligence by technical means, intercepting and decoding information.]

NINTH DIRECTORATE (PRAETORIAN GUARD)

-Later the KGB protection service.

-It was also nicknamed 'Devyatki'.

-Tasks and functions: 40,000 man uniformed guard force providing bodyguard services to the principle CPSU leaders (and families) and major soviet government facilities (including nuclear weapon stocks). It operated the Moscow VIP Subway System and secured government telephone systems linking high level officers. It also provided uniformed security details for Lenin's tomb, The Kremlin and other key state posts.

-These security troops also included units who reportedly were responsible for installation, maintenance and operation of secret communist facilities for leading party officials and government bodies.

-System of functioning: No other KGB subdivision selected its candidates as thoroughly as this one which is not surprising as the Ninth was required to guard objects of "supreme state power". Officers of the ninth were constantly in direct proximity to the political and state elite, and were keepers of such secrets that should they decide to use them, the consequences could have been dire. Thus, the Ninth Directorate was in a special position in mid 1992.

-Results: It became the main guard directorate (Glavnoye Upravleniye Okhraneniya- GUO) and in 1996, was recognised as the Federal Protection Service of Russia.

-A Brief on the FPS- The FPS (federal Protective System) was responsible for public policy, Legal regulations, Control and supervision of state guard, Presidential, Governmental and other types of special communications and information provided by federal authorities.

THE TENTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

Commandments for Moscow Kremlin

ELEVENTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

At the time of the KGB most of the directorates did not know the work of the others. They did not know the people who worked for the KGB. But the higher authorities needed a record of all the spies and agents employed. The 11th directorate held an account of all the people who worked in the KGB. It was known as the Personnel Department.

TWELFTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE (ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE)

- Was responsible for developing, placing, maintaining and monitoring electronic eavesdropping and telephone bugging devices within the Soviet Union.

THIRTEENTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

The Thirteenth Directorate was the executive action component of the KGB. Although the jurisdiction of this directorate is global, its main enemies are the US and the members of the north Atlantic Treaty Organisation. There is no evidence of existence of any unit within the Soviet military Intelligence Component responsible for this type of executive action which thus makes the work of this directorate extremely discreet and subtle due to which, a lot of information about the work of this directorate is not found.

The thirteenth directorate is believed to be divided into sections (Otdeleniye) or directions (Napravlenye) by countries or groups of countries for example- US (The Prime Enemy), England, Latin America etc. At the Moscow Headquarters, The department had approximately 50-60 experienced employees and was last known to be headed by General Rodin. Secrecy about the works of this directorate was maintained through careful selection and training of its personnel. Neither do the officers discuss their work amongst each other nor are documents circulated. Along with the Headquarters, The 13th directorate also has legal residencies in Western and satellite countries. The thirteenth Directorate also supports the 12th department (disinformation) of the First Chief directorate.

FOURTEENTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

- Supplied forged passports and other documents, invisible writing materials, incapacitating chemicals, and other technical devices required in Foreign Directorate operations.

FIFTEENTH CHIEF DIRECTORATE

- Security of government installations
- Responsible for the protection of government facilities
- Administering Soviet underground command and control facilities
- Administered nuclear weapons storage sites
- It became the Main Directorate of Special Programs of the President

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THE SIXTEENTH DIRECTORATE

- Radio intercept and electronic Intel
- Maintained all telephone and radio systems used by all soviet government agencies
- Main job is to allow safe communication
- Former state communications department

MILITARY TACTICS AND WEAPONS USED BY THE KGB

Weapons:

- S4M pistols with SP-3 cartridges



- Very small silenced pistols
- Cigarette case weapon (The device fired hollow-point bullets filled with poison through the false cigarettes at the opening of the case.).



- Keychain guns (These could fire .32 caliber bullets. Once the arming ring was locked, the buttons on top of the device could fire one round from each of its two barrels. They were easily concealable and would not set off metal detectors. However, because of their size and short barrel, the devices were extremely loud and not very accurate. They were used as the last resort.)



- Fairbairn-Sykes fighting knife. (designed to allow a trained commando to strike accurately at a target's vital organs)



- Assassination gun (This was a silenced weapon designed to be folded in a newspaper and fired from there. The KGB built gas-firing versions of this weapon)



- This was a 4.5mm single-shot pistol, surrounded by a rubber case. The device would be fired by twisting the knurled ring at the muzzle end a quarter turn. It had a limited range because of its size.)



- Poison-pellet weapons
 - 1) The poison-pellet umbrella (A jab with an umbrella at a bus stop delivered a pellet of ricin [an extremely toxic poison which was extremely difficult to detect in the bloodstream]). The poison-pellet umbrella was used to assassinate Georgi Markov.
 - 2) The poison-pellet pen (which delivered ricin pellets)



- Knives

- 1) Thumb knife (which could be concealed in the hand itself)
- 2) Shoe heel knife (which was a tiny blade which was hidden in a shoe heel)
- 3) Coin knife (this was a coin with a hinged blade)



- Kalashnikov Automatic Rifle (This was a gas operated 7.62x39mm assault rifle which was developed in the USSR by Mikhail Kalashnikov.)



- VSS or the Special Sniper Rifle (This gun was fitted with powerful silencers was used for Special Operations of the Soviet Army and the KGB.



- Makarov PM (This was considered to be one of the best self defence pistols and was used mainly for short range shooting.)



- Ballistic Knife (This was a specialized combat knife with a detachable, self-propelled blade that could be ejected by pressing a trigger or switch on the handle. This was used by the special forces of the military.)



- Dead Drop Spike (This was a hollow tube in which information was placed so that it could be passed without detection. A small amount of explosives were placed in it so that, if this fell into enemy hands, it could be detonated and would destroy the information as well as kill the person holding it.)



- Skorpion SMG 61 (long range machine gun which fired 850 rounds per minute)



- Camera Gun (contains a single-shot .22 caliber "Stinger gun". When fired, the bullet would break through the glass lens.)



- Shoe Knife (By clicking the heels of the shoes together, the knife would be deployed and would extend from the toe of the shoe. It was used to kill as well as cut ropes if tied up.)



- Gun Glove (This was a small gun which could be concealed in the hand and could let the get within point blank range before firing a shot.)



- Lipstick Gun (This had a gun concealed within lipstick and was used by women spies to deliver a 4.5 mm round into the target.)



- Pipe Gun (The gun was concealed in the pipe and was very effective.)



- Briefcase AK (An AK-47 was concealed in a briefcase.)



Military Tactics of the KGB

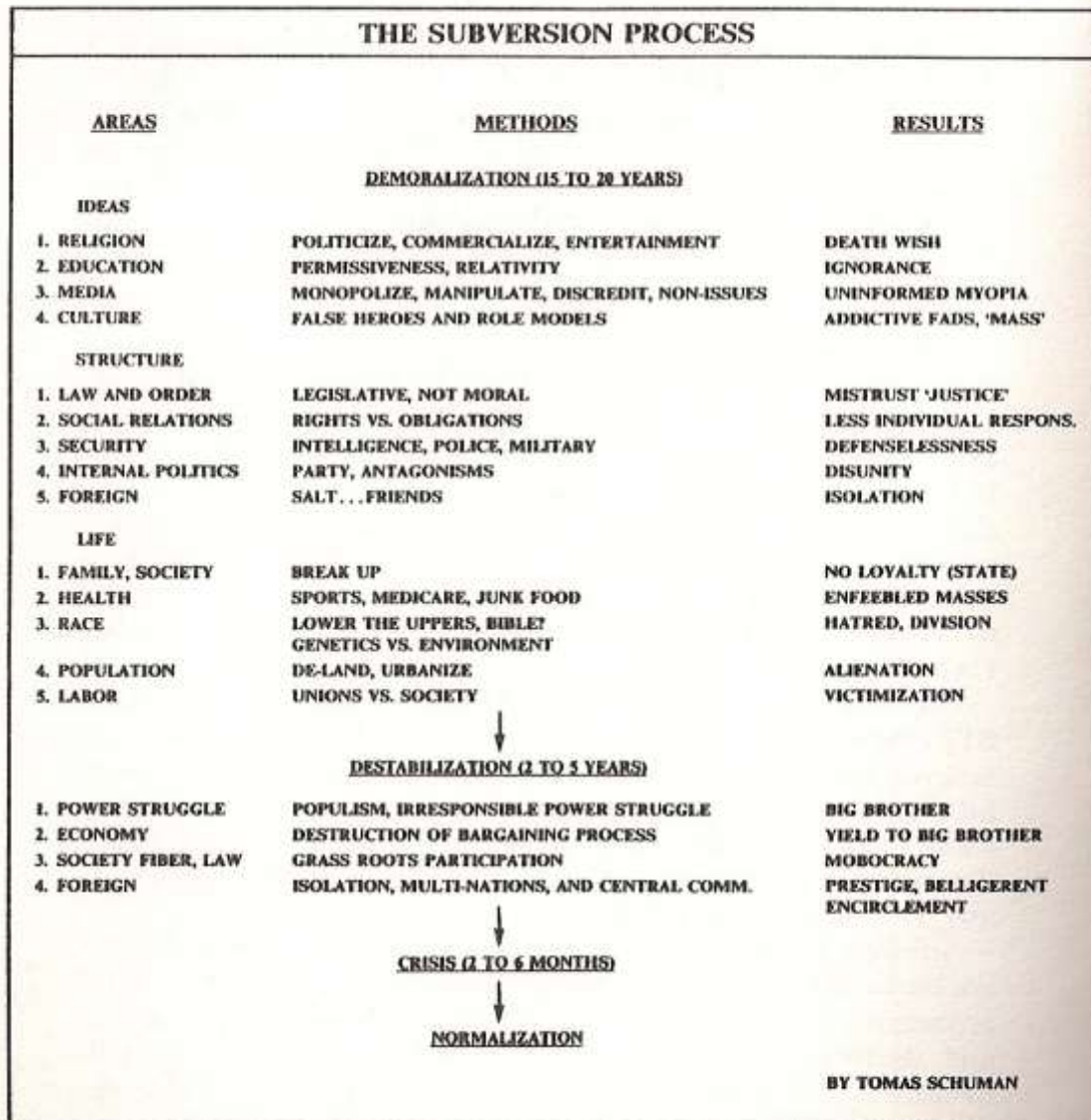
- Massive ground forces were maintained because the Soviets were aware that wars could be fought with other countries without nuclear weapons.
- The main principle of the ground army was to take offensive action. Mechanized and armoured troops were supported by aviation and were used to penetrate the enemy's defences and drive deep into their area. The army was also encouraged to use the element of surprise to their advantage. They believed in the extreme exertion of force at the very beginning of a war. There was effective utilisation of the terrain and co-ordination between the forces.
- The Soviet Army placed a lot of importance in reconnaissance. It was conducted continuously. Recon was obtained from all possible places by all mean available. Aerial recon was also performed by aircrafts which supplied visuals and also intercepted electronic signals. They had to identify, locate, and report on enemy headquarters, nuclear weapon systems, troop locations, communication centres and the movement of enemy units. Identify routes for advance and withdrawal.
- The ground forces were divided into groups and stationed in the 16 military districts of the USSR.
- TVDs were territories where the army operated during a war. The Soviet army knew the importance of theatre strategic operations and used "strategic axes" (strips of land which would lead them to the main centres of the enemy's camp) to enter into the enemy's area.
- The Soviet Army used "fronts" which were large military formations which consisted of 3-5 armies. They had "Combined Arms Armies" which were basic field armies which had rifle divisions, tank divisions, artillery, missiles, engineers, signal intelligence and

rear support units. “Tank Armies” were also used and consisted of 4-5 tank divisions, a couple of rifle divisions and rear support units. Tank Armies were used to penetrate deep into the enemy’s territory.

- Without communication, the combined arms formations would not be able to effectively control the battlefield. So, communications officers were in charge of maintaining continuous communications with the troops. The troops were given “combat orders” which gave information to the troops. It described the situation of the enemy, the missions of divisions close to that troop, gave missions for the artillery, engineering and chemical special units and gave detailed co-ordinating instructions for the following mission.
- The chiefs of arms and services advised the commander on matters pertaining to their specific fields. There was a chief of rocket troops and artillery services, a chief of air defence troops, a chief of engineer troops, a chief of chemical troops and a chief of signal troops.
- While attacking, the army would breach the enemy’s defence at weak points or gaps and would enter from there. Priority was given to the destruction of enemy nuclear weapon systems.
- Air support was given to cover and support the advancement of manoeuvre units. Massive efforts were taken to destroy enemy aircrafts while still on the ground at airfields. Soviet aviation and long range air missile were used to destroy aircrafts while still some distance away. The Soviet air defence system was highly developed as a lot of importance was given to aviation. The Soviet concept of reconnaissance in air defence included airspace surveillance and evaluation of the terrain for suitable weapon positions and likely routes of approach. Electronic means and visual observation was used to conduct recon.
- Smoke screens were used by the Soviet Army. Blinding smoke screens were used to blind enemy gunners, observation posts, and target acquisition systems and to restrict the enemy's ability to engage Soviet forces effectively. Camouflage smoke was used to provide freedom of movement for units, to conceal the location of units and the nature and direction of an attack, to provide protection against the thermal radiation of nuclear explosions, and to degrade night-vision. A decoy screen was used to deceive an enemy as to the actual location of the forces and a probable direction of attack.
- There were four basic deployment groups in the Soviet Army. The first against the NATO countries, the second against China, the third against Middle Eastern countries and the fourth was a strategic reserve army. The largest, best equipped and the most combat-ready was the group deployed against the NATO.
- However, when the USSR started developing nuclear weapons, the size of the ground forces was reduced.

IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION

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This chart shows the four stages of Soviet ideological subversion: demoralization, destabilization, crisis, and normalization. The methods used by the subverter in the different areas of life produce their desired results in a country that does not resist the subversion process.

This is a process of brainwashing which was divided into four stages. This was carried out as a form of psychological warfare by the KGB mainly in the USA.

1) Demoralisation

- This was the first step in the process. It was to take place over long periods of time (15 to 20 years).
- This step was carried out in institutions such as schools and was aimed at the younger generations so that they would be affected from a young age and would grow up to think in a certain pro- Soviet way. This step propagated communism.
- This step was supposed to “corrupt the morals” and destroy the morale of the people. “Demoralised” people didn’t change their beliefs even when facts and actual information had been presented to them because they had been taught to think in a certain way for a long time and it would be next to impossible to change their basic perception. This is why this step of demoralisation was said to be irreversible.
- This step required a lot of time because it would be tough to educate a generation of students when they were exposed to a society which believed in a completely different and opposing ideology (capitalism).

2) Destabilisation

- This step was to take place over a period of around five years.
- In this step, a number of “demoralised” people would be working in the government where they would continue with that kind of a pro-Soviet mindset.
- These people would unconsciously be influencing Marxist-Leninist ideas in areas in the government such as foreign intelligence, security (defence), internal politics and even the economy.
- It was hoped that, slowly, Communist ideas would be spread by these demoralised people who were in positions of power.

3) Crisis

- It was believed that this step could take as little as six to eight weeks within which the country would be brought to the verge of a crisis.
- This was to be a period of instability or, possibly, danger in social, political, economic or international affairs.
- This step was to lead to an important and decisive change of power and structure of the government and economy.

3) Normalisation

- This step could last indefinitely.
- This step involved the stabilisation of the country again so that normal functioning can resume after a crisis.

- The process of normalisation involved resuming relations or establishing new relations with other countries in a normal manner.

CHAIR'S NOTE

The Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti simulated at the LMC Model U.N. Conference 2013 shall begin in the first week of March, 1953. Although the KGB was named so only in 1954, we shall address the committee as the KGB and not as the MGB. Also, there will be acceleration of events in order to encompass as much as possible in the course of three days of committee so you ought to be well researched about events occurring from 1953-1959.

PROCEDURE IN COMMITTEE

Delegates, keep in mind that the KGB will be a constant crisis committee and the rules of procedure in committee will not be ones followed in conventional committees.

- You will not be required to submit position papers.
- We will have a general statement by all those present in committee upon opening debate similar to a General Speakers List speech based on the current situation in the U.S.S.R. and the KGB, the content of which will depend on your portfolio.
- Subsequent to this, we shall not have moderated caucuses but you shall motion for pertinent topics to be discussed in committee that shall be voted upon and if passed by a simple majority, will be discussed via speeches not more than two minutes long.
- As for paperwork, there are two main methods of obtaining information and carrying out orders as a delegate:

1. Directive – an instruction; an order

Directives are used to direct the actions of one's own country, organization, or affiliated body. If each delegate is taking the role of a specific character as opposed to a general UN representative, it is the delegate's responsibility to know what commands are reasonably within his or her character's capabilities.

2. Communiqués

Communiqués are used for making inquiries and for discussions that do not involve giving direct orders. For example, if you want to ask a delegate whether or

not his or her country would look favorably upon a given policy or action, you would do so by sending that delegate a communiqué. Communiqués can also be used to determine whether or not a delegate's own country would be supportive of an action or policy.

- Working papers will be allowed to construct solutions pertaining to crises that arise in committee.

A FEW TOPICS EXPECTED TO BE DISCUSSED

The following are just a few among many extremely pertinent and crucial topics that need to be addressed and will help guide your research:

- U.S.-Soviet relations in the 1950s specifically pertaining to the operations of the KGB
- Counter-intelligence, foreign intelligence and espionage systems of the KGB
- Nuclear development in the U.S.S.R.
- Strengthening the internal security of the Soviet Union and improving efficiency of existing systems

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

We, the board of the KGB, have done our utmost to ensure that you as delegates have a thorough and extensively detailed as well as comprehensive study guide as background research. But this document merely indicates what the actual areas of research are, and will simply steer your research; bear in mind that it is not a substitute for the intensive research that this committee requires.

The internet may not provide entirely accurate research on this topic but sites such as russiapedia.org and globalsecurity.org ought to be a good place to start. Furthermore, the most dependable sources of research and information on the KGB would undoubtedly be books such as the *Mitrokhin Archives* written by Vasili Mitrokhin and Christopher Andrew; the latter has

also written several books on this intriguing subject. Alexander Vassiliev's *Notebooks* are also a very reliable source of information on the KGB.