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Letter from the Chairs

Esteemed Delegates, To start, we would like to extend a warm welcome to the first-ever LTMUN and, more specifically, perhaps most importantly, the Death of Stalin committee.

My Name is Amir Aguilar, and I will be your chair for this most glorious, erudite, and auspicious Committee. I am a senior at Lane Tech, focusing on both STEM and Art. I joined Model UN because of how interested I've always been in debate, history, and politics, especially of the Cold War. I spend most of my time outside of school slaving over Physics homework, reading (feminist literature), Gaming, and most importantly, defending the Soviet Union on internet forums. I chose the USSR to base the committee on as the Soviet Union as a whole contains some of the most influential, engaging, and dynamic historical events the world has seen. I chose this specific moment to base the committee on, as it provides ample room for any Delegate to prove themselves worthy of winning an award. One of the most critical aspects of this committee is historical plausibility, at least until the awards go in. I look forward to Chairing for you all.

My name is Esme Siegelin, and I will be serving as co-chair of this most illustrious committee. I am a senior here at Lane in the Art Course, and this is my first year in Model UN. For the past 10 years, I've been singing with Uniting Voices Chicago and have spent what is probably the majority of my free time on choir. Outside of choir, I like to work on fiber arts and printmaking, which typically end up on either my backpack or one of my jackets. Like our glorious Supreme Leader and Chair, Amir, has said, the events of this committee provide a history that needs no embellishment to be fascinating. As such, I hope that delegates will take full advantage of their character and situation to truly exercise the possibilities open to them, as one does not need to stray from the history of the USSR to find plenty of intrigue and drama. I am quite delighted to get to chair for you all.

We would look favourably upon delegates sending position papers in early for feedback, but it is not necessary. Please,

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don't hesitate to email my co-chair or me if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely, Amir Aguilar & Esme Siegelin


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THE FATHER OF THE PEOPLES IS DEAD

“I know that after my death a pile of rubbish will be heaped on my grave, but the wind of History will sooner or later sweep it away without mercy- JV Stalin”

On March 5th, 1953, Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin, the Man of Steel, our patriarch, our sun and life-giver, liberator of nations, supreme architect of socialism, and inheritor of the mantle of Lenin, died at the age of 73 from a cerebral hemorrhage; And worse still, he left no clear plan for succession. In the wake of his death, The Party began to fracture, descending further each day into bitter infighting, held together only by the strained threads of Marxism-Leninism and Democratic Centralism. The paranoia born of the Great Purges still lingers, and in the absence of Stalin's iron grip, it has only intensified. Though Nikita Khrushchev rose as First Secretary of the Central Committee and Georgy Malenkov as Premier, their authority remains uncertain, and the once-unshakable structure of The Party has begun to collapse, leaving it without a clear hierarchy. Ministers, members of the Politburo and Orgburo, apparatchiks, and officers eat each other alive as they try to expand their power. With the Cold War escalating, the question of who will take control will not only determine the future of the Soviet Union but may also shape the course of global history itself.



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Topic A: Soviet Succession

After Stalin's death, the Central Committee scrambled to name new rulers and calm the populace. By March 7th, the highest positions have been assigned: Malenkov as premier, Beria as first deputy premier and minister of internal affairs and security, and Kruschev as party secretary, but as the days continue, it's becoming clear this Troika won't last. The Politburo is not satisfied with this situation. In the name of collective democracy, the vanguard party, and the immortal science of Marxist-Leninism, a strong successor to Stalin must be found.

Before Stalin:

"Freedom in capitalist society always remains about the same as it was in ancient Greek republics: Freedom for slave owners." — Vladimir Lenin

After the glorious November Revolution and the triumph over the rightists in the Civil War, the Soviet Government began transforming itself into a structure capable of carrying out the economic, political, and social revolution required to allow the USSR to travel the road to Socialism. The primary unit of this government was the "Soviet" or council, which was made up of a collective farm or factory/other workplace, and the people directly elected the leaders of these Soviets; in turn, groups of soviets sent delegations to Regional Soviets, which sent delegations to National Soviets, which sent delegations to the Supreme Soviet. According to the 1918 constitution, all power was delegated to the Congress of Soviets, though the constitution afforded the Council of People's Commissars the power to rule by decree. The Council of People's Commissars was elected by the Congress of Soviets. The members of all of these aforementioned bodies were Bolsheviks/members of the VKP(b). Power was relatively evenly distributed amongst the Old Bolsheviks, who used their respective Commissariats (Read: ministries) to enact programs like land/wealth redistribution or policies ensuring gender equality, such as the world's first female cabinet minister, Commissar of Social Welfare Alexandra Kollontai, who enacted a vast number of feminist reforms.

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However, some members, such as Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin, wielded outsized influence over the government.



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During Stalin:

“Vasily Stalin (Stalin's Son): But I am a Stalin too. Josef Stalin: No, you're not. You're not Stalin, and I'm not Stalin. (Indicates Portrait of himself) That is Stalin. Stalin is Soviet power. Stalin is what he is in the newspapers and portraits, not you, no, not even me.”

Joseph Stalin was many things: the most powerful man in the USSR, a beaten child from an impoverished home, a bank robber, a priest in training, to many he was Satan, to many he was a saint, but no matter one's opinion of him the influence of his Cult of Personality and Governance on the USSR cannot be overstated in. Despite a humble and polite exterior (believe it or not), a personality cult quickly formed around him after the revolution, leading to the renaming of the city Tsaritsyn to Stalingrad in his honor for his role in defending it, even though he had written a letter requesting that it not be renamed. As the years rolled on, the cult expanded due to massive propaganda efforts and unprecedented industrial growth. After the Great Patriotic War, the cult swelled to new heights as Stalin was hailed as the crucial factor in the Soviet triumph over fascism. Due to the cult of Stalin and his prior consolidation of most power as General Secretary, the system became almost entirely reliant on him. And after his death, the great Soviet system began to grind to a halt.

After Stalin:

“redacted; quotation spurious.”— J.V Stalin

Although the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) maintains the outward appearance of unity and ideological cohesion, the death of Stalin has exposed deep political rifts within The Party's highest leadership. No single successor commands the unquestioned authority Stalin held, and a decisive struggle for power is now unfolding. The post-Stalin leadership has fractured into several informal power blocs, each centered around a dominant personality, policy preference, or institutional base. These factions are not formal political parties, but coalitions of mutual interest, often overlapping and fluid. Malenkov and the technocrats desire a transition to a more consumer economy and an easing of



political repression. Khrushchev and the populists wish to diminish the power of the security services and revitalize agriculture. Beria wishes to use tactical liberal reforms and the security services to seize and maintain control, as well as to delegate more power to local soviets and specific nationalist movements. The old guard, primarily held up by Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, and Kliment Voroshilov, seeks to maintain Stalinist policy and is on the lookout to stamp out any signs of "Revisionism."

Topic B: Foreign Policy

Stalin's death upends the Communist world. In the DDR (East Germany), hardline communist policies provoked massive uprisings in June of 1953, and a few weeks later construction workers' strike. The civil unrest has prompted Soviet occupation troops to declare martial law and crush similar movements elsewhere in the Eastern Bloc, which similarly resulted from the hardline Stalinist policy (the U.S. supported these uprisings). In Asia, Mao Zedong's China has sent a telegram expressing "boundless grief" at the loss of the Chinese people's "closest friend and great teacher." Although the CPC pledged to remain aligned with the Soviets, they have been secretly monitoring the Soviet secession closely, hoping to see whether Moscow would uphold its promises to Beijing. The Politburo is deeply divided over how to handle foreign affairs, and the successor to the CPSU will determine how aggressive or peaceful the Soviet Union will be toward allies and the world at large, especially toward Germany. The West has refused Soviet offers of reunification, and Western interference on the eastern side of the Iron Curtain has increased after Stalin's death. Should the USSR seek a "peace offensive" to ease tension or double down on aggressive rhetoric?

The Cold War and Foreign Relations:

"In order to eliminate the inevitability of wars, imperialism must be destroyed." - J. V. Stalin

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The so-called “Cold War” is not just a conflict between nations; it is the final and decisive struggle between two irreconcilable systems: socialism, the system of peace, labor, and liberation; and capitalism, the system of war, greed, and enslavement. At the heart of this struggle stands the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, fortress of world revolution, standard-bearer of peace, and defender of the global working class. The USSR did not choose this conflict. The Soviet people, having borne the heaviest sacrifices to liberate the world from fascism, desired only peace and cooperation. But beginning with the expulsion crisis of 1947, the West launched a campaign of aggression, encirclement, and economic warfare. Beginning with NATO the West has made it clear that they will do anything to oppose our interests, Economic aid is used a weapon, even being distributed to Fascist Spain to align them with the rabidly anti-communist aims of the United States, constant reactionary coups and military interventions against socialism are enacted like in Korea and Vietnam, even their own Allies aren't safe with election meddling rampant in France and Italy in an attempt to curtail Socialism. But the USSR is not alone. Since 1947, the Communist Information Bureau (COMINFORM) has served as a forum for the USSR to guide communist parties and countries across Europe and influence much of communist policy worldwide. It is important to note that although the CPC is not a member, it abides by the COMINFORM policy. Through the Cominform, Socialist countries work to develop a unified agenda and coordinate responses to Western capitalist interference. Under Stalin's leadership, COMINFORM's functions and reach have been widely expanded, almost equivalent to its predecessor, COMINTERN. However, after the demise of The Man of Steel, its future is uncertain. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) was founded 6 years ago, as an attempt to create a system of economic cooperation that would give smaller communist states in the Eastern Bloc markets for their goods and provide financial assistance between them. Although Stalin quickly curtailed COMECON's powers because of fears they would lead to devolution and what he saw as a rise in state independence, harmful to the unity of the Soviet Union, COMECON's influence now has the opportunity to expand once again. Depending on the direction the new Soviet Leadership takes, COMECON will



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have a significant impact on the economic autonomy and power balance among the states of the USSR. In every corner of the globe, from Korea to Vietnam, from the Middle East to Latin America, from Berlin to Beijing, from Prague to Pyongyang, the red banner of socialism flies ever higher, and the moral authority of the USSR grows ever stronger. The oppressed people of the world rise, and they look to the Soviet Union. The USSR continues to financially and militarily support anti-colonial, anti-imperialist, and anti-capitalist movements and revolutions across the globe. But after Stalin's death, foreign policy has been in limbo. The USSR is the most developed socialist state by every metric, a state looked up to by all the oppressed peoples of the world, but right now, like a ship without a captain, no longer leaving a shining path for others to follow.

Socialist Allies:

"You can break one finger. But five fingers are a fist- Ernst Thälmann, Chair of the KPD, Martyr."

The DDR

The People's Front

East Germany is nominally a parliamentary democracy; multiple political organizations are represented in the Volkskammer (parliament), such as trade unions, women's groups, and even liberals, but all accept the leading role of the SED (Socialist Unity Party), which is firmly both Marxist-Leninist and Stalinist. The DDR represents the Western bulwark of the Eastern Bloc and is one of the most closely aligned with the Soviet Union. Though Stalin was amiable to reunification with the BRD (West Germany) if it became constitutionally neutral and disarmed, the proposal fell through. Just as Stalin died, the plan to end East German reparations and the removal of the Soviet Control Commission, and therefore the return of full sovereignty, was finalized. Further, Last year's reforms in East Germany, based

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on Malenkov's proposals to increase the availability of consumer goods, were implemented. However, high quotas resulted in strikes, protests, and riots that ended with 100 dead.

The People's Republic of China:

As the world's largest socialist country, the continued support and allyship of the People's Republic of China is crucial to the USSR. Mao Zedong, The Great Helmsman, is a fervent Anti-Revisionist, and his Chinese Adaptation of Marxist-Leninism, Maoism, demands a Permanent Revolution, constantly guarding the ideological purity of the CPC. Although the USSR and China are close ideological and economic partners, border disputes and concerns over the USSR's commitment to the partnership have begun to strain relations, particularly the USSR's support for China in border disputes with India and its continued belligerence against the West.

Czechoslovakia

People's Democratic Order

Czechoslovakia is also nominally a parliamentary republic; unlike other socialist states, communism/socialism is not mentioned within its constitution. Its constitution contains multiple provisions on rights, such as freedom of speech and freedom from arbitrary arrest, though there's an exception for actions that harm the "People's democratic order". The Czechoslovak Communist Party enjoyed a larger popular base than many other states and was historically very successful electorally.





Hungary

Hungarian Communism

Before the war, Hungary was utterly and totally backwards, a monarchy ruled by a fascist admiral as regent, even though it had no coastline. Communism was historically not particularly successful in Hungary, the collapse of the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919 ending such experiments, and, similar to all fascist states, there were vast reprisals against the communists. After the war, the Communist Party came to power and maintained the COMINFORM line: Stalinist and Marxist-Leninist. Still, currently there is a growing trend towards popular communism moving away from the Stalinist investment into heavy industry to fulfilling consumer needs and trade with the West, so-called Goulash Communism (Just as Goulash was made up from many disparate parts, so is the economic, social, and foreign policy of this movement).

Romania

National Communism

Romania's national communism is not an official policy. Still, as the 1950s rolled on, Romania moved away from communist internationalism and began to rehabilitate Romanian Nationalist heroes into the folds of The Party. If this trend continues, Romania will isolate itself from the world and continue pursuing ultrahardline Stalinist policy, and depending on who ends up in control in Moscow, potentially becoming a pariah state.

History

The Structure of the Soviet Government The Party-State: "Our party, like any other political party, strives for political



supremacy for itself.”-V.I. Lenin In the Soviet Union, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the state apparatus exist in perfect harmony, functioning as two arms of a single, unified, socialist order. The Party serves the state; the state serves The Party. This inseparable bond ensures that the will of the working class, expressed through The Party, is enacted with discipline and purpose across every sphere of governance and public life. This unity is governed by the guiding principle of Democratic Centralism, the foundation of internal Party democracy and organizational strength. Under this system, discussion and debate are encouraged within Party structures until a decision is reached. Once that decision is made, it is binding upon all members without exception. Through Democratic Centralism, The Party maintains unity of action and thought, while drawing upon the collective wisdom of the working masses. Contrary to the rigid and lifeless hierarchies of bourgeois governments, the Soviet model is dynamic and responsive. While official titles and institutions carry weight, it is the revolutionary spirit and personal initiative of each comrade that determine their real influence. The Soviet system tries to elevate the most capable and committed individuals to positions of influence regardless of rank. A junior comrade who embodies Marxist-Leninist principles would surely surpass a passive minister in shaping the course of the Union. A chart outlining the formal structure of the Soviet government may be found in the positions document, along with other helpful information. Comrades are reminded, however, that the revolutionary spirit is one of the most valuable tools one can have, though posts still matter to not an insubstantial degree.

The Red Army:

“I have dedicated this to the Soviet soldier. It is with his blood and sweat that the victory over the powerful enemy was gained. He knew how to face mortal danger, he displayed a supreme valour and heroism. There is no limit to the greatness of his exploit in the name of his Motherland.” - G.K. Zhukov. The Invincible and Legendary Workers and Peasants Army (The Red Army), is the primary arm of the Soviet armed forces, the largest, most mechanized, most advanced land fighting force in





Eurasia, tempered with the blood of millions during the Great Patriotic War and the martyrdom of uncountable loyal Soviet citizens, it remains a symbol of heroism, discipline, and the unbreakable will of socialism. The Red Army is a living embodiment of the strength of the working class. It has vanquished the filthy Teutonic hordes, safeguarded the Revolution, and continues to serve as the principal instrument for defending the proletariat and spreading liberation to the oppressed peoples of the world. While the Red Army wields immense power on the battlefield, it remains entirely subordinate to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, whose political leadership ensures its loyalty, discipline, and ideological purity. Political commissars ensure this. The allegiance of the Red Army is of the highest strategic importance. In the event of any armed conflict, no force on Earth could stand against it. Many of its most decorated commanders, including Marshal Georgy Zhukov, are not only heroes of the Motherland, but also respected members of The Party leadership. Their loyalty is beyond question, and their role in maintaining the continued march of socialism cannot be overstated. The State of the Union in 1953:

Social:

“Gaiety is the most outstanding feature of the Soviet Union“ J.V. Stalin. The Soviet people stand united and resilient, having emerged victorious from the greatest struggle in human history, the Great Patriotic War, and now look to the future with optimism. Despite the tragic passing of Comrade Stalin, the strength of Soviet society lies in its unity and unwavering belief in the cause of socialism and its precepts laid down by Marx and Lenin. The USSR is a land of unparalleled achievement. In a single generation, we transformed from a backward, feudal state into a global superpower. Our workers and peasants, empowered by the October Revolution and protected by the guiding hand of The Party, have built a mighty industrial foundation, achieved nearly 100% literacy, and ensured access to education for all Soviet children. Every citizen, regardless of gender or race, is guaranteed employment, housing, and participation in the collective project of national progress. Our



cities, though still rebuilding from the devastation inflicted by the disgusting fascist invaders, are growing rapidly. Massive housing campaigns are underway, new factories are opening, and cultural life is flourishing. The arts, cinema, and sciences thrive under the state's watchful eye. In the countryside, collective farms (kolkhozy) and state farms (sovkozy) continue to modernize and mechanize. While challenges remain, particularly due to the wartime damage caused by the genocidal Germanics and the sabotage of class enemies as well as other fifth columnists, the agricultural sector is making steady gains. Ideological vigilance remains essential. The enemies of the people, foreign and domestic, seek to undermine the victories of socialism. With the decrepit imperialists growing ever more aggressive. Guided by the legacy of Marx and Lenin, and by the enduring light of Socialism, they are ready to defend the gains of October and build towards a more glorious future.

Unfortunately, the fifth column within our people grows insidiously. Without careful management of popular opinion, both in the USSR and among our eastern allies, the masses may act against their own class interests. The people must be appeased one way or another.

Economic:

“Real liberty can exist only where exploitation has been abolished, where there is no oppression of some by others, where there is no unemployment and poverty, where a man is not haunted by the fear of being tomorrow deprived of work, of home, and of bread. Only in such a society is real, and not paper, personal, and every other liberty possible.” — J. V Stalin.

The Soviet economy, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the scientific achievements of central planning, implemented the Five-Year Plans, a massive, comprehensive economic program that transformed the USSR from a backward, agrarian society into one of the most industrially advanced in the world. This transformation, achieved in just a few decades, is a historic triumph without equal. At the heart of its success lies the planned economy, directed by Gosplan in accordance with the decisions of the Communist Party, staffed by engineers and economists, not prevaricating politicians. Through this

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model, objective needs, not profit, determine the direction of labor, production, and distribution. This rational system of economic organization ensures that every factory, farm, and workshop contributes to strengthening the socialist state and improving the lives of the masses. Although issues persist in housing, transport, and the availability of certain consumer goods, there is widespread confidence that under the wise leadership of The Party, these issues will be resolved. Heavy industry remains the foundation of our strength. The production of coal, steel, machinery, and power is rising year by year, enabling the Soviet Union to maintain military readiness, support reconstruction, and build the material base of communism. In the agricultural sector, the work of the kolkhozy and sovkhozy is gradually bearing fruit, with yields improving as mechanization and scientific planning are introduced to the countryside. Though the increase in standard of living, literacy, and industry has been massive, the weakness of the planned economy in providing for consumer goods is beginning to show, and reform of the Gosplan will be needed to ensure our people's needs are met. Though the Gosplan and other organs of economic planning have been successful, the incredible bureaucratization of the economy is increasingly weighing down both the rest of the state and the public. The economy is slow to respond to popular demand, but corruption spreads all too fast. Furthermore, the reliance on heavy industry is beginning to lead to investment in other sectors of the economy, rather than keeping up with the investment in heavy industry and the military-industrial complex.

The Death of Stalin: Delegate Positions

Lavrentiy Beria: Head of the NKVD and Interior Ministry, "Russia's Himmler"

"Don't ever accept a ride from Beria... I don't trust Beria." - J.V. Stalin (to his daughter, Svetlana Alliluyeva)



Evil, Despicable, and, unfortunately, one of the most powerful men in the Soviet Union. After Stalin's death, Beria began seizing as much power as he could and further entrenching himself within his ministry, doing whatever he could to ensure his own supremacy. He commands the interior ministry and the NKVD, large numbers of paramilitary interior troops and militarized secret police, though they threaten, kill, and kidnap, they will collapse if confronted with the Red Army. Ever since the death of Stalin, the privileges and protections given to him in exchange for loyalty are beginning to disappear; his position, life, and even his life are becoming more at risk by the day.

Secret Police Operations: Can initiate surveillance, attempt arrests, or interrogations of committee members (requires crisis note submission or motion in the case of a trial)

Intelligence Network: can receive exclusive intelligence reports on other delegates' private actions.

Internal Security: Can declare martial law in specific regions or institutions; other leaders might be displeased to say the least if this occurs.

Nikolai Bulganin: defense minister, bridges the Party and the Army

"He was a man without any political principles, only the obedient servant of any leader." - Pavel Sudoplatov.

Only promoted to high office to ensure the political loyalty of military giants like Zhukov, Bulganin is brilliant, well-dressed, and an admirer of culture, but completely lacking in military skill. A supporter of Khrushchev, but he maintains Stalinist sympathies.

Defense Budget: Controls military spending and resource allocation, which he is very skilled at.

Strategic Planning: Influences Soviet military doctrine and deployment strategies

Officer Appointments: Can promote or demote military personnel at high levels

Civil Defense: Manages preparation for potential conflicts or emergencies

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Leonid Brezhnev: member of the orgburo, up-and-comer, desires connections

“What a handsome Moldovian” - J.V. Stalin (Brezhnev was Ukrainian)

Leonid Brezhnev was promoted to the Politburo and the secretariat by Stalin three years ago. However, his fair bit of charisma, matched with a good bit of vanity, makes him ideal to rise within the political scene. Brezhnev opposes liberalization and pushes for increased mechanization, viewing Kosygin favorably. Regional Connections: Maintains strong ties to Ukrainian and Moldovan party apparatuses, both of which are centers of industry, power, and agriculture. Politically savvy: Motivated and ambitious, Brezhnev has a great deal of potential to rise within the party despite his age.

Andrei “Mr. Nyet” Gromyko: diplomat, young, and has eyes on being the foreign minister.

A reporter upon him leaving his hotel in Washington, DC during a diplomatic visit: “Minister Gromyko, did you enjoy your breakfast today?” Gromyko: “Perhaps.”

An Infamous soviet UN politician, using the veto 71 times while other states used it no more than twice. Appointed ambassador to the UK in 1952, and upon his return this year, he was appointed deputy foreign minister, but his ambitions do not end there. UN Relations: Influences Soviet positions in United Nations proceedings and in other international organizations. Often called “Mr. Nyet” or “Grim Grom” for his frequent use of the USSR’s veto in the UN Security Council. Deputy foreign minister: deals with the majority of diplomacy between aligned states and the USSR.

“Iron” Lazar Kaganovich: Stalin’s close associate, Old Bolshevik, anti-reform “Without Stalin’s politics, we would never have achieved anything; we would all have died.” - Lazar Kaganovich.



One of Stalin's most ruthless Loyalists, "Iron Lazar," will not tolerate straying from Stalin's legacy. As the Narkom of the Railways and soon-to-be minister of building Materials, Kaganovich holds much of the USSR's industrial power in his hands. Although the doctor's plot had seemingly diminished his standing in the party, as one of the most prominent Jews in Soviet Leadership, his recent award of the title "Hero of Socialist Labor" indicates his continued power. Old Bolshevik Network: Can mobilize veteran party members and Stalin loyalists. Those who joined the party before 1917 enjoy special privileges and are held in very high esteem. Industrial Transport: Controls railway systems and heavy-industry logistics, both of which are incredibly vital to the second-most-industrialized country in the world.

Aleksey Kosygin, a Rising Technocrat, plans to enact vast economic reforms.

"Outside the economic area, Kosygin struck me as orthodox if not rigid. It seemed almost as if he compensated for managerial pragmatism by the strictest piety on ideological matters". - Henry Kissinger

A known workhorse, Kosygin holds a fair amount of respect within the party and is generally viewed sympathetically by the Soviet people. His economic reforms show promise, but move away from a Marxist-Leninist command economy and promote decentralization, in contrast to Stalin's consolidation of power. He would see the USSR restrict itself to merely guiding semi-public enterprises. Economic Reform Planning: Wishes to push through massive economic reform that, if carried out, would ensure the USSR's economic prosperity for a very long time and help address the widespread support problem, a vital concern for any administration.

Nikita Krushchev: party secretary (schemer)

"My little piglet" - J.V. Stalin (Often used as an endearment for Kruschev by Stalin)

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Despite Kruschev having a reasonably close relationship with Stalin, who seemed to act as a bit of a mentor, Kruschev found many issues with his policies of political repression and construction of a one man state. Having just been appointed First Secretary of the party, Khrushchev wields considerable power within the USSR. However, Kruschev's developing anti-Stalinism and reformism, puts him too close to revisionism for many, the ultimate betrayal of the high and noble ideals the Soviet Union was founded on. Party Machinery Control: Can influence regional and national party appointments and removals, commands all bureaucratic procedures within the party. Regional Influence: Commands loyalty from Ukrainian and agricultural constituencies responsible for vast percentages of agricultural production.

Georgy Malenkov: Technocrat and Premier of the Soviet Union, the highest position according to the Soviet Constitution but *de facto* a figurehead, at least now. "Nod as I'm speaking to you. People are looking to me for reassurance and I have no idea what's going on." - Georgy Malenkov in The Film: The Death of Stalin After Stalin's death, a Troika was instated to fill the power vacuum left behind, with Lavrentiy Beria as internal minister, Vyacheslav Molotov as Foreign Minister, and Georgy Malenkov as premier. However, this alliance is rocky and Beria in particular is not well liked. Malenkov must continue to secure his position if he wishes to remain heading the USSR. Official Government Authority: Can issue government decrees and policy statements Budget Allocation: Controls non-military government spending priorities Administrative Oversight: Can restructure government ministries and departments

Anastas Mikoyan: Minister of Trade, pragmatic.

"You, Anastas, care more about ice cream, than about communism." - J.V. Stalin (Jokingly)

A rather pragmatic man, Anastas Mikoyan does not often stay on the wrong side of an issue. This is not to say however that he has no beliefs. Mikoyan having spearheaded international economic cooperation and consumer goods production is well



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liked by the soviet citizenry. He was known for his willingness to argue with Stalin on a number of occasions and seems to support the USSR moving away from many of Stalin's policies as well as dismantling his cult of personality within the soviet public. Economic Pragmatism: would like to implement market-oriented reforms and trade policies Consumer Goods: Controls availability and distribution of civilian products International Commerce: Manages trade relationships with both socialist and capitalist nations Icecream: although removed from his post he still maintains vast influence over the production of ice cream in the USSR, the most popular kind is named after him

Vyacheslav Molotov: Stalin's foreign minister, an Old Bolshevik, incredibly influential (the Molotov in Molotov cocktail),

"There is no alternative to class struggle, so long as imperialism and socialism are locked in struggle with each other, it's either a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie or a dictatorship of the working class," - Vyacheslav Molotov

Having joined the party in 1916, Vyacheslav Molotov holds immense respect and power within the party and was one of Stalin's closest allies. An incredibly skilled and respected diplomat Molotov has always been one of the most important men in the party, though shortly before Stalin's death he fell out of favor with the man of steel and was actually likely to be removed from power, (un)fortunately Stalin died before that happens so Molotov remains in power, for now... Embassy Network: Commands Soviet diplomatic personnel worldwide Warsaw Pact Coordination: Influences Eastern European satellite state policies Near complete control over Soviet foreign relations Old Bolshevik

Semyon Ignatyev: scapegoated by Doctors' plot, paranoid, and desperate

"I knew Ignatiev well, and I knew he was a very sick man. He had had a near fatal heart attack. He was mild, considerate and

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well-liked. We all knew what sort of physical condition he was in. Stalin was crazy with rage, yelling at Ignatiev and threatening him, demanding that he throw the doctors in chains, beat them to pulp, and grind them into powder" - Nikita Khrushchev

Recently removed from his post at the Ministry of State Security (MGB) and appointed as secretary of the general committee, Ignatiev has been assigned sole responsibility for the Doctors' plot and publicly shamed as "politically blind" and "ignorant". Facing a scornful public and loss of power, a sudden upheaval in the party could be a saving grace or final blow for his political career. Intelligence Remnants: Maintains contacts within security apparatus despite demotion Possesses damaging information on certain other delegates...

Mikhail Suslov: hardline Marxist, foremost keeper of Marxist orthodoxy

Named his first child "Revoly" after the Russian Revolution.

A member of the CPSU presidium, Suslov is deeply committed to Marxist Leninism and opposes the one man rule Stalin enacted, emphasizing collective leadership and inner party democracy. He holds quite a bit of respect for his commitment to the dogma and service as a partisan. International Communist Relations: Maintains connections with communist parties worldwide Well respected by hardline marxists and has much influence on the party line due to his devotion and knowledge of theory

Dmitry Ustinov: Minister of Armaments, Military-industrial complex insider

"The most Stalinist of all the Commissars." - Soviet Army Colonel General Igor Illarionov (Ustinov's Assistant for 30 years)

Dmitry Ustinov was reportedly groomed by Stalin himself to preserve the established system. A rather chipper man, Ustinov has just been appointed to head the Ministry of Defense Industry and is primarily focused on keeping the USSR military



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ready, especially during such unstable times. Military-Industrial Complex: Controls weapons production and defense manufacturing as well as where they go Wants to maintain the established system

Kliment Voroshilov: Chairman of the presidium, politburo member, and field marshal

“If we enjoy the benefits of peace, it is only because we have an excellent armed force and a fine socialist economy,” - Kliment Voroshilov

One of the 5 original soviet marshals and supervisor of Hungary until 1947, appointed to the presidium in 1952 and appointed to chair in 1952. A fairly lenient man by comparison of those around him. He believes in procedure and rules especially in matters of life and death and is generally regarded as fair. Constitutional Authority: Can interpret Soviet legal procedures and governmental processes Military Tradition: Commands respect from veteran military officers State Protocol: Controls official ceremonies and state functions Legislative Oversight: Can influence Supreme Soviet proceedings and decisions

Georgy Zhukov: Former Supreme Marshal of the Soviet Union, loved by the army and the people, Icon of the people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, demoted back to field marshal shortly after he took Berlin.

“The war in Europe ended with victory and nobody could have done that better than Marshal Zhukov—we owed him that credit. He is a modest person, and so we can't undervalue his position in our mind. When we can come back to our Motherland, there must be another type of Order in Russia, an Order named after Zhukov, which is awarded to everybody who can learn the bravery, the far vision, and the decisiveness of this soldier.” - Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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The most decorated officer in the war, on any side, brave and skilled, and the greatest Soviet military strategist. He is well-liked and respected by everyone(except Beria, who hates him), though many upper echelon party members are wary of giving a charismatic military man political power; members of Beria's Clique call him a Bonapartist. Despite his Genius command of the largest army to ever exist, Stalin grew fearful of his potential and curtailed his power. However, Zhukov is still a marshal and member of the Politburo. Military Loyalty: Commands deep respect and potential support from Soviet armed forces

RELAGATION: Stalin knew the potential of a man on horseback, and so in recent years, Zhukov has been sidelined and relegated in both military and political matters.

Popular Hero Status: Maintains significant public admiration for World War II victories

Strategic Military Expertise: Possesses unmatched knowledge of military operations and planning.

Veteran Networks: Can mobilize support from military veterans and active-duty officers.

Zhou Enlai:seeking strategic independence, worries of soviet betrayal, wants to support anti-reformist factions

“What is the impact of the French Revolution?” Zhou Enlai: “Too soon to tell”

Alone China has more than ¼ of the earth’s population living under a socialist system, combined with the Eastern Bloc, around a third. But that state of affairs won’t necessarily last long as Chinese and Soviet socialism continue to diverge. If that split were to occur, it could potentially doom the USSR, as the vast economic potential of China would no longer be able to assist the Soviet Union’s reconstruction and economy.

Furthermore, though ignored for now, conflicting border claims exist, and if China turns away from the USSR, they would pose a dagger to the underbelly of the Union. China would like to see either orthodox Marxism or a continuation of Stalinist policy. Sino-Soviet Relations: Can influence the direction of Chinese-Soviet cooperation or competition

Third World Influence: May direct Chinese support to liberation movements that align with

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or oppose Soviet interests
Border Tensions: May escalate or de-escalate tensions along the Sino-Soviet border

Walter Ulbricht: DDR Stalinist hardliner, anti-liberalization, relies on the Red Army for support in case of war/revolt,

“Ultimately, the Ulbricht propaganda no longer focused on the acquisition of charisma, but merely the pretension of charisma.” - Historian Rainer Gries

Walter Ulbricht is not a very charismatic man; he has a somewhat unpleasant voice and a complete lack of rhetorical talent, but he is committed. Ulbricht was recently appointed to head the DDR, as Moscow had needed a hardliner in response to the recent uprising. Now focused on completing the “Aufbau des Sozialismus” in the DDR, Ulbricht needs the continued support of a strong Soviet government. German Question: Can influence policies regarding German reunification and East-West relations Berlin Crisis Management: May escalate or defuse tensions in divided Berlin Economic Integration: Can strengthen or weaken East German dependence on Soviet support Internal Security: May request increased Soviet military presence or assert more independence

Allen Dulles, the director of the CIA, seeks to destabilize the USSR during both topics, acts through a double agent,

“If you were in a room with them, you were in a room full of people that you had to believe would deservedly end up in hell.”
“I guess I will see them there soon.” - James Angleton (Former head of the CIA department of Counter Intelligence) dying words on Allen Dulles and the other “grand masters” of the CIA.

As expected of the head of the CIA, Allen Dulles lacks what most people would call a “Moral Compass”. From recruiting and protecting Nazis to extramarital affairs, Dulles will take any actions he deems necessary, and with the full power of the CIA at his disposal, he can do quite a bit of damage. Double Agent

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Network: Can plant disinformation or extract intelligence through compromised Soviet officials
Destabilization Operations: May fund or support internal Soviet opposition movements
Propaganda Campaigns: Can influence international opinion about Soviet policies.
Defector Programs: May facilitate defections of key Soviet personnel

Reinhard Gehlen: same deal as Dulles, just a different portfolio of powers, more focused on opposing East Germany as well.

“I swear by God this sacred oath, that I will render unconditional obedience to Adolf Hitler, the Führer of the German Reich and people, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and will be ready as a brave soldier to risk my life at any time for this oath.” - Reinhard Gehlen Swearing the “Führer’s Eid”

Noted for his “Hard work” as a part of the Wehrmacht command on the Eastern Front, “Hitler’s Superspy” has a good deal of experience with the USSR. Gehlen has been scrubbed from nazi POW lists by OSS officials in exchange for joining the United States’ Cold War counter-intelligence efforts and now heads the Gehlen Organization established in West Germany, acting as eyes, ears, and hands for Allen Dulles and the CIA. NATO Coordination: Can influence Western alliance responses to Soviet policies
East German Intelligence: Can infiltrate or disrupt East German security services Kampfgruppen gegen Unmenschlichkeit can cause terrorist attacks in Eastern Germany and along the Berlin-Moscow Express. Though the effectiveness of these attacks on non-civilian installations is minimal



Svetlana Stalina: Stalin's daughter, could have power over Stalin's loyalists and the USSR's public image, unpredictable

"Stalin is gone, but his shadow still stands over all of us. It still dictates to us and we, very often, obey." - Svetlana Iosifovna Alliluyeva (nee Alliluyeva)

Currently working as a translator and lecturer of literature and English language at the Moscow State University, Stalina does not hold any administrative power. However, as the daughter of Joseph Stalin, her voicing support or disapproval could have vast implications. Stalinists are likely to seek out her backing and reformers her condemnation. As for her personal opinions, no one can say; she has not exactly been a paragon of stability as of late, and her father's death will hardly help matters.

Moral Authority: Her support is heavily valued by Stalinist hardliners
Defection Threat: Possesses the ultimate leverage of potentially fleeing to the West with state secrets

Expectations: Stalin's Death was a pivotal event for the USSR, and its shockwaves continued to ripple for decades after his demise. It is a time in Soviet history filled with intrigue, bloodshed, and figures that continue to haunt the political consciousness of the world to this day. As such, we strongly encourage delegates to act in accordance with the values, history, and motives of their given position. During this conference, delegates will be presented with a variety of events. While we certainly do not expect delegates to act out a history textbook, the chair would look favorably upon sincere portrayals of positions. In the same vein, we implore delegates to take full advantage of the portfolio powers available to them. At the time, there were executions, arrests, disappearings, unpersonings, show trials, espionage, coups, and counter-coups. The chair allows and endorses the use of appropriate measures to simulate your position's reactions, and we have included a guide to the mechanics of many of these processes below.

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Parliamentary Procedure: This is expected to be a fast-paced conference with a swift turnaround on crisis notes. Procedures such as votes or roll calls should proceed quickly.

Trials: They require either a supermajority vote or, if the subject was already arrested, a resolution with at least 3 signatures, including the one who arrested the delegate in the first place. Trials will be swift. When a trial is called, delegates should already have a verdict in mind, which will be immediately voted upon. If a majority is not immediately found, then the trial will proceed to hear arguments. “Comrade Beria you have been arrested and charged with anti-soviet and anti-revolutionary activity” A moment passes “Comrade Beria you have been convicted and sentenced to be shot” **Gunshot Arrests:** They require a crisis note signed by someone in the interior/ defense ministries, or by someone who otherwise has access to soldiers/paramilitary/police who are loyal to them.

Espionage: Any delegate may attempt to spy on another, but success is only guaranteed if they are the head of the interior ministry. Delegates can expect the level of information they receive to be directly correlated to their position and the quality of their crisis note. Joint Crisis notes are encouraged as espionage efforts with more conspirators are more likely to succeed.

Executions: Once a delegate has been found guilty of a punishment warranting execution, they will immediately be shot and will now need to select a new position.

Assassinations: Sometimes you just have to skip through all that parliamentary humdrum. Any delegate can attempt to kill another delegate, though success will vary wildly depending on position, timing, quality of crisis note, and quality and number of co-conspirators. Even if successful, depending on the target, it can have grave implications for the already tenuous stability of the soviet union, and delegates could face reprisals.

Warning: the usage of uniformed troops could plunge the USSR into civil war.

When a delegate is otherwise indisposed, whatever roles or offices they might have held are open, and other delegates may attempt to fill these positions with the backing of a block.



Government Structure:

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