

Cuban Missile Crisis - USSR

Introduction:

Welcome to the Capistrano Valley Model United Nations Conference for 2024. You are in the Soviet Union's Crisis Committee where you will work with or against fellow countries in solving the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Hello, my name is Zaid Hajjawi, and I will be your head chair for this committee. I am varsity volleyball in school and previously was on the basketball team for 2 years. I also am my Capo's Junior Class Vice President in ASB. This is my 3rd year in MUN and I am so excited to chair your conference.

General Background:

The year is 1962, and the Cold War has been raging on. Vietnam has become an increasing problem, and the Soviet Union has installed puppet states in a large portion of Eastern Europe, forming the Warsaw Pact. The Western allies have set up missile silos in Turkey and Greece, which are pointed at the USSR. In response, the Soviet Union installed nuclear missiles right off the United States' shores in Cuba.

After the Bay of Pigs, Fidel Castro announced that Cuba would be joining the Soviet bloc. Cuban land to the Soviet Union became what West Germany was to the United States - a piece of ally territory in enemy lands. That land is useless unless it's defended. So the Soviets did, installing missiles in order to protect their lands. The placement of the Soviet missiles had little to do with U.S. missiles inside of Turkey. There's no difference between those missiles and the ones located in Great Britain.

Contrary to America, there was no panic on the streets. Soviet lives had been threatened multiple times before and the crisis was not a new situation for them. War experience with the

Soviet Union dawns all the way back to the Mongol invasions to World War II, while the United States has only experienced war on their own soil in 1812.

Additionally, the Soviet populace had limited information on the situation. As the media was controlled, the people had knowledge of American affairs with the blockade. They knew about Soviet ships and the possibility of war. The difference lies in how the situation was presented. No dire pictures of apocalypses or warnings of doomsday were printed.

From this point on, the entire fate of the world is in the hands of you, the delegates. It is extremely important to note that the events that will play out in the conference. DO NOT follow history. The only history that is relevant in this committee is from the beginning of time to June 20, 1962. ANYTHING after this date is completely up in the air. This means that all of the courses of action taken by any country during the crisis are completely undetermined. However, please note that events in the past, such as WWI, still happened, and events that are still taking place, such as West-East tensions, are also still taking place. This only applies to future events, because the idea of this committee is that we are living in October of 1962, and everything in the future is undetermined. Through the course of this conference, we hope that you will strive to create a peaceful solution to the issue at hand.

“World War I was fought with guns, World War II was fought with bombs, I don’t know what World War III will be fought with but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones”
- Albert Einstein.

USSR Politicians for Crisis:

Rodion Malinovsky

Malinovsky served as the defense minister for Khrushchev. He initially made it clear to Khrushchev that missiles from the US were capable of reaching the Soviet Union far quicker than the time it would take for them to retaliate after a potential attack.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/the-cuban-missile-crisis-1962-the-world-at-deaths-door-1555622.html>

Nikita Khrushchev

Khrushchev was the leader of the Soviet Union during the crisis. His country gave military aid to Cuba, and he claimed that it was for extra defense against a potential US invasion.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/the-cuban-missile-crisis-1962-the-world-at-deaths-door-1555622.html>

Giorgi Abashvili

Abashvili was the 2nd Commander of Russian Transport. He had veto power over his commander, giving him a good amount of power.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Anatoly Dobrynin

Dobrynin was a Soviet ambassador to the US. He stirred up controversy, as he was initially unaware of the missiles in Cuba when he publicly denied that the weapons existed.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Vasili Arkhipov

Arkhipov was the commander of the Russian submarine fleet. He expressed dislike for the possibility of nuclear warfare.

<https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2012/oct/27/vasili-arkhipov-stopped-nuclear-war>

Alexandr Ivanovich Alexeyev

Alexyev was a USSR ambassador to Cuba. He believed that putting missiles in Cuba was a bad move by the Soviet Union.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Andrej Grechko

Grechko was the Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Warsaw Pact. He had potential to increase the military capabilities of the Soviet Union.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Anastas Mikoyan

Mikoyan was a Deputy Chairman of the USSR. He was opposed to sending missiles to Cuba, and wanted to avoid a confrontation with the US.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Andrei Gromyko

Gromyko was the USSR foreign minister. He disliked JFK, and therefore supported the Soviet military actions within Cuba.

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Lazar Kaganovich

Lazar Kaganovich was a strong supporter of Stalin. He worked in the USSR government for over many years, serving as the First Deputy Chairman for the Council of Ministers from 1953 to 1957

<http://russiapedia.rt.com/prominent-russians/leaders/lazar-kaganovich/>

Nikolai Ignatov

Ignatov was the Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers from 1957-1961. He was an avid supporter of Khrushchev's economic ideals, and actively defended his position in the party.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nikolai_Ignatov

Dmitry Polyansky

Dmitry Polyansky was a Russian Politician that served from 1958 to 1973. He served as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers from 1958 to 1962. He was born into a peasant family, and worked up the ranks of USSR government. He was awarded four Orders of Lenin.

<http://www.pseudology.org/Italy/Poliansky.htm>

Anastas Mikoyan

Anastas Mikoyan was a Soviet statesman who was in government starting under Lenin and ending under Brezhnev. He was part of the government from 1926-1966 as he moved up in power from being a candidate member to Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union.

<http://russiapedia.rt.com/prominent-russians/politics-and-society/anastas-mikoyan/>

Alexei Kosygin

Alexei Kosygin served as a Soviet statesman during the cold war. He was appointed Chairman of the State Planning Committee in 1959. He was later named First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers in 1960.

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/the-cold-war/alexei-kosygin/>

Nikolay Organov

Organov was a politician and government official of the communist party since 1961.

<http://prabook.com/web/person-view.html?profileId=951551>

Arkady Shevchenko

Arkady Shevchenko was a Russian diplomat who joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1956. He worked as a disarmament specialist representing the Soviet Union at the United Nations. In 1973, Arkady was named USG of the United Nations. During his tenure, Shevchenko began to pass Soviet Secrets to the CIA and later defected in 1978. Throughout his career, Shevchenko was always a proponent of disarmament.

<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/obituary-arkady-shevchenko-1151496.html>

Nikolai Psurtsev

Psurtsev was the Minister of Communications for the Russian government from 1948 to 1975. He pioneered the Russian testing of satellite communications during the height of the cold war.
<https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Nikolai+Psurtsev>

Valerian Zorin

Zorin served as a Soviet diplomat. He served as an ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Germany, represented the USSR at the UN Security Council, and also served as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was the representative of the Soviet Union at the UN during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

<http://www.cubanmissilecrisis.org/dp-ussr/un-representative-valerian-zorin/>

Georgy Korniyenko

Georgy worked as an attache of the Soviet Union Embassy in Washington DC during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/05/13/AR2006051301053.html>

Vladimir Yefimovich Semichastny

Semichastny served as the Chairman of the KGB from 1961 to 1967. He controlled the movement of intelligence information throughout the country.

https://www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Vladimir%20Yefimovich%20Semichastny&item_type=topic

Issa Pliyev

Pliyev was the commander of transport to Cuba. He controlled the transport of Soviet Union missiles to Cuba

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/54d7b4b0e4b0a551f3b29a36/t/58ecc65dcd0f6874ad37d85c/1491912288553/CubanMissileCrisisFinalBGG.pdf>

Boris Ponomarev

Boris was the Chairman of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee from 1955 to 1986. He was one of the key politicians to spread communism throughout Eastern Europe.

<https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Boris+Ponomarev>

Aleksandr Shelepin

Shelepin was a long time member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He served as Chairman of the KGB from 1958 to 1961, but still held an influential role in the KGB for long afterwards. He was succeeded by Vladimir Semichastny, his protégé.

<http://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100500791>

Mikhail Suslov

Mikhail was a Soviet Statesman who served throughout the Cold War. He was a hardline communist, and was often against any type of compromise or Soviet reforms. He oversaw party democracy, as well as power separation.

<https://www.inmemoryglobal.com/remembrance/2015/11/mikhail-suslov/>

Matvei Zakharov

Matvei Zakharov was a decorated soldier and politician. He held many key positions in the Red army, before moving on to politics. From 1960 to 1963, he served as both Chief of the General Staff and Deputy Minister of Defense. Zakharov was a hard-line communist and was opposed to any Western influences.

<https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Matvei+Zakharov>

Andrei Kirilenko

Andrei Kirilenko served as a Soviet Statesman throughout the duration of the cold war. He climbed the Soviet hierarchy of the All-Union Communist Party, and became Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee.

Note: There is a basketball player also named andrei Kirilenko. They are not the same person.

<http://www.nytimes.com/1990/05/15/obituaries/andrei-p-kirilenko-dead-at-84-a-brezhnev-ally-in-the-politburo.html>

Frol Kozlov

Kozlov was a member of the Presidium from 1957 to 1964. For many years, he was a very promising member of the Presidium, and was seen as a possible candidate for Premier. However, due to his alcoholism, he was passed up.

<http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/history/russian-soviet-and-cis-history-biographies/frol-rom-anovich-kozlov>

Nikolai Podgorny

Nikolai Podgorny served as a member of the Presidium, as well as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine from 1957 to 1963. Podgorny was one of the most liberal members of the Communist Party. He often argued and disagrees with Brezhnev.

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Nikolay-Podgorny>