



# **SSICsim Fall 2014**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL INTERACTIVE CRISIS SIMULATION**



**AD HOC**

**COMMITTEE BACKGROUND GUIDE**



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SECONDARY SCHOOL INTERACTIVE CRISIS SIMULATION

Comrades,

On behalf of the dais, privyet and welcome to the meeting of the Presidium (Cabinet) of the Soviet Union. Crisis has descended upon our powerful state. We are left to deal with the capitalist reactionaries that encompass the United States of America. They doubt our strength and will pay the price. As a group, it is imperative we work together to resolve any dispute that can facilitate harm towards our dear Motherland.

Disunity within this Cabinet will not be tolerated under any circumstances. Traitors will be prosecuted as per Soviet standards without mercy.

Our weapons will no doubt find use on the world playing field. However, careful thought of the Cabinet is required before any decisions are executed. The stronger the alliance, the greater the fallout.

*Long live our Soviet motherland,  
Built by the people's mighty hand.  
Long live our people united and free.*

Sincerely committed,

Venessa Sectakof  
Committee Director for the Ad-Hoc Committee of the Secretary-General

Attention Members of the Presidium:

1. Stay true to your assigned personality to avoid dire consequences.
2. Apply the knowledge you are given and extend it to new levels.
3. If your directive or motion is ruled out of order, do not reintroduce said motion or directive until at least thirty minutes has elapsed.
4. Remember alliances are key, but choose those you trust wisely.
5. Do not hesitate to send a note to the dais with any concerns or points of inquiry.



## Briefing

For nearly two decades, our struggle with the Americans has focused on Europe. Soviet sacrifices in the Great Patriotic War were rewarded at Yalta with unprecedented influence in the states of Central Europe. We have striven over the decades to ensure that the goals of our union have coincided with those of our allies. In Hungary, we showed that the Soviet Union is willing to use any means necessary to preserve Socialism and reinforce its inexorable march across the globe. We have fought to keep the dirty hands of American capitalism away from our allies and ourselves. When our communist brothers around the world call out for an end to imperialist oppression, it is our responsibility to aid them.

We must remain vigilant, however. Tito's betrayal has shown the seductive allure of the west, even to those who profess themselves as good Marxists. As we forge new alliances, we must ensure that our new partners will not betray us as Tito and his Yugoslavs did.

The West has its eye fixed on Berlin. They fear the spread of Socialism across Germany and Europe, and so have created a puppet organization in NATO to coerce America's remaining 'Allies' into obedience to Kennedy's decrees. They think their success in Austria at establishing a Neutral state has put us hindered our plans. They do not know how comfortable we are with stability in Europe. We must now turn to the rest of the world. As they seek to undercut us in the Middle East, we must strike at every vulnerable point inside their sphere.

But we face a crisis of our own. Since the Secret Speech of 1956, the Soviet People have been forced to reexamine our history and the legacy of Josef Stalin's rule. The nationalities are becoming more aware of the forced deportations while the Soviet peasantry has learned the cost of collectivization. Though we must come to terms with our history, we cannot let this new thinking lead to sedition. Local nationalisms must be controlled and harnessed into allegiance to a wider Soviet nationality. We cannot allow the costs of Stalinist industrialization to outweigh its achievements. Collectivization must be preserved and our industrial output must continue to rise. We must harness the strength and ingenuity of our comrades to expand our economic and technological accomplishments.

The Americans tout their nuclear weapon across the world, using their destructive authority to try and dictate to us. We must expand our nuclear program to guard against the influence of Western Imperialism. Our engineers will refine our new intercontinental ballistic missiles while our army and air force must prepare contingencies for an all-out nuclear war.

The revolutionaries in Cuba present us with an opportunity. Castro shows promise as a popular socialist leader. We must protect his new regime from the villainy of his American neighbour. We should not rule out the deterring force of nuclear arms in the preservation of Cuba's sovereignty. We can use Cuba to leverage concessions from the Americans and spark revolution in the long-oppressed states of Latin America. We have built Socialism in our Union and in much of Europe and Asia; we must now turn to the Americas as our new frontier.

**LONG LIVE OUR GLORIOUS SOVIET REPUBLICS!**



## Personal Directive List

Personal directives come in a variety of formats, and content is largely based on the committee's subject area. These directives directly affect the targeted individual, whereas action directives affect the entire committee. Personal directives are also private and are passed by note to the dais. Below is a list of possible personal directive areas for the Ad-Hoc committee this year. Each delegate has an opportunity to create different personal directives that are not on this list. However, please note that it is to the discretion of the dais on whether or not this directive will come into effect.

### *15 Personal Directive Subject Areas:*

1. Personal Protection	(Bodyguards; Security Services; Cameras)
2. Personal Military	(Armed Guards; Private Armies)
3. Private Information Attack	(Research; Investigations and publicizing of facts)
4. Private Information Defense	(Protection from private note interception)
5. Espionage on a Character	(Request information of another character)
6. Espionage on an Issue	(Request information on a particular topic)
7. Espionage on Voting/ Procedure	(Request information on voting preferences)
8. Assassination Attempts	(Organize attempted assassinations)
9. Public Influence	(Coup d'état; Revolutionary funding)
10. Propaganda	(Creation and Distribution)
11. Small Character Attacks	(Create a smaller crisis; attack public)
12. Creating a Procedural Matter	(Creating a crisis)
13. Sabotage	(Hindering the directives of other delegates)
14. Hinder Production of Arms	(Control of weaponry manufacture)
15. Reporting Information/Alliances	(Interception of private note information between delegates)





**Name:** Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev

**Year of Birth:** 1894

**Rank:**

1. Chairman of Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union
2. Chairman of the Central Committee of Communist Party of the Soviet Union
3. Member of the Secretariat

**Profile:**

Khrushchev was born the son of a mineworker in Kalinovka near the Ukrainian border. He fought for the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. He began working as a miner after the war ended and continued his education by finishing high school.

Khrushchev worked with the Communist Party in Kiev before working for the Part in Moscow. He was known as being efficient, and was appointed Secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee in 1935 using Stalin's support. He was very involved in the construction of the Moscow Underground and was praised as a prestigious manager. From 1938 to 1947, he focused on Ukrainian issues and military commanders serving as the Prime Minister of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

After the power struggle following Stalin's death, Khrushchev became leader of the Soviet Union. He stated his goals were to better the lives of ordinary citizens through the process of de-Stalinization and to utilize missiles for national defense by drastically scaling back traditional military measures. His secret speech of 1956 denounced Stalin. Khrushchev's agricultural policies were deemed unsuccessful. Food prices were raised nearly 30% in 1962, inciting anger among the countrymen.

Serving as the Soviet Union's leader during the tensest portion of the war, all of Khrushchev's decisions were taken seriously. Those around him are desperate to gain power by seizing it from his hands. The decision to set up missiles in Cuba is undoubtedly a choice sanctioned by Khrushchev. However, his decisions during this period were not always made on his own. His close advisors also wielded a great deal of influence over party politics.

How will Khrushchev react to criticisms from within his own party? Will his party members attempt a coup?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection; Personal Military; Assassination Attempts*





**Name:** Rodion Yakovlevich Malinovsky

**Year of Birth:** November 1898

**Rank:**

1. Soviet Military Commander in World War II
2. Defense Minister of the Soviet Union

### **Profile:**

Born in Odessa, Malinovsky quickly became involved in the military after a poverty-stricken childhood. After being expelled by his stepfather 13, he developed a courageous and resilient personality. This would lead him to join the army at age 15 in WW1 as a volunteer.

During WWI, Malinovsky ascended the ranks and demonstrated bravery and determination. After the war, he joined the Red Army to fight the civil war in Serbia. In 1926 he became a part of the Communist Party, as membership was necessary to ascend military ranks. After attending the elite Frunze Military Academy, Malinovsky volunteered to fight in the Spanish Civil War where he directed several main operations. In 1938, he returned to Moscow and was awarded the highest military decorations. During the Battle of Stalingrad, Malinovsky showed decisive leadership as he led his powerful army to victory, gaining him various military honours. Following other victories in 1943 and 1944, Stalin began to trust Malinovsky's loyalty, eventually giving him the title of Army General.

Following the war, Malinovsky was a key player in foreign policy regarding the Far East. In 1953 Khrushchev became the Soviet leader and he promoted Malinovsky to Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Ground Forces. After the ousting of Zhukov, Malinovsky became the Minister of Defense. Malinovsky believed in the adaptation of strategic nuclear missiles, but he wanted to use them as a deterrent rather than as a main weapon.

Malinovsky's opinion regarding the use of nuclear weapons often created friction between him and Khrushchev. Will Malinovsky's loyalties waiver with the impending crisis? Although a friendship is shared between Khrushchev and Malinovsky the wellbeing of the state takes priority above all else.

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection; Personal Military; Assassination Attempts*





**Name:** Issa Alexandrovich Pliyev

**Year of Birth:** 1903

**Rank:**

1. Army General, Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Forces in Cuba
2. Commander of North Caucasus Military District

**Profile:**

In the small North Ossetian village of Stariy Batakoyurt, Issa Pliyev built his career in the Second World War. In the later half of the war, he commanded an elite mechanized cavalry group that was comprised largely of Mongolian cavalry and Soviet light armour. He fought alongside Defense Minister Malinovsky at the Battle of Debrecen in 1944. His mechanized cavalry managed to encircle the German and Hungarian defenders, ensuring victory for Malinovsky.

After the war, Pliyev was given command of the restive North Caucasus military district. Though forced deportations under Stalin pacified the region for a time, de-stalinization has seen widespread outrage against Stalinist crimes. In addition to the North Caucasus, Pliyev is also in charge of the Soviet forces in Cuba. Should another crisis arise in the Caucasus, he will be stretched between his two key responsibilities.

Though a career soldier and committed Soviet citizen, Pliyev is an ethnic Ossetian. His second-in-command, Giorgi Abashvili, is an ethnic Georgian. Georgian-Ossetian relations have been strained at numerous times throughout history, and Georgia has grown increasingly nationalist since Khrushchev's disavowal of their favourite son, Stalin. Should a crisis occur in Transcaucasia, will Abashvili's ethnic loyalties be pitted against those of his commanding officer? How will Pliyev manage the threat of his underling's betrayal? What would such a crisis mean for his duties in the North Caucasus?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection, Public Influence, Small Character Attacks*





**Name:** Alexandr Ivanovich Alexeyev

**Year of Birth:** 1913

**Rank:** Soviet Ambassador to Cuba

**Profile:**

Alexeyev is a Soviet intelligence agent who gained intelligence by posing as a journalist. He gained much respect from the Soviet cabinet, as he managed to discern great amounts of confidential intelligence. He was later promoted to the post of Soviet Ambassador to Cuba.

Through carefully crafted negotiation, he was able to ease tensions during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Originally, he was dispatched to evaluate the state of affairs within revolutionary Cuba. After entering the country, he quickly became acquainted with Che Guevara. He later met Fidel Castro, with whom he formed close yet strategic alliances for his country.

His efforts in slow, tactful negotiations eventually paid off. He became further elevated in status, eventually becoming the cultural ambassador for the Soviet Union in Cuba.

Alexeyev was critical to the Soviet-Cuban relationship in two main ways. Firstly, he provided necessary intelligence about the Cuban government to the Party. Secondly, he was able to develop an important relationship with Castro, who was considered an enigma to much of the international community. The onus is often on Alexeyev to promote calmness between the Soviet Union and Cuba during times of dire straits. Will the wrong diplomatic move end in dire repercussions for Alexeyev? How far can he push both sides on the negotiating table before one loses patience?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Reporting Information/Alliances; Public Influence; Propaganda*





**Name:** Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev

**Year of Birth:** 1906

**Rank:**

1. Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union
2. Full member of the 20<sup>th</sup>, 22<sup>nd</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> Presidium
3. Member of the Secretariat

**Profile:**

Brezhnev was born into a Russian workers' family in Kamenskoe and knew the life of hardship so many of his fellow countrymen faced. He would later study to drastically improve his success through academia. He then worked towards his goal and completed his education as a metallurgical engineer in the metal and steel industry. He spent the majority of his time working in Soviet Ukraine.

He joined Komsomol in 1923, a foundation for young communist individuals. Through the Komsomol, he was able to become a full member of the Communist Party in 1929. Throughout the Second World War, he participated wholeheartedly after his initial draft into military service. He honorably left his post in the army as Major General in 1946. In 1952, he was appointed to be a member of the Secretariat as a reward for his conduct during the war.

Although he got along with Khrushchev, there was consistent tension when opinions differed. Brezhnev's humble background and strong loyalty to the Party made him a strong leadership candidate; however it must be noted that he is not the only one in such a position. Are Brezhnev's loyalties split between those of Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine? In the case of an uprising, his support is undoubtedly split. Brezhnev was in support of Khrushchev's action of missile placement in Cuba. However, he is a vulture waiting for any error to ascend into even higher political power.

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Assassination Attempts; Public Influence; Propaganda*





**Name:** Anastas Ivanovich Mikoyan

**Born:** 1895

**Rank:**

1. First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Minister of the Soviet Union
2. Full member of the Presidium

**Profile:**

Born in the Northern Armenian village of Sanahin, Anasatas Mikoyan has been one of the few “Old Bolsheviks” to have fought in the revolution and achieve considerable prominence. After the revolution of 1917, Mikoyan helped establish the Baku Soviet in the Caucasian republic of Azerbaijan, organizing Bolsheviks against the anti-Bolshevik communists in the Caucasus.

Following Lenin’s death in 1924, Mikoyan supported Stalin’s bid for power. As a reward for his loyalty, he was made the people’s Commissar For External and Internal Trade. He used his position to expand Soviet food production, utilizing lessons learned on goodwill trips to the United States in the 1930s. During Stalin’s Great Purge, he supported the execution of major figures. During the Second World War, Mikoyan supplied Soviet troops with food and material necessities. In 1946, he became Vice-Premier of the Council of Ministers.

Though he had been a committed Stalinist, Mikoyan helped Khrushchev write the Secret Speech of 1956. He supported Khrushchev against his political rivals and secured a place as one of Khrushchev’s most trusted allies. As Khrushchev de-escalated tensions with the U.S., Mikoyan acted as his primary emissary by making several trips to America. As tensions with the U.S. rose again over Khrushchev’s actions in Berlin, Mikoyan was sent to restore relations with America. Mikoyan also acted as a key agent in Latin America, going to Cuba on Khrushchev’s behalf to meet with Castro and Che Guevara.

Mikoyan was opposed to Khrushchev’s idea of sending missiles to Cuba. Mikoyan can rely on numerous international and diplomatic contacts in both America and Cuba. His flexibility helped him up to this point. Will he be able to survive the next set of upheavals to grip the Soviet leadership?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Public Influence; Propaganda; Reporting Information/Alliances*





**Name:** Alexei Nikolayevich Kosygin

**Year of Birth:** 1904

**Rank:**

1. First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers
2. Full member of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Presidium of the Communist Party

**Profile:**

Kosygin spent his formative years in a working class household in St. Petersburg. He was drafted into the Red Army's Labour Army, performing menial and manual labour. However, Kosygin built up his profile within the Communist Party. He first became a member in 1927 after six years working in Novosibirsk, Siberia. In 1930, he went back to his hometown, which had since been renamed Leningrad. He spent five years studying engineering in the Leningrad Textile Institute, which he parlayed into a position directing a textile mill.

In 1938, Kosygin's political career effectively began when the Communist Party elected him Chairman of the Executive Committee of Leningrad, giving him authority over the city. He was promoted in People's Commissars in 1940 and to Chairman in 1943. During World War II, he took part in the State Defense Committee. After the war, he became a member of the Presidium and was appointed Stalin's Minister of Finance in 1948. Stalin relayed great confidence in Kosygin, giving him access to classified information. However, Kosygin feared that Stalin was spying on him. He was almost executed when Stalin tried bureaucrats for pilfering funds and plotting a coup in Leningrad. Kosygin was spared and soon switched portfolios, becoming the Minister of Light Industry. Stalin's death in 1953, and the ascent of Nikita Khrushchev, saw Kosygin lose his rank. However, his loyalty to Khrushchev ensured he regained influence.

Kosygin currently serves as the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers. In this capacity, he is tasked with making trips to like-minded foreign countries. Kosygin's worldliness, knowledge of foreign policy, and closeness to Khrushchev has led him to support Soviet action in Cuba. He knows the Cubans have asked for Soviet missiles for protection of their fragile regime. As such, he would have special knowledge on how to transport, sneak and smuggle in nuclear weapons into Cuba. How can he apply this with his loyalties moving forward?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Military, Private Information Attack, Creating a*



*Procedural Matter*

**Name:** Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko

**Year of Birth:** 1909

**Rank:** Minister of Foreign Affairs

**Profile:**

Gromyko was born into poverty in Staryya Hramyki. He joined the Komsomol for young Communists and soon became First Secretary of his chapter. After technical school, he achieved membership within the Communist Party in 1931. Following his schooling, he became a principal and attended graduate school, studying economics. He began work at the Soviet Academy of Sciences as a lecturer of American economy and agricultural systems. After the Great Purge of bureaucrats in 1938, he was sent to work in a diplomacy commission of the Central Committee. During the Second World War, his work commenced with his appointment as Head of the American Department. Stalin, who rewarded him with a second-in-command position at the embassy, noted Gromyko's knowledge. In New York, Gromyko observed capitalism for the first time and dismissed it as artificial. Gromyko was appointed Soviet Ambassador to America and Cuba, attending many wartime and postwar conferences.

Gromyko became the Soviet Permanent Representative to the United Nations, a role in which he became infamous for his suspicion that numerous Secretaries-General were biased towards the U.S. He was also known for his constant use of the veto. Gromyko then became the Deputy Foreign Minister, but he was soon fired by his superior. Gromyko was then appointed Ambassador to the U.K., but lost his tenure upon the death of Stalin. After being reappointed Deputy Foreign Minister in Khrushchev's government, he was finally promoted to Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1957.

Gromyko's time as Foreign Minister was also characterized by his position of favour for disarmament, calling it "the ideal of Socialism" and using his authority to reject Soviet support for China's planned war with Taiwan. Gromyko cancelled the Chinese-Soviet nuclear partnership. Gromyko also did not think highly of President John F. Kennedy, believing him to be indecisive. In the face of an increasingly belligerent United States and a war-hungry Cabinet, will Gromyko be able to take advantage of his diplomatic talents to ensure that this inevitable conflict will be solved through less destructive means?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Private Information Attack, Sabotage, Reporting Information/Alliances*





**Name:** Sergei Semyonovich Biryuzov

**Year of Birth:** 1904

**Rank:** Commander in Chief of Strategic Missile Troops

**Profile:**

Sergei Biryuzov was born in Skopin, Ryazan and joined the Communist Party in 1926. Shortly after, he began serving in the Red Army and became a battalion commander. He attended the Frunze Military Academy in Moscow and rose through the ranks of the Red Army after graduation. He began World War II as commanding officer of the 132<sup>nd</sup> Rifle Division. Although most generals in the U.S.S.R. only served for months at a time during the War, Kharkov held his position for three years due to his leadership and willingness to work on the front lines. In 1942, he took over as Chief of Staff of the army of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Guard, which, under his leadership, decisively defeated the German 6<sup>th</sup> Army during Operation Little Saturn.

He was subsequently Chief of Staff and ended the war by playing a leadership role in the liberation of Ukraine, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. After switching between many different positions in various Soviet territories, he was rewarded in 1955 with the position of Marshal of the Soviet Union. At this time, he also served as Commander in Chief of the National Air Defense Force.

After seven years in these positions, Biryuzov has recently been reshuffled to Commander in Chief of the Strategic Missile Troops. This organization was created to have jurisdiction over the Soviet stock of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's), as well as intermediate- and medium-range nuclear missiles. This branch also contains the responsibility of firing at opposing forces. Biryuzov is currently overseeing the ongoing Operation Anadyr, in which ICBMs, medium-range missiles, and infantry are being shipped to Cuba as a means of defense against possible invasion. A total 60,000 troops, three R-12 missile regiments and two R-14 missile regiments have been sent to assist with protection.

Biryuzov's job description means he directly benefits from the propagation of this weapon transfer. What will be at stake for him in the conflict between America and the Soviet Union? How will he handle dissenters such as Andrei Gromyko, who would rather not see his home country be dragged into a destructive military operation over the Cuban issue?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Private Information Defense; Sabotage; Hinder Production of Arms*





**Name:** Anatoly Fyodorovich Dobrynin

**Year of birth:** 1919

**Rank:** Soviet Ambassador to the United States

**Profile:**

Dobrynin was born in Krasnaya Gorka, a city near Moscow. He became an engineer, earned a master's degree in history, and designed aircrafts during World War II. However, he was selected for diplomatic training and assigned to American Affairs because he had studied English proficiently.

Dobrynin joined the Soviet diplomatic service in 1946. He later joined the secretariat of the foreign ministry working for Gromynko. In 1952, he became a Soviet counselor in Washington. By 1955, when he went home, he was the embassy's secondary official. In 1957 he went to New York as under secretary to the United Nations. He accompanied Khrushchev on his visit to the United States in 1959, returning to Moscow the next year to prepare for his ambassadorship.

Currently, he is the Soviet Ambassador to the United States. After every meeting with President Kennedy, Dobrynin cables Khrushchev to brief him. He has established himself as an unusual Soviet diplomat. While many predecessors had been hostile to all things American, Dobrynin steeps himself in American culture, literature and music. He speaks without interpreters, meets privately with President Kennedy and Secretary of State Dean Rusk and entertains congressmen, business leaders, academics and reporters with his wit.

With longevity rare for Soviet officials abroad, Dobrynin is a Washington celebrity, he is often photographed meeting with presidents in the Oval Office or bantering with diplomats and reporters at receptions. But he is also comfortable with back channels, meeting officials secretly at the White House or slipping into the State Department garage in his limousine for delicate talks upstairs. How will his skills be able to coerce the Americans into Soviet will? Will he be threatened in his position of authority as negotiations take a turn for the worse?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection; Propaganda; Public Influence*





**Name:** Anatoly Ivanovich Gribkov

**Born:** 1919

**Rank:** Soviet Army High Command

**Profile:**

Anatoly Gribkov was born in a Soviet village called Dukhovoye. As a young adult, Gribkov first attended the J.V. Stalin Armored Troops School. After his early graduation, Anatoly later attended the Soviet General Staff Academy where he was awarded with an honours degree and a gold medal. Undeniably, Gribkov is a military leader. During World War II, Gribkov worked as Soviet military personnel in high command of the army. His work in this war greatly aided his ascension into higher military command.

Gribkov's career is quite distinguished. He sits on many Soviet committees, including the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Unions. In addition, Gribkov has been awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of Merit for the Fatherland. Recently, General Gribkov has been in Cuba for work on behalf of the Soviet Union. Gribkov has been able to confirm that the Soviet force in Cuba has nuclear warheads and that these missiles are both strategic and tactical. He is in support of Khrushchev's decision to maintain missiles in Cuba and is greatly supportive of Khrushchev, as he wants to advance his own position.

As the Cuban Missile Crisis begins, Anatoly Gribkov is working as a Soviet General and Army Chief of Operations. Due to his firsthand knowledge of the Soviet Union's pressing situation in Cuba, General Anatoly Gribkov is incredibly involved in the crisis that is currently unfolding. He is one of the prime sources for intelligence and advice regarding the Cuban situation. Once tensions continue to rise, will his loyalties to Khrushchev come into question?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** Propaganda; Public Influence; *Reporting Information/Alliances*





**Name:** Anatoly Sergeevich Chernyaev

**Year of Birth:** 1921

**Rank:** Senior Analyst at the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

**Profile:**

Anatoly Chernyaev was born in Moscow. Since he did not live through the Russian Revolution, Chernyaev was not as militant about the need for Marxist dictatorship to sustain the Soviet Union. As a consequence of this belief, he grew up with a relatively critical view of his country's administration. At the age of 20, Chernyaev joined the Red Army to fight in World War II. In many battles, he collaborated with the United States to defeat the Axis powers. After the war, Chernyaev began to study history at Moscow State University. In 1950, he took a faculty position in that department, in which he stayed for eight years.

Chernyaev joined the Communist Party to change the governmental structure of the Soviet Union from within. Some years prior, the vast humanitarian crimes of Stalin had been revealed under the nascent Khrushchev regime, and Chernyaev, in his sheer disgust at what he had heard, elected to use his knowledge of history to inject a more levelheaded perspective into the Soviet government.

In the meantime, Chernyaev took a job in Prague, Czechoslovakia within the editorial board of Problems of Peace and Socialism. This was a journalistic magazine that espoused Communist ideals from outside the ruling Bloc of Communist parties. In 1961, Chernyaev was finally given a role within the Soviet government, which he currently holds. As Senior Analyst at the International Department, he takes part in outreach efforts to fellow Communist regimes, parties and activist groups. He also oversees the archives of the defunct Communist International Organization. How will the perception of Chernyaev as an outsider and moderate determine the level to which he can meaningfully affect the unfolding of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Private Information Attack; Private Information Defense; Creating a Procedural Matter*





**Name:** Vasili Alexandrovich Arkhipov

**Year of Birth:** 1926

**Rank:** Vice Admiral Senior Naval Flag Officer

**Profile:**

Born into an impoverished peasant family, Arkhipov saw the value in obtaining an education. He attended the Pacific Higher Naval School and actively took part in WWII. In particular, Arkhipov ensured he played his role in the Soviet-Japanese conflict of August 1945. He served aboard a minesweeper to further his naval military expertise. After the conclusion of World War II, he transferred to the Caspian Higher Naval School to pursue his educational goals and eventually graduated in 1947. Immediately following his convocation, he served devoutly in the submarine service protecting the Soviet Union in the Black Sea with both the Northern and Baltic Fleets. As a strong leader, those under his command did not question his authority.

In 1961, Arkhipov was commissioned to the high-ranking position of deputy commander and executive officer of a great military submarine. K-19 was a hotel-class ballistic missile submarine, one of the most advanced vessels of Soviet possession during this era. This watercraft fell prey to a nuclear accident. He devoutly supported its captain against an imminent mutiny of the ship's crew. Meanwhile, he managed to serve as a leader in the engineering work to deal with the nuclear reactor that had had a meltdown. He was exposed to incredibly high levels of harmful radiation. However, his loyalty to his country and comrades cannot be ignored as he put the needs of his country above his own life.

Arkhipov is in support of Khrushchev's idea of sending missiles to Cuba as he has firsthand experience with the catastrophic events of nuclear radiation. Under no circumstance will he allow the masses of his country to experience the same trauma to which he was subjected. With missiles being sent to Cuba, what will Arkhipov's role be? Does he have the support of his comrades or will his decisions be restricted by the upper leadership?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection; Private Information Attack; Private Information Defense*





**Name:** Vladimir Yefimovich Semichastny

**Year of Birth:** 1924

**Rank:**

1. Head of the KGB
2. Secretary of the Central Committee of Komsomol

**Profile:**

Born in the small village of Hryhorivka, Yekaterinoslav Governorate in Soviet Ukraine, Semichastny believed in the necessity of the Communist regime for the betterment of Soviet Society. His political support was based strongly in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Semichastny was the first ever Secretary of the Central Committee from 1958-1959. It was at this post that he made his presence known among Soviet authority. Prior to his involvement of the Komitet gosudarstvennoĭ bezopasnosti (K.G.B.) or “Committee of State Security,” Semichastny had no previous experience in the field of intelligence collection and resource compilation. He also had no prior experience with the field of counter-intelligence. He was appointed to be the Chairman of the K.G.B. for his strong leadership qualities and popular status among other Soviet leaders.

His mentor was Alexander Shelepin, who, although retired, is still a great part of the Soviet Union’s intelligence community. Semichastny did not always support Khrushchev, and he fundamentally disapproved of placing missiles in Cuba. However, anxious to continue moving up on the Soviet political power ladder, he hid his inhibitions. His ambitions spanned to placing others in power to further his own political gain. How can he manage to create unrest in the cabinet without calling much attention to his own end game?

**Personal Directives:** *Personal Military; Espionage on a Character; Espionage on an Issue*





**Name:** Alexander Nikolayevich Shelepin

**Year of Birth:** 1918

**Rank:**

1. First Deputy Prime Minister, member of Secretariat of Central Committee of the Communist Party
2. Recently departed Chairman of the Committee for State Security (K.G.B.)

**Profile:**

Shelepin was born in Voronezh. He majored in history and literature at the Moscow Institute of Philosophy and Literature and joined the Communist Party in 1940 after his graduation. His first major position within the government was in enlisting guerrilla soldiers to fight in World War II. Joseph Stalin soon caught wind of Shelepin and appointed him as a senior official of the Communist Youth League in 1943. When that organization dissolved, Shelepin headed its successor, the World Federation of Democratic Youth. He then became First Secretary of the Komsomol, the main youth league of the Communist Party. In this capacity, Nikita Khrushchev brought him on a 1954 trip to the fledgling People's Republic of China.

In 1958, Khrushchev appointed Shelepin Chairman of the K.G.B., the Soviet secret police and spying organization. He overhauled the bureaucratic organization of the K.G.B., filling the vacancies with his contemporaries from the Party and the Komsomol. In this capacity, he destroyed much of the documental evidence implicating the K.G.B. in the Katyn massacre, in which the KGB in the Katyn forest executed 22,000 political prisoners from the Polish Officer Corps. Shelepin also oversaw the initiation of KGB support for Central American and sub-Saharan African rebel groups fighting for national liberation. The nascent regime of Cuba fell under this categorization. He believed that aid in the form of weapons should indeed be disseminated to Cuba for protection.

Although Shelepin has ceded his position in the K.G.B. to Semichastny, he is currently a First Deputy Prime Minister in the Presidium, and his expertise and credentials allow him still to wield a great deal of influence in the making of intelligence policy. How will this position serve him in the cabinet, where do his loyalties?

**Personal Directive Subject Areas:** *Personal Military; Espionage on a Character; Espionage on an Issue*





**Name:** Giorgi Semyonovich Abashvili

**Year of Birth:** 1910

**Rank:**

1. Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Naval Forces
2. Naval Commander of Soviet Forces in Cuba

**Profile:**

Abashvili was born in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi, then part of the Russian empire. Abashvili entered the Soviet Navy in 1931. He served in the Baltic fleet in both the Russo-Finnish War and the Second World War. During WWII, he commanded a subgroup of destroyers that was instrumental in lifting the Nazi blockade of Leningrad.

After the war, Abashvili commanded the Soviet fleets that visited both Poland and Finland. His experience in Poland taught him the necessity of the Soviet military in preserving the U.S.S.R.'s alliances in Central and Eastern Europe.

A career blockade-breaker, Abashvili is well equipped to deal with an evolving naval situation in the Caribbean Sea. He has learned how to use a naval presence to ensure that political and diplomatic interests are preserved.

Though a career soldier and committed Soviet citizen, Abashvili is an ethnic Georgian. His commanding officer, Issa Pliyev, is an Ossetian from the North Caucasus. Georgian-Ossetian relations have been strained at numerous times throughout history, and Georgia has grown increasingly nationalist since Khrushchev's disavowal of their favourite son, Stalin. Should a crisis occur in Transcaucasia, will Abashvili's ethnic loyalties be pitted against those of his commanding officer? Will Georgian nationalists look to Abashvili for expertise and leadership? Or will his loyalty to the Soviet Military take precedence, even if it means his people are slaughtered?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection, Small Character Attacks, Sabotage*





**Name:** Alexander Semyonovich Feklisov

**Year of Birth:** 1914

**Rank:** K.G.B. Station Chief in Washington

**Profile:**

Born in 1914 to a working-class family, Feklisov trained as a radio technician and was recruited as a spy in 1939. His first foreign assignment was in New York in the Soviet Consulate.

Feklisov worked out of the Soviet Consulate office in New York City from 1940 to 1946. Part of Feklisov's duties included recruiting espionage agent prospects from those sympathetic to the Communist Party of the United States and its auxiliary secret apparatus. In 1943, he started overseeing Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a married couple who supplied the Soviet Union with top-secret information on the U.S. Manhattan project.

Feklisov called the Rosenberg network one of the greatest in the history of Soviet espionage, and said Julius Rosenberg's key contributions were the secrets he revealed about U.S. military electronics. After the Rosenbergs, Feklisov worked with Fuchs, a German-born scientist who passed on secrets that helped speed Moscow's race for the nuclear bomb by at least 18 months. In 1946, Feklisov returned to the Soviet Union. By the late 1940s, he was transferred to the London *Rezidentura*.

In 1960, Feklisov was transferred back to the United States and became the Washington D.C. *Rezident*, or K.G.B. Station Chief. His cover name was Aleksandr Fomin. As Station Chief Feklisov is the top K.G.B. official stationed in the United States. He was an official member of the consular staff and had diplomatic immunity from prosecution.

He managed all K.G.B. operations in the United States. He was in charge of the residency and personnel, and was also an official that well-known people in government can contact in times of crisis. How will his position be impacted as tensions continue to mount during the latest crisis? Will he push the Americans too far and risk dire consequences for his country?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Assassination Attempts; All Espionage; Reporting Information/Alliances*





**Name:** Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov

**Born:** 1921

**Rank:** Soviet nuclear physicist

**Profile:**

Sakharov was born in Moscow to a physics teacher. His father would bring him to work where he could watch physics experiments, which then prompted him to begin exploring with his own experiments at home. After studying at the Moscow University, he became one of the Soviet Union's leading physicists. Sakharov acted as an engineer at a military factory during World War II. When the war ended, he joined the Lebedev Institute in physics.

As the Father of the Soviet atomic bomb, Sakharov was a very accomplished nuclear physicist. At the Lebedev Institute, he joined groups that were researching and developing Soviet atomic weapons. In 1950, Sakharov began conducting classified research on thermonuclear weapons. Sakharov was absolutely instrumental in the development of the Soviet Union's "Third Idea". He played a fundamental role in the creation of the U.S.S.R's first megaton-range hydrogen bomb. In 1950, Sakharov proposed plans for a controlled nuclear fusion reactor, which was called the tokamak. In addition, Sakharov spent much of the 1950's working to improve nuclear reactor technology. He was then secretly awarded the State Prize by Joseph Stalin.

Sakharov completed his memoirs in 1961. During this time, Sakharov became more aware of his inventions' effect on society, and was horrified to realize how harmful they could be in the hands of politicians. This was when Andrei Sakharov began to have serious moral issues with his work. During this time, Sakharov became a passionate opposition of nuclear tests. In 1961, he made a political statement against nuclear tests, which greatly upset Khrushchev. He took part in this cabinet to share strategic insight on the weapons.

As the Cuban Missile Crisis begins to form in the Soviet Union, Sakharov is left to question his loyalty to the state and society. What effect will this have on his life? Will he survive or fall prey to the will of the politicians?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Hinder Production of Arms; Private Information Defense; Private Information Attack*





**Name:** Evsei Grigorievich Liberman

**Year of Birth:** 1897

**Rank:** Chair of Economics and Engineering Department at Kharkov State University

**Profile:**

Born in Slavuta, Liberman had a passion for understanding and explaining economic patterns. An economics scholar, Liberman spent much of his time at Kharkov University where he both taught aspiring young Soviets and wrote foundational Soviet works.

Following Stalin's death in 1953, Liberman was able to submit his economic proposals without fear of strict punishment. Following the Stalin era, "means to raise the profitability of the socialist companies" was published in 1956. This work depicted the type of open economic debate Khrushchev sanctioned under his authority, which did not exist during Stalin's times. In 1962, Liberman published *Pravda*. This document praised Khrushchev's leadership, under the principles of "plan, benefit, and prisms." These new proposals pursued the ideal of democratic centralism.

Being a communist state, the idea of democratic centralism alarms many of Liberman's comrades. Although he is a leader in his field, Liberman does not have the power to directly enforce laws. It is through his powerful connections and allies that he must get his opinion inserted into the caucus.

How will Liberman respond to questions of loyalty to the communist ideal whilst he speaks of democratic centralism? Are the loyalties of Liberman to be questioned- how will any impacts of this crisis affect the economic stability of the Soviet Union? What about the effects on the post-secondary institutions?

**Personal Directives:** *Private Information Defense; Creating a Procedural Matter; Hinder Production of Arms*





**Name:** Georgi Nikitivitch Bolshakov

**Year of Birth:** 1922

**Rank:**

1. GRU (Main Intelligence Directorate) Agent
2. Undercover Agent working as a journalist in Washington D.C. (1961)

**Profile:**

Bolshakov played an important role in communicating between the Soviet Union and United States during the 1960s. At the beginning of John F. Kennedy's administration, Bolshakov was a major player in Soviet-American diplomacy. Bolshakov was the main backchannel means of communication between the heads of government, including communications between the Kennedy family and Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

Kennedy used Bolshakov extensively to communicate his thoughts to the Soviets. However, while the Kennedy administration openly voiced their fears and opinions, the Soviets were far more secretive in relaying their intentions to Bolshakov. This resulted in the Soviets gaining the upper hand when defusing the Berlin Crisis.

Georgi Bolshakov was a vitally important channel of communication between the leaders, and his influence with the Kennedy's and Khrushchev made him a very prominent figure. Due to the sensitive nature of his undercover work, not much is publically released about Bolshakov. Questions of his loyalty to the Soviet Union remain as he continues to maintain his cover. He is present at this cabinet to speak of his experiences and understand secretive relations between cabinet members and their American counterparts. Has Bolshakov's loyalties switched from those interests of the Soviet Union to those of the United States of America?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Private Information Attack; Public Influence; Propaganda*





**Name:** Ivan Stepanovich Konev

**Year of Birth:** 1897

**Rank:** Previous Marshal of the Soviet Union

**Profile:**

Ivan Konev was born into an impoverished peasant family near Podosinovets in Vologda Governorate. At 19, he was conscripted until the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. Joining the side of the Bolsheviks and the Red Army, he served as an artilleryman. His commander was a close colleague of Stalin and the Commissioner for Defense. In 1937, he became a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet, in 1938 he was appointed a corps commander, and in 1939 he was appointed a candidate member of the Party Central Committee.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Konev's major role sprung from the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941. Konev successfully defended the Soviet capital, and Stalin promoted him to Colonel-General. Throughout the remainder of the war, he continued to hold high military postings. Konev was instrumental of the repossession of Ukrainian territory to the Soviet Union. For his work, Stalin further promoted him to Marshal of the Soviet Union in 1944. Until the end of the war, Konev continued to retake territory for the Soviet Union and remained an influential military figure.

After the war, he was appointed head of the Soviet occupational forces in Eastern Germany and allied high Commissioner for Austria. In 1946, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Defense. In 1950, he was appointed commander of the Carpathian District.

Once Stalin died, Konev became a key ally of Khrushchev and was once again appointed First Deputy Minister of Defense and commander of the Soviet ground forces until 1956. He was Commander-in-Chief until 1960 when he retired from active duty. From 1961 to 1962, Khrushchev was appointed to the ceremonial post of Inspector-General of the Defense Ministry.

Although he is currently not holding an active military post, Konev's power and alliances are unquestioned. Konev is in support of Khrushchev sending missiles to Cuba. However, his military endeavours leads him facing many questions. How far can the Soviet Union push the western world until a retaliation that threatens Soviet security occur?

**Personal Directive Specialties:** *Personal Protection; Personal Military; Assassination Attempts*

