



Princeton Diplomatic Invitational
February 9-11, 2018

**Central Committee of the Communist Party of the
Soviet Union**
Dean Rodan, Chair

CPSU Central Committee PDI 2018

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LETTER FROM THE CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

Delegates,

It is with great joy that I welcome you to the first iteration of the Princeton Diplomatic Invitational! I hope that each and every one of you will walk away from our conference having enjoyed the debates you will have and the people you will meet.

Allow me to tell you the story of how we got here. For years, Princeton has hosted the Princeton International Crisis Simulation - better known as PICSim - which brought innovative approaches, like a conference-wide Joint Crisis Committee, to the college Model UN circuit. However, the past two years brought with them an unfortunate decline in the quality of PICSim.

We sought to change that. The decision to rebrand ourselves as the Princeton Diplomatic Invitational was one to begin a new era for Princeton's college conference. The changes were greater than just a new name; rather, we brought about a new conference schedule, a smaller Secretariat, improved communication with delegations, and, true to the original iteration of PICSim, a six-way Joint Crisis Committee that promises to be better staffed than ever before.

Here's to the first Princeton Diplomatic Invitational. Let us make it memorable.

Sincerely yours,

Elkhyn R. Rivas Rodriguez,

Director, Princeton Diplomatic Invitational I

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LETTER FROM THE CHAIR

Delegates,

Greetings! My name is Dean Rodan, and it is my pleasure to welcome you to the inaugural iteration of the Princeton Diplomatic Invitational. You're not only going to be part of building the legacy of a new conference - far more than that, you will have the honor to shape the future of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A bit about myself: I am a junior pursuing a major with the Woodrow Wilson School and a minor in the Slavic languages and cultures. This is my third year participating in Princeton's Collegiate Model UN Conference. Outside of Model UN staffing, I am a co-president of a Pacific Islanders' student group, a Pace center volunteer, and a menswear/etiquette consultant.

The job of each delegate in the USSR is an easy one. We shall work together to defeat the imperialist west, dominate our enemies, and ensure that our beliefs will live on. I expect the utmost loyalty from each of you, and I am sure you understand the gravity of your role. This is not a game, delegates. Well, some people would say it is. We disagree with those people. The future of our Union rests on your shoulders. Act wisely.

If you have questions or would like to chat, contact me at drodan@princeton.edu. I look forward to seeing you all on the 9th of February.

Yours truly,

Dean Rodan,

Chair, Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Beginnings of the Cold War

The Second World War in Asia was brought to a dramatic end in August 1945 with the dropping of atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Soviet invasion of Japanese-controlled Manchuria, and finally the surrender of Japan. However, while the allies had, at least in theory, agreed to the post-war situation in Asia, it quickly became apparent in the three years following the end of the war that they had differing goals for Asia's geopolitical organization.

The aftermath of the war and the story of the changes in the relationships between the victors is complex and multifaceted. However, it is clear that the period saw increasing distrust between the United States and the Soviet Union. The Allies had agreed in a series of conferences on many of the aspects of the post-war peace, including such lasting arrangements as the United Nations. From these conferences, it seemed to the Americans that the Soviets would allow free and fair elections to take place in Eastern Europe. However, as Soviet forces continued their occupation of Eastern Europe and began a series of rigged elections that brought Communist governments to power, the American government became increasingly convinced that the Soviets sought to establish their power more broadly and beyond their own borders. During this time, the United States took steps to ensure the democratic and pro-American alignment of governments in Europe that were occupied by American, British, and French forces. It was clear to the Soviets that the Americans and their allies were willing to take whatever steps necessary to secure friendly governments in the areas they occupied. The culmination of this was the declaration of the Truman Doctrine in the spring of 1947. In this famous speech to Congress, Truman asked for \$400 million dollars to support the governments of Greece and Turkey, asserting the country's support of all "free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures," thus effectively announcing the United States' intent to support governments against communist forces.

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This was followed up with the announcement of the Marshall Plan in June of 1948 to rebuild the economies of Europe. The theory among American policymakers was that a strong economic recovery would decrease support for communist parties in the Western European countries, especially France and Italy. Fearing a loss of influence if Eastern Bloc countries accepted this aid, Stalin prevented them from participating in the plan. When the Western allies continued to go ahead with the economic normalization and political organization of West Germany, Stalin responded by consolidating control over East Germany. At the end of June 1948, when the Western allies intended to introduce a new Deutsche Mark, Stalin began the Berlin Blockade. The allies responded by launching the Berlin Airlift, and in July of 1948 it became clear that the geopolitical situation had changed from that of allies to that of rivals and adversaries.

While the events in Europe influenced and essentially defined the relationship between the two countries and their strategic perception of each other, events in East Asia continued apace. In the immediate aftermath of the war, American forces occupied Japan, the southern half of Korea, and the Philippines, and Soviet forces occupied Manchuria and the northern half of Korea. American Marines were also sent to assist in the handover of major ports by the Japanese, to ensure the handover went to the Nationalist government of the KMT rather than to the Communists. In the same manner, British and French troops were moved rapidly in Southeast Asia to Indochina, Malaya, and the East Indies to ensure that the handover of authority by the Japanese forces were to colonial authorities rather than to nationalists or communists. Thus, in the immediate aftermath of the war, it seemed that the Americans and their allies had been able to seize much of the strategic high ground.

Despite these advantages in the post-war strategic positions, the initial actions in 1945-1946 did not lead to outright conflict. The Nationalists and Communist reached an accord of sorts with the Double Tenth Agreement and the Chongqing conference, and the Soviets and Americans attempted to come to an understanding on the status of Korea with the Soviet-American Commission. At the

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same time, the American forces consolidated their occupation of Japan. These ongoing events led to a lull in tensions in East Asia.

However, things soon took a more interesting turn: the Communists in China had secured wide support among the populace and the Nationalist had borne the brunt of the war, anti-colonial movements in Southeast Asia gained momentum, the Soviets were able to transfer resources and equipment to the Communists in Manchuria, and the government set up in northern Korea was quite successful in consolidating power. In southern Korea, American attempts to set up a government were met with popular resistance and lacked legitimacy. This set the stage for further advances of the Communists, as post-war attempts to reach a negotiated settlement failed and the Nationalist attempt to consolidate control in Manchuria failed during the Communist offensives of 1947.

Thus, during the latter half of 1947 and first half of 1948, Communist forces were able to reverse the tide of battle and capture most of the countryside in northern China and Manchuria, and capture major cities in the critical center of the North China Plain. Importantly too, the Americans had become suspicious of the capability of the Nationalist government to form a legitimate democratic regime and began to draw down on their support of the regime. This was especially apparent as General Marshall's attempts to make peace between the Communists and Nationalists were thwarted by Nationalist intransigence. Marshall, by 1948 the Secretary of State, warned Congress that he thought efforts to support the Nationalists in an all-out war with Communists would be fruitless and a waste of resources. On the other side of things, however, it was important to note that Stalin still pressed for the Communists to maintain their alliance with the Nationalists, and remained intensely skeptical about the Chinese Communists.

USSR Post-War Situation

World War II ended having taken a huge toll on Soviet lives and infrastructure, despite the huge gains made in controlling territories in Eastern Europe. Over 27 million people died during the

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course of the war in the Soviet Union, of which nearly 9 million were combat deaths and the others from the intense nature of the German campaign to invade. Nearly a quarter of the Soviet Union's capital resources had been simply destroyed.

The Soviets took a simple measure to repair this damage - they forced the occupied territories in Eastern and Central Europe to supply capital goods and raw materials. These reparations emphasized the restoration of the Soviet Union's heavy industry rather than its consumer goods and agriculture. Steel production soon exceeded the levels of 1940, but consumer goods and agriculture output stayed at levels seen in the 1920's. The exploitation of the satellite states allowed the Soviet Union avoid dependence on the United States and its allies, and thus the U.S.S.R. did not participate in the Marshall Plan reconstruction.

The U.S.S.R. quickly asserted direct control over the ethnic territories that had been part of the Soviet territories prior to the Nazi invasion, including Ukraine, Byelorussia, and the Baltic States. The Soviets also annexed Kalingrad (formerly Konigsberg) directly to the U.S.S.R. and shifted the borders of Poland on the eastern side, annexing a large section of territory to the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics. These territorial changes were matched with huge transfers of populations; in Soviet controlled areas, over 12 million Germans were expelled from territories in the east.

The Soviet Union had gone through intense and fluctuating changes during the course of the war. In the aftermath of the war, the Orthodox Church was allowed more freedom than had been the case in the decades before the war. The generals who had led the war effort, such as Georgy Zhukov, were demoted from their positions of power and removed from the public eye; instead, propaganda emphasized that all credit for winning the war was to go to Stalin and the Party. While the decade before the war had seen the Great Purge, the postwar era did not end the reign of terror under the secret police. This purge of generals led to a focus on the apparatus of the state rather than the party.

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By 1947, Stalin stopped using the Politburo and Central Committee to administer the country, instead using his position in the government rather than the party. The state security system tightly monitored dissent and had absolute power in the Soviet Union; and it worked to rapidly replicate its success in Eastern Europe.

The Soviets, like the Americans, also worked hard to acquire the intellectual resources of the Nazi regime. Under Operation Osoaviakhim, the Soviets deported 10,000 or more scientists and their families, as well as their equipment, to the Soviet Union. This included the V-2 rocket center at Mittelwerk Nordhausen. Additionally, the Soviets carried out the Alsos operation in order to exploit German atomic facilities, which gained them expertise and uranium. After the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Stalin directed new resources to the Soviet program. Indeed, by October 1946 the first nuclear reactor was successfully tested. Lavrentiy Beria was placed in charge of the atomic weapons program, and his expertise in espionage helped to create a flow of information from US atomic programs to the Soviet Union, as well as in the recovery of German atomic expertise.

USSR in East and Central Asia

The Far East of the Russian Empire had been the last region conquered by the Bolsheviks during the Civil War. Due to Japanese intervention in the Russian Civil War, the communists did not capture Vladivostok until 1922. The Soviets also inherited the Russian Empire's influence over Tuva, which became a protectorate under the Tuvan People's Republic from 1921 until its eventual incorporation into the Soviet Union in 1944.

This also continued in the interest in the former territories of the Qing Empire in Xinjiang and Mongolia. From 1921, Soviet troops intervened in Mongolia to take on the Beiyang government forces that had occupied Outer Mongolia. After the death of Bogd Khaan, a Mongolian leader, the Soviets helped establish the Mongolian People's republic in 1924. At the Yalta Conference, Chiang Kai-Shek recognized the independence of Mongolia.

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The chaotic post-revolution period in western China, modern Xinjiang, brought different warlords to power in the various regions. However, the Soviets supported a provincial government in Xinjiang that opposed the Nationalist government. In 1933, with Soviet support, Sheng Shicai was able to repulse an attempt by Chiang Kai-Shek to control the territory, and held on to the northwestern half of Xinjiang. Then, in 1937, the Soviets backed Sheng Shicai's moves to take control the entire province. However, in 1942, as the invasion of Russia by the Nazi's weakened the Soviet regime, Sheng Shicai sought out the support of the Nationalists. He was welcomed into the Nationalist fold. But, in 1944, with the defeat of the Nazis imminent, Soviet patronage seemed to be enticing once again. Sheng offered in the summer of 1944 to incorporate Xinjiang into the USSR as a Soviet Socialistic Republic. Instead of accepting this offer, however, Stalin forwarded this information to the Nationalist regime. Chiang Kai-Shek had KMT operatives arrest him.

This opened the door for the Soviets to take advantage of discontent with KMT rule and stoke the Ili Rebellion in 1944. Starting in October of 1944, Uyghur and Kazakh rebels attacked KMT troops and took control of the three northern districts of Xinjiang. However, after this, the advances of the rebels stalled, and they were unable to permanently take Urumqi or Kashgar in 1945. Instead, the East Turkestan Republic was declared with Soviet Support. They held the original districts of Ili, Tarbagatay, and Altay in the northwest of Xinjiang. From 1946 until 1947, there was an attempt at a coalition government in Xinjiang between the East Turkestan Republic and the Nationalists. Although this failed, the three districts stopped calling themselves the East Turkestan; they instead advocated for a unified Xinjiang in name. However, by mid-1948, there was little to show for this supposed unity with the rest of Xinjiang, and the Soviets essentially controlled the region.

During World War II, the Soviets used Siberia as a base to retreat to during the Nazi invasion. They brought huge industries with them to south-central Siberia, in cities like Novosibirsk and Omsk. However, the Soviets did not set up many industrial centers east of Lake Baikal. Although they had a

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non-aggression with the Japanese, they were cautious of setting up resources too close to the Japanese or potentially the Chinese. In Central Asia, the Soviet Union under Stalin pursued a policy of resettlement of ethnic minorities from throughout its territories. They also saw an influx of Soviet citizens fleeing the Nazi invasion, which led to an increase in the industrial capacity of the region.

USSR in Korea

Soviet influence in Korea solidified following the Union's attack on Imperial Japan in 1945. On August 11, 1945, the first USSR troops landed on the Korean peninsula. After the Japanese surrender, Soviet generals chose Pyongyang to be the 25th Army Headquarters and began establishing North Korean statehood. Soviet Colonel Terentii Shtykov, for example, edited the initial draft of North Korea's constitution and assembled the first cabinet of Ministers.

From October 3, 1945, the Soviet Civil Administration (SCA) functioned as the occupying government of North Korea. It built off of already-existing People's Committees that sprang up throughout Korea pushing for independence. In the early months of 1946, the communist forces reorganized People's Committees as Interim People's Committees, dominated by the Soviets, which were responsible for instituting policies such as land redistribution, industry nationalization, and labor law reform. Legislation passed in 1946 steered North Korea towards a more Stalinist line, and redistributed the bulk of agricultural land to the peasant class, which legitimized the Soviet Administration in the eyes of much of the population.

It is crucial to understand the power dynamic imposed by the Social Civil Administration. While the USSR acted both for practical reasons, as they would benefit from a buffer state next to their border, as well as ideological reasons, as the regime they were installing would follow through with socialist policies, they largely allowed native Koreans to take much of the credit for the policies the SCA implemented. Much of that translated into popular support for the cabinet members who were viewed as directly benefiting the Korean population. General Shtykov, who was the de-facto

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leader of the SCA until Kim Il-Sung's eventual rise to power, did not become a household name in the way Kim Il-Sung later managed to do.

CHARACTER LIST

Lavrentiy Beria, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union

Beria is among Stalin's closest confidants as the de facto curator of the organs of state security. Born at the turn of the century in Georgia, he joined Stalin during his revolutionary activities and has served in numerous policing and anti-subversion capacities. Though he is officially only the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Beria is the informal head of the Soviet Union's vast security apparatus. Though Abakumov heads the MGB, and many of Beria's trusted lieutenants have been removed from control over internal security matters, Beria retains powerful contacts within that agency and its subsidiaries. Additionally, Beria remains the undisputed head of intelligence and security operations outside of the Soviet Union, evinced by his ability to handpick those who have come to lead the post-war pro-Soviet governments in Eastern Europe.

Nikolai Voznesensky, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union

One of the most educated officials in the Soviet government, Voznesensky's exploits in the realm of economic planning have won him a seat within the highest echelons of the Soviet government. During World War II, he became Chairman of the State Planning Committee and thus oversaw the preservation of Soviet industry and its shift eastward to avoid its destruction during the German invasion. After the invasion, he implemented economic restructuring in cities and chief output producers within the Soviet Union, which bolstered industrial and agricultural production. Today, Voznesensky exercises unprecedented control over the country's economic life, as it is the State Planning Committee that is ultimately responsible for the production and bringing to market of all industrial and agricultural goods in the country.

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Lazar Kaganovich, Chairman of the State Committee for Material-Technical Supply of the Soviet Union

As an old-guard Bolshevik and early convert to the Soviet cause, Kaganovich rose to prominence as a political operative for the Communist Party and Soviet government. He first gained power through his implementation of the first wide-ranging agricultural reforms in Ukraine, causing the infamous Holodomor, and later through his development of rail and heavy industry across the country. A close ally of Stalin, Kaganovich was the General Secretary's chief operative in the orchestration of executions during the pre-war purges. After the conclusion of the war, he was elevated to his current role. As the head of the State Committee for Material-Technical Supply, Kaganovich, like Voznesensky, plays a pivotal role in the Soviet economy. Whereas the State Planning Committee must develop and bring goods to market, Kaganovich's committee is responsible for overseeing the distribution of all products to all relevant parties, including civilians, industry, and agricultural interests.

Yakov Golev, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the State Bank of the Soviet Union

Technocrat and former labourer, Golev is a largely pragmatic and apolitical figure within the Soviet government elite. Named to run the State Bank following the conclusion of the Second World War, Golev today enjoys the respect of many of his colleagues. As the head of the State Bank, Golev retains the sole authority to control the country's monetary policy. Additionally, Golev's office also has the authority to create and implement taxing initiatives in order to reduce the government deficit.

Vyacheslav Molotov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union

Namesake of the Molotov Cocktail, the Soviet Foreign Minister is one of Stalin's closest advisors and has been one of the most influential figures in charting the Soviet Union's expansionary policies following the end of the Second World War. Born in rural Russia and a strictly political Bolshevik,

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Molotov made his name with thoughts and writing rather than fighting, which led to his elevation as Soviet premier in the 1930s through the start of *Barbarossa*. After the invasion, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and given access to the Soviet Union's political officers – both those operating domestically and abroad – in order to empower the efforts of his diplomats. In addition to representing the Soviet Union on the world stage, Molotov has access to a vast diplomatic network which he can use to further Soviet interests, as well as the Soviet Union's diplomatic intelligence operations.

Viktor Semyonovich Abakumov, Minister of State Security of the Soviet Union

Descending from a Russian family in Moscow, Abakumov made a name for himself within the NKVD by conducting daring intelligence operations on behalf of the Soviet Union. During the war, Abakumov came to control the NKGB, the Soviet Union's domestic civilian intelligence agency. Following the war, he was instrumental in overseeing the NKGB's transition to the MGB, ostensibly the same agency with a different name. As the head of the MGB, Abakumov is responsible for directing the agency's vast domestic intelligence operations, especially those with respect to intelligence and counterintelligence.

Nikolai Bulganin, Minister of Defense of the Soviet Union

Having begun his career as a member of the Bolshevik's early police forces, Bulganin served in a variety of administrative, civil, and economic roles prior to his appointment as Minister of Defense. As Minister, Bulganin formally controls the Soviet Armed Forces, outranking all military authorities in the country including the members of the General Staff. Despite this, Bulganin's role is primarily an oversight one. He retains the sole authority to determine the value of funding allocations to the

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Soviet Armed Forces, and only Bulganin may request an official audit of how the military spends its allocations.

Alexsandr Vasilevsky, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces

Vasilevsky hails from a poor family in Central Russia, a region he left in his late teenage years to serve the Soviet Union with distinction through the Red Army. After numerous engagements during the Russian Civil War, he became a relatively apolitical figure in the establishment, whose appointment to Chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces ensured a role in every operation undertaken by the Soviet Army. Over the years, he grew to command the respect of both the officer corps and enlisted troops. Though his office is formally subordinate to the Ministry of Defense and the head of that ministry determines the value of funds allocated to the Armed Forces, only the Chief of the General Staff may determine how funds are spent once allocated to the Armed Forces.

Georgy Malenkov, Head of Soviet Missile Program

Malenkov first became influential in Soviet politics as Lenin's confidant and, later, as one of the lucky elites to survive Stalin's purges. During World War II, he was appointed to head the Soviet Missile Program, giving him sole control over the development and management of the country's missile research and development facilities. As the country works to develop an atomic bomb, Malenkov's office is slated to be the sole entity responsible for weaponization of such a device. Thanks to his control over much of the country's military research capabilities, the future of its nuclear program, and dozens of missile launch sites and "closed cities" inaccessible to those he not approve, he is considered both Stalin's protégé and likely successor.

Terentii Fomich Shtykov, Head of the Soviet Eastern Military District

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Though only a colonel, Shtykov is one of the Soviet Union's highest ranking civilian officers in the Far East. Hailing from Belarus, his pre-war accomplishments were not particularly extensive, though his wartime performance earned him a seat at the table during Japan's surrender and led to his becoming Head of the Soviet Eastern Military district. In this role, he has proven instrumental in developing North Korea on Soviet terms, so much so that he may be considered the country de facto premier and most important powerbroker. As a civilian, he is only formally responsible for the day-to-day administration of the Eastern Military District. In reality, he controls a vast web of military loyalists, paramilitary operatives, and Korean sympathizers and loyalists that, in conjunction with plentiful financial resources laid at his disposal by Stalin himself, ensure his hold over Korean affairs.

Nikolai Georgiyevich Lebedev, Head of the Soviet Civil Administration for North Korea

Born to a peasant family in pre-revolution Russia, Lebedev followed a typical military career until the Second World War. As the head of the Soviet Civil Administration, he is the highest formal Soviet authority in Korea. Despite this, Colonel Shtykov's political and military network ensures Shtykov's authority over Lebedev. Nevertheless, Lebedev retains effective control over uniformed Soviet military assets in Korea and is popular with many members of the Workers' Party of North Korea.

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