Cold War JCC, 1951

BrewMUNC 2021

Committee Information

Zoom

Central debate will take place over Zoom. While speaking, it is expected that you keep your camera on, unless your internet connection does not allow it. While not speaking, it is expected that you remain muted. Chairs will make use of the "React" features of Zoom to come to a vote. Moderated caucuses will take place much in the same way as in person caucus would: the chair picks each speaker, who will be allowed to speak for a set duration. Unmoderated caucuses will be facilitated using the breakout room feature. The chair will open breakout rooms for all attendees. They will be allowed to enter and leave the rooms as they choose, before the unmoderated caucus elapses. Points and motions should be brought to the floor using the "Raise hand" feature. In place of passing notes, the Zoom private messaging system will be used. Please keep all messages respectful and committee focused. Zoom links to each committee will be shared on the day of the conference.

Discord

Crisis notes and directive submissions will be handled via Discord. Each committee will have a server on Discord they will have access to. Within the server, the delegate is expected to keep their name as their position, for ease of communication. There will be a committee wide chat, where committee wide information such as crisis updates and new directives can be shared. Crisis Notes will be sent via DM to your crisis team (an individual contact will be assigned to you). Links to each server will be shared on the day of the conference.

Directives and Resolutions

Directives and resolutions will be written on Google Docs. Delegates may share the link to these documents, for the purposes of sponsoring, signing, and writing them. Once a document receives the required number of signatures and is linked in the Discord chat, a motion to present the directive may be passed, at which time the chair will share their screen and open the document.

Crisis Committee Note:

Crisis committees are very fast paced, and it's important to know how to properly interact with your crisis staff in order to have a complete crisis committee experience.

A crisis committee is a conference that doesn't have a set agenda. The committee will start out with a few points of discussion, but eventually the actions of the delegates in the committee and the crisis directors will steer the conference in different directions. Your job as a delegate is to respond to the crisis at hand while still addressing the initial problems at the start of the committee. Your actions as a delegate will directly affect the way the committee flows.

In order to communicate with crisis, you must write a note on your pad and hand in your entire pad. Please make sure that your name is written on the note, otherwise crisis doesn't know who they are responding to. Then, make sure you pass your note to the dias.

When interacting with crisis, please keep your requests reasonable and in the realm of your role. Make sure the ideas or requests are well thought out. The best schemes are ones that are planned over prolonged conversations with crisis. These are the type of notes you could send to crisis:

1. Something involving your portfolio powers that doesn't necessarily concern the rest of the committee.
   a. ex) if you are commander of an army, you can write to crisis asking them to mobilize troops/ move them to particular areas. You would be able to do this without approval from the rest of the committee
2. If you want to communicate with a person outside of the committee
   a. If there is a person not represented by a delegate and you wish to communicate with them, ask crisis.
3. Questions about facts/things that are in the realm of your ability
   a. ex) If you need to know how many troops you have, ask crisis and they can find out a number or an approximation.
4. Something secretive
   a. assassinations (Assassination attempts MUST be well-thought out and realistic. Otherwise, crisis will not entertain them. Put some thought into your murder!)
   b. spying on other members
      i. Are they backstabbing you? I don't know! Ask crisis to hook you up with some spies and find out
   c. particular actions you don't want the committee to know about
      i. Want to start siphoning weapons from the main arsenal and hoarding them for your own troops? Crisis.

Please keep in mind that the crisis directors will be getting a lot of notes. Instead of

sending multiple notes at the same time, try to combine all of your ideas into one note. This will help us get our notes back to you as quickly as possible.

Also, be creative! Your notes will drive the conference, so if you keep it interesting, the conference will be more exciting! Don't feel inclined to follow history either. Carve your own path.

Letter from the dias

Esteemed delegates,

It is my absolute honor to welcome you to the Cold War JCC at BrewMUNC 2021! My name is Diana Vink, and I'll be your Head of Crisis for this conference. Having now been both a delegate as a sophomore and a chair of the Mumbai Gangs committee last year, it feels only right to round out my experience at BrewMUNC with a crisis committee! Model UN has had a massive impact on my high school experience. I'm currently serving as one of the Directors of Public Relations this year, and it's been absolutely amazing to be able to show new delegates all the things that Model UN has to offer. Outside of MUN, I love reading and writing, especially poetry. I also do Girl Scouts, student government, and edit for the school's literary magazine.

Seeing as our year has been incredibly unconventional, it feels only appropriate to welcome you into a war that was fought just the same way. The Cold War has always fascinated me because it strays away from the typical outline of war, one focused mostly on combat, towards a war that called for an underhandedness behind the polite diplomacy countries tried to display. The Cold War encapsulates the greater issues of its time: the combatting ideologies of capitalism and communism, and the fear that swept the globe as each nation realized that they would not co-exist. I'm beyond excited to see what you all do with your positions and how you'll change the tides of history!

Position papers are required for this committee. Please email your position papers to myself, diana.vink@brewsterschools.org, before the start of the first committee session. Please also feel free to reach out to me with any questions or concerns, as I know how weird things are right now! I also know that some positions may be difficult to research-- do your best to find whatever information you can, but also feel free to take a creative approach if you have trouble!

I'm looking forward to seeing you all in March!

Diana Vink
Head of Crisis
Cold War JCC

Parliamentary Procedure

The committee will run on extended Moderated Caucus: the default shall be a Moderated Caucus with one minute speaking times. The chair will recognize delegates wishing to speak, and motions will be entertained after each speech has elapsed. For procedural matters, a simple majority of 50% + 1 will be required and each delegate must vote either in favor or against, no abstentions will be entertained. No pre-set time limits on speeches are established; this determination, as well as any other particulars of procedure, is left to the discretion of the committee or the chair, as appropriate. The chair shall have final authority on all procedural questions, and will occasionally entertain appeals.

Language and Attire | The working and official language of the committee shall be English. All delegates are expected to wear Western Business Attire.

Electronic Devices | All electronic devices, including cell phones, tablets, and laptops, are prohibited from the committee room unless otherwise stated by the Chair. Timers and stopwatches are permitted.

Unmoderated Caucus | The committee may choose to move into unmoderated caucus for a certain length of time, in which delegates may move freely about the room and speak to each other without direction from the Chair. However, it will be at the Chair's discretion to prohibit unmoderated caucus at certain times during committee.

Point of Order | A Point of Order may not interrupt a speaker, and can be raised when the delegate believes the rules of procedure have been violated. The chair will stop the proceedings of the committee and ask the delegate to provide warranted arguments as to which rules of procedure has been violated.

Point of Personal Privilege | A Point of Personal Privilege may be raised when a delegate's

ability to participate in debate is impaired for any physical or logistical reason (for instance, if the speaker is not audible). This point may interrupt a speech, and the dais will immediately try to resolve the difficulty.

Point of Parliamentary Inquiry | This point may be raised by a delegate who wishes to clarify any rule of procedure with the Chair. It may not interrupt a speaker, and a delegate rising to this point may not make any substantive statements or arguments.

Point of Information | As the name suggests, this point may be raised by a delegate to bring substantive information to the notice. It may not interrupt a speaker, and must contain only a statement of some new fact that may have relevance to debate. Arguments and analyses may not be made by delegates rising to this point. A point of information may also be used to ask questions of a speaker on the general speakers list.

Motions | Motions control the flow of debate. A delegate may raise a motion when the chair opens the floor for points or motions. Motion require a vote to pass. Procedural motions, unless mentioned otherwise, require a simple majority to pass.

Motion for Moderated Caucus | This motion begins a moderated caucus, and must specify the topic, the time per speaker, and the total time for the proposed caucus.

Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus | This motion moves the committee into unmoderated caucus, during which lobbying and drafting of resolutions may take place. It must specify the duration of the caucus.

Motion to Suspend Debate | This motion suspends debate for a stipulated amount of time. Motion to Adjourn | This motion brings the committee's deliberation to an end, and is only admissible when suggested by the Chair.

Motion to Introduce Documents | A successful motion to introduce essentially puts the document on the floor to be debated by the committee. The sponsor of the document will be asked to read the document and then, if deemed appropriate, the Chair will entertain a moderated caucus on the topic.

Motion to Divide the Question | This motion may be moved by a delegate to split a document into its component clauses for the purpose of voting. This may be done when a delegate feels that there is significant support for some clauses of the document, but not for the complete document.

Motion for a Roll Call Vote | A delegate may move to have the vote conducted in alphabetical order.

Motion for Speakers For and Against | If it would help the proceedings of the committee, a delegate may motion for speakers for and against a document.

Amendments | After the first draft of a committee document has been introduced, delegates may move to amend particular clauses of the draft. If the amendment is supported by all the sponsors of the documents, it passes as a friendly amendment.

Committee Documents represent the product of the committee's deliberations and their collective decisions.

Directive | Directives are standard orders. All direct actions taken by this committee require a directive. Directives pass with a simple majority.

Communiqué | Communiqués are formal communications (private by default) directed from the committee to other governments, individuals, or organizations. Committee communiqués pass by simple majority.

Press Release | Press releases express the sentiments of the committee (NOT individuals) on any issue. They require a simple majority to pass.

Between Delegates | Delegates can pass notes freely to other delegates within the committee or speak to other delegates during unmoderated caucus. However, talking during another delegate's speech is not permitted.

To the Chair/Dias | Delegates may also communicate with the Chair through notes. Delegates should feel free to write any questions or comments to the Chair that may improve the committee experience .

To Crisis | Delegates may address members not present in the committee by addressing notes to "Crisis." These notes could be addressed to specific persons or could be general questions on the committee itself.

Members of the committee may take any of the following actions through private notes:

Personal Directive | A personal directive orders the member's external resources or contacts to take a specific action, within the power of said contacts.

Personal Communiqué | A personal communiqué extends a specific message from any member to any other entity. The communiqué will not always yield a response. Committee communication refers to private bilateral communication between a delegate and in-room committee participants, the Chair, or out-of-room resources. Delegates must carefully denote their note's intended recipients and sign-off.

Between Delegates | Delegates should feel free to write personal notes to their fellow committee members. We ask that these notes pertain to the business of the committee.

To the Chair | Delegates may also write to the Chair with questions regarding procedural issues of the committee, as well as a wide range of personal inquiries. Delegates should feel free to write to the Chair on any issue that would improve the committee experience. This could range from a clarification of portfolio powers to substantive questions.

To members not present | If delegates deem it fit to communicate with individuals or entities not currently present in committee, they may write notes directed to such members specifically. Such notes are to be addressed to "crisis" and passed to the Dais.

Historical Background

The origin of tensions

While the United States and the Soviet Union fought alongside each other during World War II, the tensions between the two nations had been mounting for some time. The United States had long been suspicious of communism, seeing several so-called "Red Scares" sweep the nation in the 1920s and 1930s. Communism was viewed as the very antithesis of the free-market ideal defining the "American Dream," and thus the growth of the Soviet Union appeared as a grand threat to the United States. The Soviet Union's expansion was an effective intimidation factor, causing the US to grow more and more fearful as the USSR became a force to be reckoned with in Eastern Europe and Asia. On the part of the Soviets, too, there was much discontent. The United States had long failed to recognize the Soviet Union as a true nation, leading to a buildup of resentment over time. On top of that, the USSR believes that the United States entered World War II far too late, and cost countless lives. These factors, over time, have led to a frigid relationship between the two nations, both of which are major players on the global stage.

Prior stands against communism

The Truman Doctrine

The Truman Doctrine was created by President Harry Truman in 1947. After the United Kingdom could no longer support the nations of Greece and Turkey, the United States decided to support these countries in an attempt to prevent the spread of Communism in the Mediterranian area. The Truman Doctrine declared this support of Greece and Turkey, and more broadly declared that "it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." The Truman Doctrine served as an early example of the US policy of containment, in which the United States wanted to prevent the Soviet and communist influence from further spreading. The Doctrine has
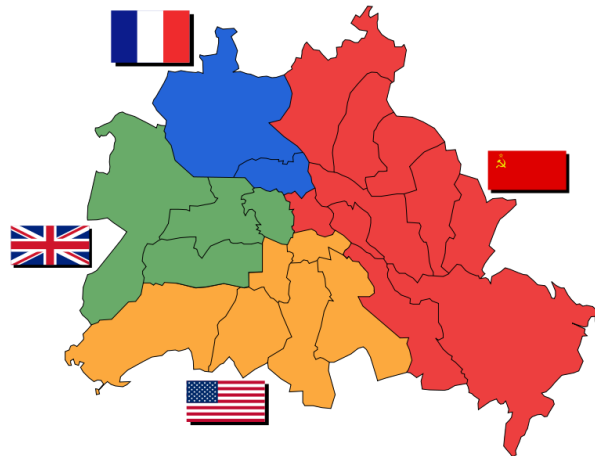
undoubtedly shaped US foreign strategy, decidedly involving the nation in greater global affairs and allowing the nation to firmly assert their stance as an anti-communist nation.

Divisions in Europe

Following Germany's defeat in WWII, the United States, France, the Soviet Union, and Great Britain planned to divide Germany into four separate occupation zones in order to help the nation re-stabilize without regaining too much strength. While technically within Soviet domain, the capital city of Berlin was also divided into four sectors. These sectors were created with the intention of eventually reunifying Germany, a mission which proved to be more challenging than anticipated.
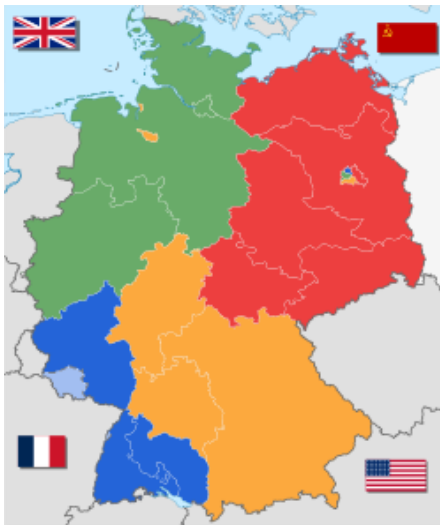
Division of Germany   *Division of Berlin*

The US Government, in hopes of encouraging more stability within Germany and Europe as a whole, initiated the Marshall Plan, or the European Recovery Program. Created by Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, the Marshall Plan was a plan to provide financial aid to parts of Western Europe. The United States would help rebuild cities, industries, and infrastructure damaged by World War II, recreating the European economy. In addition, the Marshall Plan declared the United States' attempt to stop the spread of communism across Europe. The

Marshall Plan subsequently reinforced the already growing contest between the United States and the Soviet Union, the latter of which refused to sign onto the plan.

As the economy gradually began to recover, the Soviet Union remained steadfast in its dedication to keeping East Berlin away from American influence. The USSR began blockading the Allied-controlled sections of Berlin in 1948, cutting off all access and leaving citizens of Western Berlin in dire need of food, medicine, and other necessities. In turn, the United States and Great Britain sent in airlifts to the people of Berlin, providing them with vital resources like food and fuel. These airlifts were met with minimal interference from the Soviet Union. The Soviet blockade lasted until 1949, at which point restrictions were lifted, but serves as a vital example of the escalating tensions creating a divide across the world.

The communist regime in China

More recently, in 1949, the People's Republic of China was established under Communist leader Mao Zedong. With dissent lasting throughout the 1940s, the United States repeatedly made an attempt to pitch their support for Chinese nationalists in hopes of preventing the nation from falling to communism. The Soviet Union, too, contributed to the Chinese civil war, supporting Mao Zedong's forces and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). In the end, the CCP reigned victorious, creating yet another communist power on the greater global stage and creating a strong set of relations between the Soviet Union and China.

The Creation of NATO

Established in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was created to protect nations, especially those in Western Europe, from the Soviet Union. Various countries from the Eastern Hemisphere and Western Hemisphere joined together to form NATO: the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United Kingdom. The alliance made it clear that if any member nation was attacked, other countries in the alliance would retaliate. The United States, being a member of NATO, was a key player in the idea of this retaliation, because the United States possessed

nuclear weapons: should a nation threaten NATO, it could face nuclear war. This reasserted the strength of forces against the Soviet Union, while also establishing a formal treaty ensuring protection and unity of all nations involved.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, or HUAC, was an American committee formed to investigate potential Communists in America, focused heavily on investigating Hollywood celebrities and public figures. First established in 1938, HUAC has been growing in prominence as the tensions rise between the US and the USSR. The rise of McCarthyism, an ideology sweeping through the nation stipulating that government officials were involved in communism, has incited great fear amongst citizens. The HUAC serves to dispel such theories, firmly deciding whether or not a US government official is a communist. Notably, a U.S. State Department official, Alger Hiss, was investigated by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In 1950, Hiss was indicted on two charges of perjury after being exposed as a communist spy. Convictions like that of Hiss only contributed to the growing hysteria surrounding the fear of communism in America.

The issues at hand

The preparation of nuclear weapons

The Nuclear Arms Race began in 1945, as the United States dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since then, both the US and the USSR were both dedicated to intensifying their nuclear arsenal, especially as the threat of war loomed on the horizon. While the US had developed nuclear weapons earlier, a shock came in 1949 as the USSR successfully tested an atomic bomb, year ahead of when they were expected to succeed. The competition only grew from there, with both nations working to devise bigger and more reliable nuclear weapons. While many have expressed fear at the destructive nature of nuclear weapons, neither nation is willing to slow down with so much at stake. It's well known that the Soviets have sent spies into the United States with the intention of discovering nuclear progress, previously infiltrating the

Manhattan Project. Both nations intend to further pursue nuclear weaponry, but the both also ponder the best ways to keep their knowledge safe.

Korea

Following World War II, Korea was divided into two nations along the 38th parallel, split between the Soviet and American forces. While the divide was in part to ensure American influence in Eurasia, the division itself also represented the divisions between Korean citizens themselves. In 1948, the American-dominated South Korea declared independence as the Republic of Korea, supported by the United States' anti-communist sentiments. Shortly after North Korea declared itself the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), supported by communist Soviet forces. In 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, an action that began the Korean War, viewed conflict of communist against anti-communist forces. Quickly, the United States and China entered the war, directly offering support for Korean troops. The North has been aided by the Soviet Union indirectly, but as the war rages, the Soviets question whether more direct intervention is necessary to finally extinguish American influence on the Korean peninsula.

The 1952 Election

As world powers shift dramatically, the end of Truman's presidency looms on the horizon. As the Republican and Democratic parties search for their nominees for the 1952 election, there are a lot of eligible candidates in the field. Senators like Richard Nixon and Joseph McCarthy have strong potential, as they're well-liked and trusted by the public. General Douglas MacArthur has also appeared as a strong candidate, with a respectable army career and an outspoken honesty. However, with the growing conflict between the US and USSR, many politicians who have backed down in the past may want to seize control to prove their strength. Campaigning will be important to garnering public support, as the American public needs leadership that they can trust in as the threat continues to grow.

Topics of Debate

United States

1. How will the 1952 election affect global and domestic relationships?
2. To what extent is interference in global affairs acceptable? What circumstances justify US involvement in the affairs of other countries?
3. Is the development of nuclear weapons necessary at this time? How will they be tested? Under what circumstances are they acceptable to use?

Soviet Union

1. How will the Soviet Union take advantage of the shift in political power as a result of the 1952 election? Is there anything that can be gained from the election?
2. To what extent is interference in global affairs acceptable? What circumstances justify USSR involvement in the affairs of other countries?
3. Is the development of nuclear weapons necessary at this time? How will they be tested? Under what circumstances are they acceptable to use?

Positions: United States

1. **Senator Joseph McCarthy**

   To many, Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy has become a symbol of rooting out corruption in the government. McCarthy is recognized for his allegations in 1950 that there were still supporters of communism working in the State Department. While the US government denied this, the fear of communism sweeping through American gave McCarthy a large group of supporters who turned to him and supported him as a leader. To this extent, McCarthy has become a powerful asset for gaining public support.

2. **George C. Marshall, Secretary of Defense**

   Having served in the US Army and held the position of the Army's chief of staff, George Marshall is well-versed in military tactics and foreign policy. He is particularly noted for his European Recovery Program in the aftermath of World War II, which offered funding to European countries recovering from the war in an attempt to stop the spread of communism and strengthen American influence in Western Europe.

3. **Dean Acheson, Secretary of State**

   Acheson shapes much of the foreign policy of the Truman administration, considering the Soviet Union to be more than just a military force, rather a large political power challenging all aspects of American dominance. He was active in designing the European Recovery Program alongside George Marshall, and was a large proponent of becoming a part of NATO. Acheson's defense of American foreign policy strategies has seen him become a somewhat controversial figure.

4. **Senator Richard Nixon**

   Senator Richard Nixon is an undeniably patriotic figure, being a former member of the US Navy and the House of Representatives, and a current member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Nixon played an important role in the trial of Alger Hiss, standing out as a notable member of HUAC and an avid opponent of communism. However, the public views both Nixon and the HUAC warily, questioning whether such intense anticommunism is warranted or is merely an attack mechanism.

5. **General Douglas MacArthur**

An Army general, Douglas MacArthur is best known for his work in the Philippines, which he helped to liberate from the Japanese in the 1940s. MacArthur then helped to rebuild Japan in the wake of World War II. MacArthur is a popular figure amongst the American people, and is an avid believer that the United States should push back against the Chinese communist interference in Korea. On this front, President Truman disagrees with MacArthur, fearing the outbreak of a third World War, but maintains that MacArthur is an important ally and advisor during this time due to his extensive military experience.

6. **Gordon Dean, Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission**

Gordon Dean is the current Chairman of the US Atomic Energy Commission, having previously been involved with the development of the Manhattan Project and its leading scientist, J. Oppenheimer. Dean is a lawyer and has taught law in the past, and also played a role in the Nuremberg trials at the end of World War II. Dean believes that atomic weapons should continue to be developed and perfected during this time as the risk of war grows larger and larger.

7. **George F. Kennan**

Kennan undeniably shaped the path of the Cold War in the 40s with his presentation of the controversial ideology of "containment:" stopping the spread of the Soviet Union's ideologies in every direction. Many believed it to be a policy too defensive to be effective, but the idea has slowly begun to dominate US Cold War strategy, making Kennan a crucial member of this committee. Kennan also advocates for weakening the Soviet Union through focusing on political advantages rather than military strength.

8. **Warren Austin, US Ambassador to the United Nations**

In this atypical war, Austin believes his position as a diplomat to the United Nations to be more important than ever before. Austin is well-versed in law, and has been present at the United Nations for many major Cold War events. While many may be eager to continue the fight, as a diplomat, Austin feels his main purpose is to argue for reason and present

solutions that will stop the bloodshed, especially when the solution calls for collaboration between nations.

9. **Walter Bedell Smith, Director of Central Intelligence**

   Smith, as the Director of the CIA, wants to make the CIA a relevant and organized force within the United States. Still a relatively new organization, the CIA is often overlooked when it comes to decisions. Smith firmly believes that with more structure, the CIA can become an important aspect of the United States government and can become a powerful force in turning the tides of this conflict.

10. **Averell Harriman, special assistant to the President**

    Harriman has a thorough resume: working on recovery programs with Roosevelt, serving as ambassador to several foreign nations, working as the Secretary of Commerce. Harriman brings experience to the committee that's well-needed, as many respect Harriman's commitment to public service. Harriman has expressed some interest in running for President, an ambition well-complimented by his extensive political career.

11. **Paul Nitze, Head of Policy Planning for the State Department**

    Nitze had a heavy hand in developing the NSC-68 document, an assessment of US foreign policy in the age of the Cold War. NSC-68 stipulated that the Soviet Union was set on a path to world domination, and outlined all of what were viewed as the most practical solutions to the growing problem, but Nitze and his team saw building up forces to contend the Soviet Union as the most effective solution, an idea contested by many other members of the US government.

12. **Clark Clifford, Prior White House Counsel and Advisor to President Truman**

    Clifford is a close ally of President Truman, having helped to shape his campaign strategy. Clifford, while not currently holding a position in the government, has researched extensively Soviet history and believes in taking an assertive stance against the rising Soviet dominance. Clifford was a key player in shaping the late 40s legislation to restrain the Soviet powers, making him an essential player in the eyes of Truman.

13. Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of NATO

Eisenhower believes, similarly to John Foster Dulles, that a more aggressive approach needs to be taken than mere containment. To this extent, he believes his job as Supreme Commander of NATO is one of the most important on the global stage right now, both having to reassure Americans of the benefits of the NATO alliance and encourage European troops to boost their defenses against the Soviets.

14. Omar Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Bradley has an extensive military career, forming a reputation as a respectable and tactical general. He serves to mediate disputes between military branches and to plan military strategy. As Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Bradley is the main military advisor to the President, making him a powerful ally or enemy.

15. Alan Goodrich Kirk, US Ambassador to the Soviet Union

As Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Kirk is one of the most direct lines to reach the Soviet Union for negotiations. A diplomat, it's important that Kirk maintain his composure so as to not offend the Soviets. To that extent, Kirk is most likely to support policies that would promote peace rather than further war, but does recognize the strength of the American military, having been previously involved with the Navy.

16. Charles W. Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce

As the Secretary of Commerce, Sawyer has good perspective on the economic aspects of the Soviet conflict; his knowledge could be incredibly useful to those who seek a political resolution rather than using force. Sawyer would be able to shed light on the economic consequences of policies like containment, and how the Soviet-American conflict will shape the global economy.

17. John Foster Dulles

Dulles is a well-respected player in Cold War negotiations. Having represented President Truman at multiple global conferences, his experience with diplomacy is wide-spanning. Dulles has expressed his support of containment, but has also brought up the necessity of

freeing those who have been taken control of by communist leadership. His work with foreign affairs makes him an influential player in the foreign policies that are developed.

Positions: Soviet Union

1. **Nikita Khrushchev, head of the Moscow City Party**
   Khrushchev has had an extensive history with positions in the Communist party, fostering both respect and criticism from others around him. Khrushchev, having witnessed the famines sweeping through Ukraine in the 1940s, questions Stalin's policies. Though respecting Stalin's leadership, Khrushchev often expresses criticism of Stalin's decisions. Outspoken, Khrushchev is able to maintain a delicate balance between his outspoken nature and understanding of diplomacy.

2. **Lavrentiy Beria, Director of Soviet Secret Police**
   Beria is a loyal supporter of Stalin, willing to take action against any whom may question the Communist regime. Willing to put down any form of rebellion or discontent, Beria has a reputation as a ruthless enforcer of Stalin's way. While considering himself committed to the Communist way, Beria is an underhanded and ambitious politician, unafraid to do what it takes to get his way.

3. **Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich, Chairman of the Gossnab**
   Kaganovich is one of Stalin's closest allies, one who he has the utmost trust in. As Chairman of the Gossnab, and thus responsible for much coordination of distributing products to consumers, Kaganovich is an important player in the implementation of Stalin's plans. His support is crucial to the success of Stalin's policies.

4. **Commander Georgy Zhukov**
   Zhukov was arguably the most important Soviet general during World War II, successfully defending the cities of Leningrad and Moscow. Stalin has, in postwar years, been sending Zhukov out on missions in Odessa, but now calls Zhukov back as the threat of war approaches. While Stalin is reluctant to place trust in Zhukov, his military expertise and strategy is of great value to this committee.

5. **Vyacheslav Molotov, former Minister of Foreign Affairs**

    While removed from his post in 1949, Molotov remains loyal to Stalin and has valuable experience in foreign affairs. While having a somewhat rocky relationship with Truman and the United States as a whole, his experience in World War II is valuable to the committee. Molotov's power, though, is fairly weak, and he seeks to use his knowledge of foreign affairs to make himself a relevant player in the Soviet government again.

6. **Terenty Shtykov, Ambassador to the North Korean regime**

    As the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union spreads globally, Shtykov is an important player in gaining global support. Specifically, as the tensions seem to rise in Korea, Shtykov has important influence over North Korean leaders and will serve as the most direct line of communication between the Soviets and the North Koreans. Shtykov has spent a lot of time working with the North Korean leaders, and has become a trusted advisor to the regime.

7. **Andrei Vyshinsky, Minister of Foreign Affairs**

    Vyshinsky is a former prosecutor for the Soviet Union, carrying a reputation of aggression and malice. Relentless in pursuing those unfaithful to the Soviet Union, Vyshinsky has proved his loyalty to the Communist regime and defends the USSR in global affairs with conviction. Vyshinsky is unafraid to criticize the United States, as well as any other forces that try to stand in the USSR's way.

8. **Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations**

    Malik, as the Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations, plays an important role in the diplomacy of the Soviet Union. As a part of the United Nations, Malik would be more likely than many other members of the committee to attempt peaceful negotiations in place of military combat. While not inherently opposed to the idea of outright war, Malik is more open minded and willing to entertain peaceful resolutions.

9. **Georgy Malenkov, Chief Lieutenant to Stalin**

   Malenkov is a quiet but powerful member of the Communist party. Having worked his way up to a close advisor of Stalin, many would consider Malenkov to be Stalin's right-hand-man. Malenkov fought for that position, pushing his way past his competition to take his seat at the table; supportive of Stalin's purges in the 1930s, Malenkov worked his way into Stalin's good favor and is more than willing to take on political opponents.

10. **Nikolai Bulganin**

    Bulganin has a long history of support for the USSR, having previously worked in the secret police and on several war and defense committees. Despite this political involvement, Bulganin himself has very little knowledge on the army itself, leading him to be removed from an official position in the Soviet government. Bulganin's experiences in cabinets dedicated to war policies give him an important perspective on the political aspects of war, rather than military movements.

11. **Leonid Brezhnev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Moldavian S.S.R.**

    While not directly associated with Stalin, Brezhnev does hold significant recognition in the USSR as a leader within Moldova, one of the 15 republics composing the Union. Brezhnev focuses heavily on encouraging loyalty to the USSR and repressing any thoughts of rebellion. A close ally of Nikita Khrushchev, Brezhnev provides important support in Khrushchev's criticisms of Stalin's policies.

12. **Aleksandr Vasilevsky, Minister of Defense**

    Vasilevsky has been a honorable member of the Soviet Army, notably receiving the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union. Having worked to develop offensive strategy during World War II, Vasilevsky is well-versed in military tactics. Vasilevsky is a wise and respected military leader, and the respect others hold for him may serve as an important tool for quelling internal conflicts.

13. **Dmitry Ustinov, Minister of Armaments**

   While still a relatively new player in Soviet politics, Ustinov's position as Minister of Armaments leaves him responsible for coordinating production and distribution of weapons. Ustinov will be a key player if the committee chooses to take a military approach to the Cold War conflict, coordinating the creation of enough wartime materials to create a strong offense and defense without raising an alarm to the US.

14. **Marshal Kliment "Klim" Voroshilov**

   A Hero of the Soviet Union, Voroshilov is strongly commended for his military service. Fearless and brutally honest, Voroshilov is unlikely to hold back his opinions. While discharged from service several times, Voroshilov's knowledge on military tactics, but more importantly on chemical and biological warfare, is of great use to the committee. However, his discharges led to a mutual distrust between Stalin and Voroshilov.

15. **Anatoli Yatskov, former Soviet consul to New York**

   Yatskov was one of the main sources of information on the American side of the war in the 1940s, organizing the espionage of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. While his cover in the United States was blown, Yatskov is a brilliant strategist who can undoubtedly present great ideas regarding investigating American war plans and American nuclear weapons. Yatskov is well-known in spy rings and still maintains several contacts in America.

16. **Anastas Mikoyan, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers**

   The Council of Ministers develops plans for the economic and social well-being of the Soviet Union, making Mikoyan's job important with regards to maintaining stability in the Soviet Union during such unsettling times. As it's possible that republics of the Union may seize the conflict with the United States as an opportunity for uprising, Mikoyan hopes that his work can keep the USSR unified.

17. **Alexander Panyushkin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States**

   As the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Alexander Panyushkin is the most direct line of contact between the US and the USSR if a diplomatic solution is to be created.

Due to his position, Panyushkin is likely to advocate for a political compromise rather than an all-out war. He hopes to serve as a voice of reason, advocating for compromise.

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