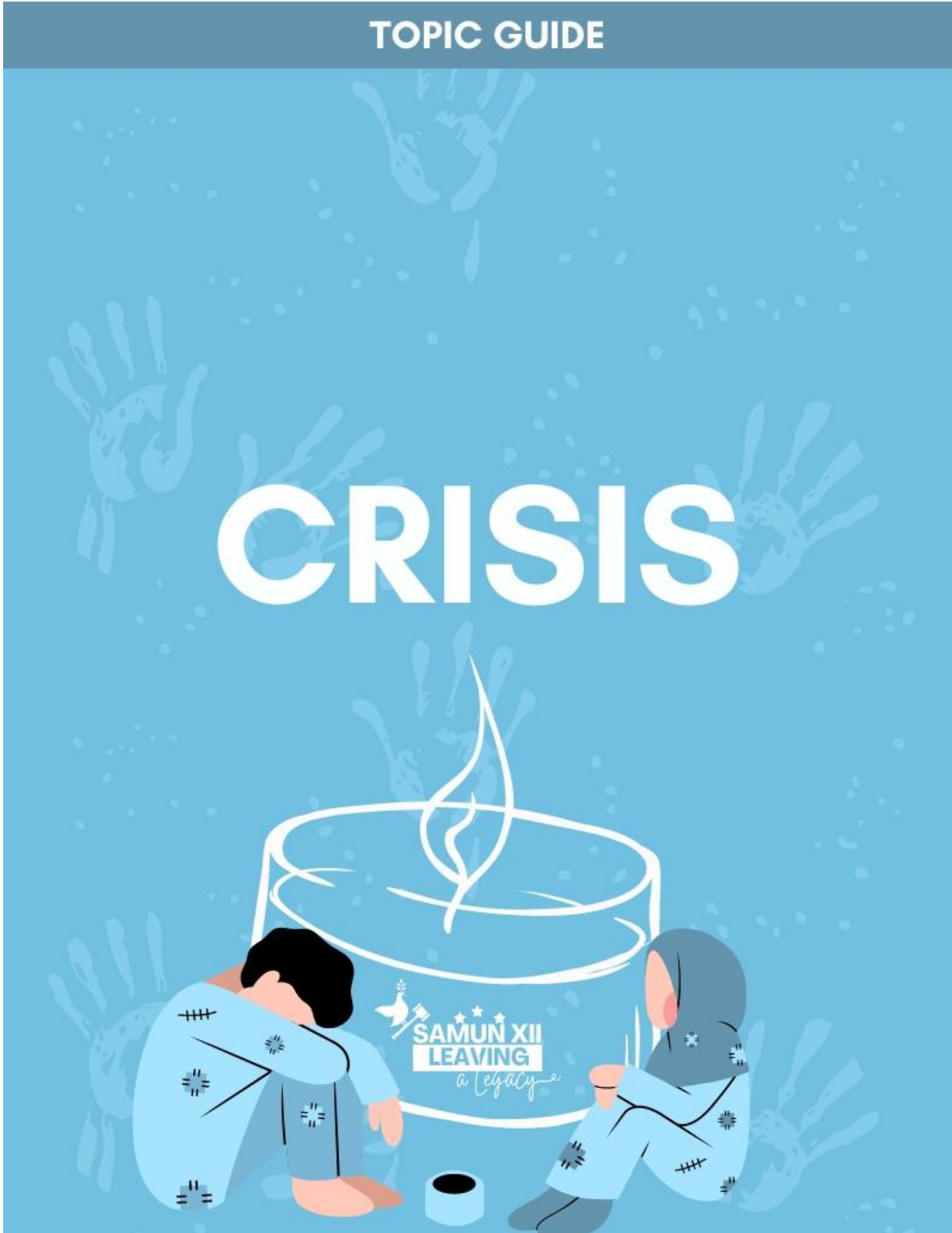


TOPIC GUIDE

CRISIS



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Letter From Our Presidents

Dear distinguished delegates,

We extend a warm welcome to you to the annual conference of SAMUN XII. We are honored to have you join us and be a part of this prestigious event. It gives us immense pleasure to announce that we will be serving as the Crisis Presidents for this year's conference.

Our team comprises individuals who have an intense passion for crisis management and experience in various committee settings. We have taken up this challenge to preside over this committee because we believe it to be an excellent floor for discussing diverse concerns that may not be addressed in any other committee. As Crisis Presidents, we aim to make this committee an interactive, dynamic, and stimulating one that is full of surprises, challenges, and learning opportunities.

We firmly believe that every delegate brings unique ideas and perspectives to the table, and we look forward to hearing your creative solutions to the complex scenarios that will be presented to you. Our committee sessions will be designed to encourage active participation, innovative thinking, and strategic planning. We want to create an environment where you can showcase your skills, and we will work towards ensuring that you leave this conference having gained valuable experiences.

We understand that the format of our committee may differ from what you are used to, but we urge you to embrace this change and step out of your comfort zone. We assure you that this will be an excellent opportunity to hone your skills and push your boundaries.

In conclusion, we are thrilled to have you be a part of SAMUN XII and our committee. We are confident that with your active participation and enthusiasm, we will achieve great heights of success. We wish you all the best as you prepare for the conference, and we look forward to seeing you soon.

Sincerely,

The Crisis Presidents.

Introduction to Crisis

Crisis committees in Model United Nations (MUN) are a unique and exhilarating experience for delegates. It is vastly different from regular MUN committees in several ways. Firstly, the rules of procedure are relaxed, providing delegates with the opportunity to take immediate action and change the world around them in real and profound ways. Secondly, delegates in crisis committees represent individuals rather than states or organizations, giving them a more personal stake in the issues at hand. The topic at hand in a crisis committee can evolve and escalate rapidly, with even a small issue such as a natural disaster leading to chaos, wars, and revolutions within the first half-day session.

For those who have never participated in a crisis committee, the experience can be overwhelming. However, the relaxed rules and procedures make it easier for new delegates to participate without feeling intimidated. In crisis committees, every delegate has the potential to be successful, regardless of their initial standing, by taking advantage of opportunities, persuading others, or using cunning tactics to achieve their goals.

Crisis committees are divided into different cabinets representing various political entities, and the delegates compete against one another and rival cabinets. The informal debates held within the committee shape the goals and objectives that the cabinet wishes to pursue. However, the real excitement of crisis committees is in the writing of directives. Directives are commands that can cover anything and everything, including press releases, personal orders, and controlling anything regarding the delegate's character in the crisis. These directives can be issued by the committee as a whole, by multiple delegates together, or individually.

The success of a directive depends on several factors, including the level of detail provided, the amount of previous preparation the delegate has made, the scale of the action to be undertaken, and the possible countermeasures other delegates may have put in place. The crisis team must approve all directives before implementation, but most directives are implemented. The speed at which delegates can respond to the series of crisis developments and updates is critical to their success in the committee.

Handbook for Crisis

Key concepts

Crisis Updates: In the room, information is shared about how the world is dealing with a crisis, which can happen randomly or be the result of decisions made by members.

Strategy Presidents: This is an individual who supports the president by reviewing directives or notes to determine their feasibility and impact, and to carry them out effectively.

Directives: These are the solutions that the group decides on to address the crisis update. The solutions are presented as a precise and straightforward list of actions that specifies the required resources or steps. The directives should reflect the ideas discussed and meet the expectations of the Strategy Presidents. However, there may be challenges to implementing these directives, such as a lack of resources or the number of signatures of the members to be approved.

Consistencies

Despite the unique circumstances of the crisis committee, certain structures and processes remain consistent. Due to the formal and urgent nature of the committee, members are required to communicate with the chair using a parliamentary language typically used in General Assembly settings. In addition, they may use parliamentary points and the right of replies to make their points. The delegate guide of SAMUN XII provides more information on these procedures.

Members of the committee will have the ability to exercise the power and authority that comes with their respective roles and positions as they see fit, without facing any unnecessary obstacles that would hinder their autonomy. However, to accommodate this, some adaptations to the parliamentary language may be made.

Person of Reference	General Assembly Language	SAMUN XII Crisis Committee
<i>Themselves</i>	The delegation of...	I, member of... I...
<i>Others</i>	Delegations such as...	Members of such as... Members such as...

Motions

In this crisis committee, both motions follow the structure of the General Assembly and others that are specific and unique to this committee.

Crisis Motions

The motions listed below are unique to this committee and are solely applicable to its purpose. A description of each motion is provided:

Round Robin:

This motion is initiated after roll call, and it allows each member to express their ideas for approximately one minute.

Introduce Directives:

This motion is performed after the Strategy President submits a directive to the chair. The directive will then be read aloud to the entire committee.

Directives' Stance:

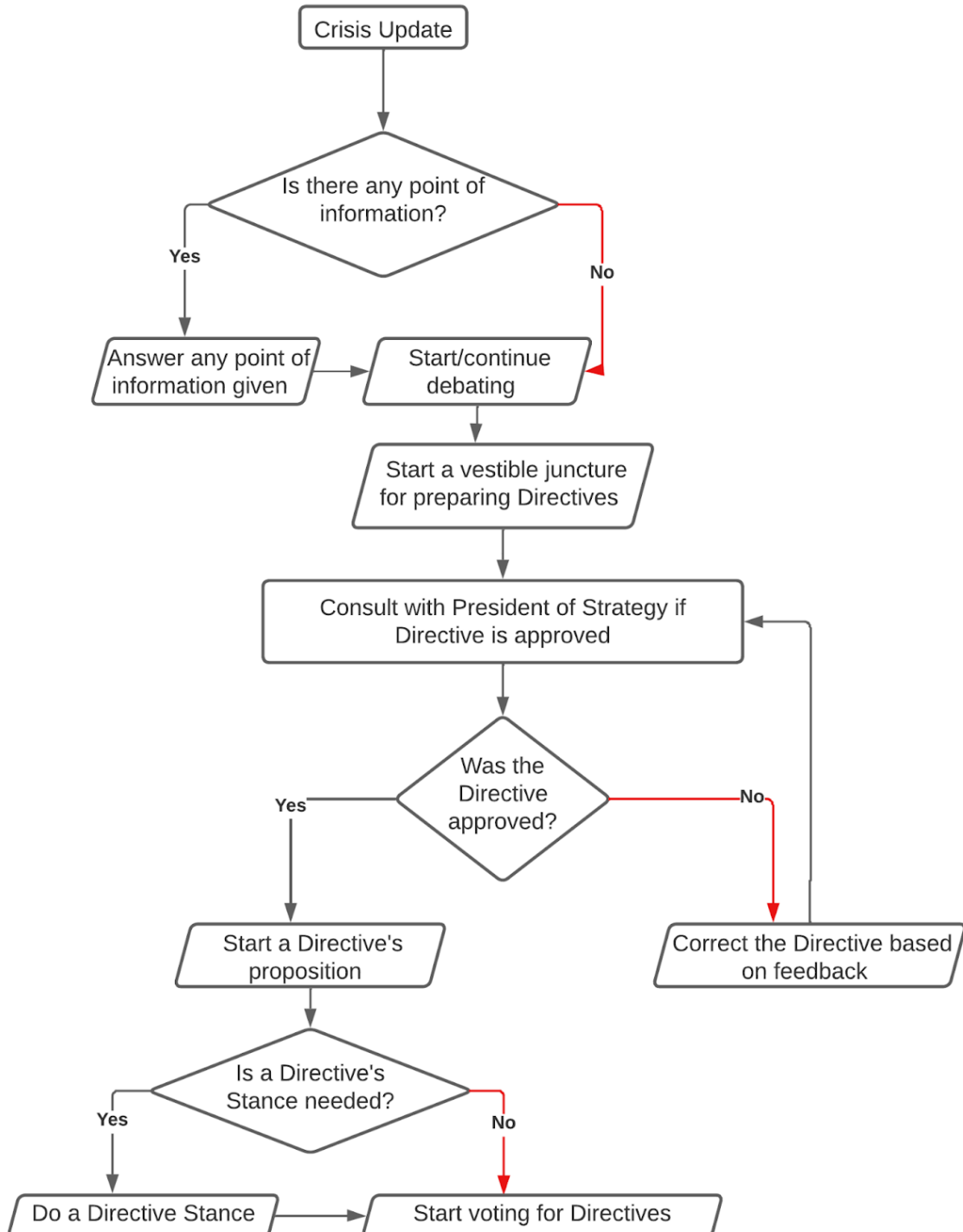
This motion is initiated after the "Introduce Directives" motion has been completed, and only if the members deem it necessary. This motion allows one or two members from each directive to give a brief speech on the stance of their directive for further clarification and persuasion to their colleagues.

Request For a Meeting:

In this motion, any member can request a meeting with the opposing side to discuss an urgent situation via a motion sent to the presidents. The motion needs to be signed by the member's ambassadors, and the other side has the option to accept or reject the meeting in most cases. If the meeting is approved, the ambassadors to the other country must attend, and the member that requested the meeting or any other member. There is a limit of two people per side in each meeting.

Procedure

Once the session is open, the committee will mainly follow the order below:



Directives Format

Directives are a list of actions or movements that members can use as a resource to maintain an ongoing flow in the committee. They represent a terrestrial change in the world map, where each action responds to a sudden change or crisis in the committee. Once completed, the directive must be given to the Strategy Presidents for approval. The directive must have the following:

- A header that states the date (which is stipulated at the time of writing)
- A title (which can be any title the member chooses so that other members can remember it in future moments)
- The author's name (the name of the member who wrote the directive)
- In the main body, the content must answer the questions "what, where, how, which, and when"
- The desired effect that the directive will have must be stated in the main body.

Directives are a crucial component of this committee, and this resource must be clearly understood. To aid in this understanding, an example of a directive is provided below:

01/02/2022

The Great Army

Sponsors: Daniel Erazo

Signatories:

By means of Athena's bow to control the creatures enchanted by the love of Athena with the help of Hades with his Fenri spear to enlarge his army with the same objective, he will go to Zeuz. In the confrontation:

1. Athena will enchant her pets with her bow, union makes it stronger.
2. Then, we are going to use the love affair of Aphrodite to use the mascots of the gods cancerbero, pegasus, karaken, deer of athenes, serpent of hermes, the elementals of delemeter, solar horses of apollo, the wolves of ares, the dogs of dionysus and the dolphins of aphrodite will unite in one by the power of Aphrodite.
3. That will then create the eldrazi creature that will be shaped in the cave of the breeding of zeuz where the cymase of this same was confirmed to free his brothers from the stomach of cronos where there was the maternal crava that was the suckling to zeuz that the bine will do it with eldrazi doing it just as strong as zeuz.
4. At the same time, in the same forges of the creation of the fenir lance, a controlling necklace will be made that will be under the oath and curse of the lance, make it totally faithful to this controller and the moment it is shot down, it will be reborn as part of the army of the lost souls.

Topic: Cold War and Maximum Tensions between the Cabinet and Politburo

Key Concepts

Ambassador:

An official representative of a government is sent to another country or international organization to represent their interests and promote diplomacy. Ambassadors are responsible for building and maintaining relationships between countries, negotiating treaties and agreements, and providing information and assistance to citizens of their home country who are living or traveling abroad.

Bay of Pigs:

A failed CIA-led attempt in 1961 to invade Cuba by a group of Cuban exiles. The plan was to overthrow Fidel Castro's communist government, but the operation was poorly planned and executed, resulting in a humiliating defeat for the United States and a significant propaganda victory for the Cuban government.

Cabinet:

A group of high-ranking government officials, typically appointed by the head of state or head of government, responsible for advising on policy and managing specific areas of government.

Counterintelligence:

Activities are undertaken to prevent or thwart spying or other intelligence activities by foreign governments or other entities. Counterintelligence includes measures such as background checks, surveillance, and deception operations aimed at identifying and neutralizing foreign intelligence agents and operations.

Intelligence:

Information is gathered through covert means, particularly for national security purposes. Intelligence is used to inform government decision-making, including military and foreign policy decisions, and to protect against security threats such as terrorism and espionage.

KGB: The Committee for State Security, the main security agency for the Soviet Union. The KGB was responsible for a wide range of activities, including intelligence gathering, counterintelligence, and political repression.

Missile Crisis:

A 13-day political and military standoff in 1962 between the United States and the Soviet Union over the installation of Soviet missiles in Cuba. The crisis is considered the closest the world ever came to nuclear war, and it was resolved through a combination of diplomatic negotiations and back-channel communications between the two superpowers.

Nuclear Program:

A government-run program aimed at developing nuclear technology, particularly for military purposes. Nuclear programs are highly controversial due to the risk of nuclear proliferation and the potential for catastrophic accidents or deliberate use of nuclear weapons.

Cabinet:

A group of high-ranking government officials, typically appointed by the head of state or head of government, responsible for advising on policy and managing specific areas of government.

Politburo:

A small committee of the Communist Party that held ultimate decision-making power in the Soviet Union and other communist states. The Politburo was responsible for setting economic, social, and political policies and appointing top government officials.

Proletariat:

The working class, particularly those who do not own the means of production and must sell their labor to survive. The concept of the proletariat is central to Marxist theory, which posits that capitalism exploits the working class and perpetuates inequality.

Security Council:

A key body of the United Nations responsible for maintaining international peace and security, with five permanent members (USA, UK, Russia, China, and France) who hold veto power over its decisions. The Security Council is tasked with identifying threats to international peace and taking action to prevent or mitigate them, including through the use of force if necessary.

Soviet Union:

A socialist state that existed from 1922 to 1991, encompassing much of the territory of the former Russian Empire. The Soviet Union was a superpower rival to the United States during the Cold War, and its collapse in 1991 marked the end of the Cold War era.

State Communication:

Communication infrastructure and services controlled by the government, are often used for military and national security purposes. State communication includes systems for transmitting and receiving information, such as radio and television broadcasts, telegraph and telephone networks, and internet and satellite communication systems.

State Planning:

An economic system in which the government sets production goals and allocates resources accordingly, is often used in socialist and communist countries. State planning is intended to ensure that resources are used efficiently and that production meets the needs of the population, but it has been criticized for being inflexible and inefficient.

United Nations:

An international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace, security, and cooperation among nations. The UN is composed of member states who work together to address global challenges such as poverty, hunger, disease, and conflict. The UN also plays a key role in promoting human rights and sustainable development around the world.

Veto Power:

The ability to block a decision or action, particularly in a group setting where decisions are made by consensus or majority vote.

Statement of the Problem

On October 16, 1962, a US spy plane identified Russian nuclear warheads being installed in a military base in Cuba. The Russians claim that they are there to defend Cuba, which has become part of the Soviet bloc, and their national pride is at stake if they allow their comrades to be invaded. However, the Americans are now faced with the unprecedented situation of an armed enemy on their doorstep, and chaos has erupted among US citizens, who fear for their safety.

In response, President Kennedy ordered naval forces to blockade the island and put pressure on the Russian troops stationed there. However, the Russians are also sending reinforcements to their fleet of ships. Within the American government, there is debate about whether to invade the small communist nation to eliminate the threat to national security, but they are cautious due to the failure of their last attempt to do so in the previous year. Meanwhile, the Americans are preparing their nuclear missiles, ready to respond if Russia strikes first. The tension between the two superpowers has escalated to a critical point, with troops from both NATO and the Warsaw pact preparing to move and support their allies. Around the world, nations tremble in fear of a possible third world war - one that could involve nuclear weapons.

Amidst all this uncertainty, one thing is clear: the future is anything but certain. Will a peaceful resolution be possible? Which nation will emerge victorious? The time to make a decision is now.

History of the Problem

The relationship between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) has been characterized by tension since the October Revolution of 1917, which saw the rise of Communist power in Russia. The withdrawal of Russia from World War I increased the pressure on the Western front against the Allies, which included American forces at the time. The American government was also concerned about the growing anti-capitalist movement in Russia. As a result, the United States provided aid to anti-Communist groups in Russia, such as the White Army in the Russian Civil War, and did not recognize the Soviet Union as a nation until 1933.

Although the two nations cooperated during World War II and diplomatically settled the aftermath of the war at Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam, tensions remained high. The agreements reached between Yalta and Potsdam expanded the Soviet sphere of influence into Eastern Europe, which prompted the Truman Doctrine of 1947. This doctrine aimed to contain Soviet and Communist influence in Europe and around the world, with the United States pledging military involvement to aid any democratic nation under threat from an authoritarian force. The Truman Doctrine is widely considered to mark the beginning of the Cold War. The Cold War has been ongoing for approximately 15 years, with occasional hotspots around the world. The world is divided into Western and Communist blocs, with NATO representing the Western powers and the Warsaw Pact representing Communist powers. The Korean War erupted in 1950 between American and Soviet-influenced territories, resulting in regular fighting until 1953. The situation on the Korean Peninsula remains volatile due to the lack of a peace treaty. Additionally, the end of colonialism resulted in new states like Vietnam, which is divided into North Vietnam controlled by Communist Ho Chi Minh, and South Vietnam supported by the United States-backed Ngo Dinh Diem.

The Bay of Pigs invasion, which was launched by the United States against the Soviet-supported Communist government of Cuba led by Fidel Castro, ultimately failed. As a result, the United States now has a well-protected Communist regime just a short distance away.

In addition to military operations, the past few decades have also seen significant advancements in scientific and technological fields. The "Space Race" between the United States and the Soviet Union, which involved the development of rocketry to explore space, has resulted in significant technological advancements. The Soviet Union put animals and humans into orbit before the United States, which has caused concern about the vast potential advantages that control over space could provide to either nation.

Past Actions - United States of America

In the years following World War II, the United States faced a growing threat from the Soviet Union. To counter this threat, the US government shifted its focus to national security, intelligence, and foreign aid programs. One example of this shift was the establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The CIA was created in 1947 to be the primary body responsible for foreign espionage, intelligence, and strategy. This was necessary because the rapidly growing power of the USSR posed an existential threat to the United States' newly established influence around the world. Truman disbanded the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the government's intelligence arm, after World War II, but the need for a covert means of executing US interests abroad became increasingly apparent.

The CIA became the most important frontier of the Cold War. The agency grew in importance from tackling simple data collection and analysis to full-blown underground coup operations. The CIA spearheaded covert initiatives across the world, including in Eastern Europe, East Asia, the Middle East, and Central America. These operations had tremendous consequences, but they also furthered the divide between the two sides of the Cold War. For example, the 1953 Iranian Coup, where the CIA paid protestors and street gangs to incite an overthrow of the left-leaning President Mosaddegh, and the Bay of Pigs Invasion were both failures that incited hate for the United States within the countries they targeted. The US covert operations around the world caused the breakdown of a summit conference between the Soviet Union and the Western Powers and the freezing of relations between the two superpowers.

On the public side, the United States enacted a series of foreign policies designed to spread Western influence and culture and pull countries further from the USSR. The Truman Doctrine declared in the same year the CIA was founded, stated that the US would provide aid for any democratic country threatened by internal and external authoritarian power. The Marshall Plan, a program of economic aid, was offered to all European countries regardless of political affiliation. The USSR pressured all Eastern Bloc countries to reject aid from the US, directing most of the aid into the hands of Western European countries. This action sharpened the European divide but brought Western Europe solidly into the US's sphere of influence. In addition to economic influence, the US also focused its political policy on strengthening allies within its bloc of nations. NATO was formed in 1949 to unify the Western powers in a military pact.

Possible Solutions - United States of America

US leaders must consider two objectives when devising solutions to the crisis caused by Russia's missiles in Cuba: firstly, how to prevent a full-scale nuclear war and, secondly, how to gain an advantage over the USSR to win the Cold War. Despite having a strong military presence in the region and the support of NATO, the US should prioritize diplomatic solutions and avoid war with the Soviet Union, given the lack of trust between the two countries following the U2 spy plane incident.

In terms of finding a diplomatic solution, the US could use tactics such as exchanging prisoners, political favors, or political pressure. However, if the crisis escalates, the US must use its logistical advantages to swiftly react to changes and implement new strategies. While the US is in a strong position to resolve the immediate conflict, the goal of US foreign policy during the Cold War is to contain communism and prevent its spread to other parts of the world.

To achieve this goal, the US needs to exert its political, economic, and cultural influence on at-risk countries, while simultaneously isolating the USSR and its allies. Diplomatic and foreign aid efforts can be increased to build economic dependence on the US, while covert operations can be used to disrupt unfavorable regimes and promote leaders who support US interests. However, it is essential to maintain a positive reputation and trust in the world, as these tactics can negatively affect US credibility if discovered.

The US could also exert cultural influence on other countries to win favor. For example, the establishment of "Amerika Haus" in Berlin following World War II was a successful cultural influence initiative. When crafting foreign policy, it is crucial to reconcile cultural differences and maintain a positive reputation around the world. By achieving these goals, the US can effectively contain communism and ultimately win the Cold War.

Positions and Portfolio Powers - United States of America

The United States of America has been governed by competent leaders for almost two centuries, and the members of the Cabinet need to recognize the impact their actions have on the nation as a whole and the interests of other members of the committee. By working collaboratively and utilizing its powers effectively, the United States can emerge victorious from any conflict.

Dean Rusk, Secretary of State: Will be responsible for advising the President and his Cabinet on foreign affairs and global diplomacy and will be the Cabinet member responsible for negotiating treaties and international agreements.

C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury: Will serve as the President's primary advisor regarding the economy and finances of the nation, as well as overseeing law enforcement agencies such as the Secret Service.

Robert McNamara, Secretary of Defense: Will be responsible for maintaining the integrity of the US Armed Forces and keeping up-to-date with new technologies, even during times of lacking direct military engagement. Working closely with the National Security Advisor and Secretary of State will keep the Department of Defense informed and prepared.

Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General: Will oversee the Department of Justice, which includes the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and will represent the government in front of the Supreme Court. As the brother of the President, Kennedy will have a significant influence in shaping the direction of the debate.

J. Edward Day, Postmaster General: Will be responsible for monitoring and maintaining mail delivery across the United States, an important task for maintaining public morale.

Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior: Will be responsible for conserving and monitoring the United States' resources, working closely with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture to ensure the country has access to the materials it needs for success.

Orville Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture: Will be responsible for monitoring national agricultural output and promoting technological developments to maximize output, as well as the management and distribution of national food aid.

Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce: Will be responsible for promoting and regulating the development of businesses within the United States, working closely with the Secretaries of the Treasury and Labor to keep the American economy thriving.

W. Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor: Will be responsible for enforcing and modifying laws regarding unions and workplace issues, to optimize work productivity and aid economic growth, scientific development, and engineering feats in the United States.

Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare: Will be responsible for monitoring health conditions and updating guidelines regarding education, as well as overseeing bodies such as the Food and Drug Administration, the Center for Disease Control, and the National Institute of Health.

McGeorge Bundy, National Security Advisor: Will be responsible for advising the President and the Cabinet on security issues around the world, working closely with the Secretary of State and ambassadors to monitor ongoing situations and plan responses.

Pierre Salinger, Press Secretary: Will be responsible for communicating information to the press and public clearly and concisely, shaping public perception of the government's actions and policies.

John A. McCone, Director of Central Intelligence: John McCone will lead the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and oversee intelligence gathering and analysis to keep the United States at the forefront of global intelligence. He has the authority to approve intelligence missions, both domestic and international, but the CIA has no civil law enforcement jurisdiction within the United States.

Glenn Seaborg, Chair of the Atomic Energy Commission: Seaborg will lead the development of peacetime uses of radioactivity as the Chair of the Atomic Energy Commission. He will monitor scientific research and development and address the societal impact of previous nuclear tests across the United States. He will also need to address the public's concern about mankind's impact on the environment.

Gen. Paul L. Freeman Jr, Commander of the US Army: General Freeman will work alongside the Secretary of Defense to maintain and update the United States Army. He will coordinate efforts with the Air Force and Navy to maintain a positive public perception of the military. He may also design programs to maximize wartime supplies and rations in case of conflict.

Claude V. Ricketts, Chief of Naval Operations: Admiral Ricketts will work alongside the Secretary of Defense to maintain and update the United States Navy. He will coordinate efforts with the Army and Air Force to maintain a positive public perception of the military. He will also work with those involved in foreign trade to coordinate proper protection for shipping units.

Curtis E. LeMay, Air Force Chief of Staff: General LeMay will work alongside the Secretary of Defense to maintain and update the United States Air Force. He will coordinate efforts with the Army and Navy to maintain a positive public perception of the military. He may also

work with intelligence agencies to coordinate stealth operations or reconnaissance missions involving aircraft.

Llewellyn Thompson, Ambassador to the Soviet Union: Thompson will negotiate with the Soviet Union to prevent military conflict and improve the global standing of the United States. He will work closely with the Secretary of State and the Ambassador to the UN to maintain a consistent and united foreign policy.

Adlai Stevenson, Ambassador to the United Nations: Stevenson will represent the United States at the United Nations and negotiate foreign policy. He holds the power to veto Security Council resolutions, but both the US and the USSR have veto power. He may propose resolutions for conflicts around the world to benefit the US's global position.

Roswell Gilpatric, Deputy Secretary of Defense: Gilpatric will work as an associate of the Secretary of Defense to influence the Department of Defense and maintain troop morale.

Past Actions-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Russian policy of the early 20th century was driven by the traditional ideals of imperialism, the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917, and the ambitious reign of Joseph Stalin. Despite domestic turmoil such as famine and civil strife, the USSR relentlessly pursued the expansion of communist dominance regionally and abroad. This was driven by a desire to create a "security buffer zone" from capitalistic Western camps while championing communist ideology. Even during the Second World War, the USSR's aggressively anti-democratic policy toward Eastern Europe prevented further amelioration of relations with the US, its wartime ally.

In 1947, the USSR established the Communist Information Bureau as a means of unifying communist regimes internationally. This was followed by the Berlin Blockade of 1948, which was an attempt to cut off all road and rail connections to West Berlin. The blockade ended in 1949, and in 1955, under the leadership of Nikita Khrushchev, an attempt was made to improve relations with the West at the Geneva Summit. Khrushchev himself stated in 1956 that imperialism and capitalism could coexist without war, with the understanding that communism worldwide had become stronger.

Despite this, the USSR continued to pursue a policy of expanding communism by tightening regional dominance in the 1955 Warsaw Pact, supporting Third World nationalists, and actively confronting Western powers in a series of "proxy wars", including in Korea and the Suez Crisis in Egypt. While there were calls for "peaceful coexistence," Moscow continued to promote communism through military and diplomatic means.

Parallel to these military conflicts, the USSR was also engaged in an ongoing space race with the United States. The USSR sent the first living creature and the first human into space, which further heightened tensions with the US. The escalation between the superpowers reached its peak when the USSR shot down an American U2 spy plane in 1960. Overall, the USSR's policy of expanding communism through both military and diplomatic means, despite calls for peaceful coexistence, led to heightened tensions between the superpowers and prolonged the Cold War.

Possible Solutions - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Soviet Union aims to maintain a "balance of fear" in Latin America to prevent aggression and protect communism in the region. The USSR believes that stability and lasting peace can be achieved if the United States refrains from interference. This Soviet approach to brinkmanship is similar to US nuclear policy, which also aims to protect democratic ideology and ensure Western security. The United States has established missiles in Turkey and Italy for this reason, and the USSR argues that it has an "equal right" to strategic nuclearization to deter capitalist regimes from destroying the revolution in Cuba. The USSR is especially concerned about the security of Fidel Castro's government after the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961.

The USSR warns against US military action and argues that such action would be futile given the number of Soviet missiles and ground forces in Cuba, which greatly outnumbered CIA estimations. The USSR is prepared to immediately destroy the reinforced garrison in the Guantanamo Bay base if the US attacks. However, under certain conditions, the USSR is willing to negotiate the relaxation of its nuclear program in Cuba. The primary condition is that the US must correspond by denuclearizing its missile bases in Turkey. The USSR also requests pledges from President Kennedy, which ensure that the Americans will not invade once the Soviets withdraw their missiles and troops. In this way, the USSR proposes an alternative solution to the status quo by mutually agreeing on Cuba as a territory for non-aggression and neutrality.

In negotiating the resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Soviet leaders must keep in mind the USSR's overall goal of safeguarding and spreading communist thought by maintaining and establishing communist regimes. The solution must allow for the continuation of Soviet glory and global stability.

The Soviet Union's belief in protecting communism and preventing aggression in Latin America is mirrored by the United States' desire to protect democratic ideology and ensure Western security. Both countries have established missile bases in different regions to accomplish these goals. The USSR's concern for the security of Fidel Castro's government in Cuba and its willingness to negotiate a resolution to the Cuban Missile Crisis indicates its interest in maintaining its influence in the region. The USSR's approach to brinkmanship, which involves the threat of nuclear war, is risky, but it allows the USSR to exert its influence on the world stage. The resolution of the Cuban Missile Crisis must, therefore, ensure Soviet influence in the region while maintaining global stability.

Positions and Portfolio Powers-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Soviet Union has been run by powerful and capable leaders, including yourselves. On top of your explicitly given portfolio powers, it is important to remember the nuances and consequences that your actions have on the whole of the USSR and the sectors of other ministers. It is only through collaboration with one another and using your powers cooperatively that the Soviet Union will come out of this conflict on top.

Nikolai Patolitshev, Minister of Foreign Trade: Is responsible for maintaining and creating financial ventures globally. This is important for the Soviet economy, as it could help in the rise of the Proletariat. Collaboration with the Ministers of Finance, Merchant Marine, and Foreign Affairs will be necessary for the success of the Soviet Union's economic influence on the world stage.

Boris Beshchev, Minister of Railways: Coordinates with the Politburo to develop the railways of the Soviet Union. Improved railways provide transportation for citizens and expedite the movement of troops and materials around Europe and Asia. Coordination with directors of transportation, engineering, and trade is necessary for optimizing his success as the Minister of Railways.

Viktor Bakajev, Minister of Merchant Marine: Is responsible for the Russian merchant marine fleet and implementing trade. It is crucial to retrieve goods promptly after purchasing them; otherwise, it can be devastating to developments across the Soviet Union. Working with ministers involved in trade and transportation is necessary to optimize ships and labor forces.

Yefim Slavski, Minister of Medium Machine Building: Is the director of both space and nuclear programs. His involvement in engineering, trade, and public perception is vital for success in the Space Race and achieving dominance over the Americans.

Andrei Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Holds the key to interacting with the world beyond the Soviet Union's borders. He should work closely with other committee members to show a unified face to the world regarding the USSR's foreign policies.

Yekaterina Furtseva, Minister of Culture: Has cultural influence over the Soviet public. Her responsibilities are to shift and command the cultural ideals of the USSR for the greater good of the nation. She has a creative hand in the artistic, cinematic, and literary productions of the state, among other things.

Vjatsheslav Yeljutin, Minister of Higher Education: Guides the administrations of high schools and universities across the USSR. He sets academic standards for the nation and is responsible for implementing any special education programs if decided by the Politburo.

Vasily Garbucon, Minister of Finance: Has heavy influence over how projects are paid for with funds from Soviet coffers. He is expected to work with the Ministers of Trade and Foreign Affairs to improve the financial standing of the USSR. Embezzlement of government funds is punishable by death, so caution is necessary.

Rodion Malinovsky, Minister of Defense: Is responsible for keeping the USSR prepared for anything the West may use against them. He keeps the armed forces trained and prepared and upgraded military utilities and infrastructure to ensure the USSR's eventual success over capitalism. It is key for him to work with all of his peers to keep the Soviet Union safe and prepared for anything the world may throw at them.

Nikolai Psurtshev, Minister of Communications: Controls all state forms of communication. His role is vital in appeasing the public during this time of international tension. Improving communication technologies and optimizing communication protocols are necessary to keep the USSR as communicative as possible.

Sergei Kurasbor, the Minister of Health: Announced that Kurashov would be taking on the role of Minister of Health. The health of the workforce is crucial to the success of the Soviet Union, and developing and implementing health protocols throughout the country is essential to keep workers healthy and productive. This will involve working closely with the Ministers of Higher Education and Agriculture to develop these protocols, as well as the Ministers of Communications and Culture to help implement them effectively.

Konstantin Pysin, the Minister of Agriculture: Emphasized the importance of agriculture to Soviet society. Agriculture provides food and jobs to the people, as well as exports that can bolster the economy. Pysin will need to maintain the current system while implementing upgrades to various aspects of it to provide for the Proletariat. Technological and organizational improvements will be key to increasing agricultural output and value.

Aleksandr Sidorenko, the Minister of Geology: Emphasized the importance of geology in a world where power and influence are defined by access to radioactive resources. Sidorenko will be responsible for developing a Russian understanding of the power and resources that the Earth offers.

Ignati Novikov, the Minister of Energy and Electrification: Highlighted the importance of electricity to the industrialized world. Improving the ways that the Soviet Union gains, stores, and uses energy will be crucial to powering transportation, state communication, and the country's developing space and nuclear programs. Working closely with the Ministers of these sectors will be important for using this position to its fullest potential.

Yevgeni Loginov, the Minister of Civil Aviation: Will be responsible for the everyday use of aviation to improve life in the USSR, particularly through the state-run Aeroflot. This will involve expanding aeronautic research to improve long-distance transportation, increase fuel efficiency, and increase agricultural yields.

Alexander Sbelepin, the Chairman of the Party and State Control Commission: Is responsible for monitoring and preventing government corruption. Shelepin will investigate committee members to keep them honest and in pursuit of the true goals of the USSR. He can report back to the Premier, resulting in grave consequences for offenders. Shelepin's strong push for Soviet supremacy is fueled by his love of the state.

Vladimir Semichastny, the Chairman of the State Committee on State Security: Is responsible for managing intelligence and counterintelligence operations to gain the upper hand against the Americans. Working closely with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defense will be key to staging well-orchestrated intel actions against the US.

Yevgeni Kozhevnikov, the Chairman of the State Committee for Transport Construction: Will be instrumental in enacting developments that our Ministers of Civil Aviation, Railways, Foreign Trade, and Merchant Marine hope to accomplish. He will also pursue projects of his own that will improve the day-to-day transport of goods or manpower around the USSR.

Valerian Zorin, the Ambassador to the United Nations: Is the Soviet Union's global representative. He can negotiate foreign policy and veto Security Council resolutions. Although the US and the USSR both have veto power, proposals for conflicts around the world could benefit the USSR's position on the global stage. It is worth noting that Adlai Stevenson, the US Ambassador to the UN, will be aware of anything that Zorin proposes to the Security Council.

Anatoly Dobrynin, the Ambassador to the United States: Will negotiate with the capitalist government of the US. It will be crucial to keep them appeased while working closely with the Minister of Foreign Policy and the Ambassador to the UN to maintain a consistent and united foreign policy. Deception may be necessary for Dobrynin's interactions with the US.

QARMAs

- How have international relations between countries been impacted by the use of espionage and counterintelligence activities throughout history?
- In what ways did the Soviet Union's state planning system differ from the market-based economic systems used in the West during the Cold War?
- How has the role of the United Nations Security Council evolved since its establishment in 1945, and what challenges has it faced in maintaining international peace and security?
- What factors contributed to the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, and how did this event impact US-Cuban relations?
- How did the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 affect US-Soviet relations and nuclear deterrence strategies during the Cold War era?

Questions

- What were the major political and economic ideologies of the Cold War era?
- How did the United Nations and its Security Council play a role in global politics during the Cold War?
- What were some of the key events and crises that defined the Cold War era, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Bay of Pigs invasion?
- How did espionage and counterintelligence play a role in the Cold War, and what impact did they have on international relations?
- What were some of the main economic and political differences between the Soviet Union and the United States during the Cold War?

Useful Links

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