



THE HISTORICAL UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS CABINET



MUNTERREY

**EDICIÓN SECUNDARIAS
24-26 ENERO 2019**

Committee: The Historical Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics Cabinet

Topic: Meeting on October 14th, 1962

Moderator: Vianey Elizondo Flores

President: Julio Espinosa Castillo

Assistant Director: Emilio Lagunes Teja

Dear Ministers,

The Historical U.S.S.R. Cabinet warmly welcomes you to this newly inaugurated committee in MUNTERREY. Traveling back in time to the period of the Cold War this committee, as its name states, represents the Soviet Union's position during this complicated extent of time. The positions held in the ministry, are the same ones you will fulfill as delegates. This variation in time periods may somewhat be complicated to understand so going out the box is a must in this innovative way of debating. Due to the grand impact and importance, these topics have it is the duty of all delegates to take it with the most maturity possible as the sessions are taken with seriousness and respect. If you have any questions, don't hesitate in contacting us at hussr@munterrey.info

Considering the committee's flow, it is crucial the delegate comes the most prepared possible; having read the background paper as well as having researched more information on their own. Don't forget, you're not in 2019 anymore, we've gone back to the 1900s and there is no open-minded generation, with technology and a sense of humanity anymore. A war with more than 50 million deaths has just ended and the issues have just begun.

Good luck and we'll see you soon,

Moderator: Vianey Elizondo Flores

President: Julio Espinosa Castillo

Assistant Director: Emilio Lagunes Teja

Secretaria General Adjunta de Agencias Especiales de Crisis:

Karla Osorio Ferrer / karla@munterrey.info

Committee Introduction

As previously mentioned, the committee portrays a time in the 20th century in which countries were under the influence of two great powers; the United States and the Soviet Union, capitalism against communism. As the U.S.S.R. kept growing and improving its military power, the US recognized it as a competent enemy and feared a change in the world powers. The population and leaders of this increasing power believed in the expanding communist ideology, which happened to be rapidly spreading around the world. America undoubtedly feared a modification in the basic ideas and principles that constructed the country; democracy and capitalism. The Soviets, as expected, were determined to expand this ideology worldwide, as well as, create a barrier of alliances as a shield towards any attack from Germany, the US or Great Britain. With the possible collaboration between the U.S.S.R. and Eastern European countries, it was unstoppable for communism to spread, evidently the concern for americans grew making the rivalry and tension increase tremendously.

The Soviet Union's cabinet is under the command of the Supreme Soviet Nikita Khrushchev, this cabinet's goal is to work on the crisis that arises in the debate's flow. The delegates carry positions of the government covering all areas needed for an issue to be properly attended and solved, all point of views are essential to handle the issues aligned with the Soviet agenda. It is crucial to remember the time the debate travels to and settle in it, there is no 21st-century technologies, no similar mindsets as today's generation, not the same laws, not the same culture.

The committee has its start date on October 14th, 1962.

The use of information from the days following the designated date is forbidden.

Quorum

- **Minister of Construction of Power Stations of the U.S.S.R.:** Under the minister's supervision, this department works in the building of energy sources and expansion of electric plants, in order to satisfy the U.S.S.R.'s needs.
- **Minister of State Security of the U.S.S.R.:** The minister is in charge of the management of the secret police in order to ensure control over satellite states as well as the surveillance and espionage needed to maintain control of Soviet society.
- **Minister of Transport of the U.S.S.R.:** The head of the ministry deals with the procedures and regulations of all transportation means within the Soviet Union, as well as with safety assurance and new routes construction.
- **Minister of Internal Affairs of the U.S.S.R.:** The minister works in the management of civilian control and security, in charge of public services and its availability to the population. The ministry works in tandem with the Ministry of State Security.
- **Minister of Armament of the U.S.S.R.:** Due to ongoing political conflicts, most of the production of weapons and ammunition is kept secret, nonetheless the Ministry of Armament controls every single manufacturing facility of weapons and ammunition.
- **Minister of Automotive Industry of the U.S.S.R.:** The head of the ministry oversees the strategic decision-making for the further development of this industry within the U.S.S.R.
- **Minister of Aviation Industry of the U.S.S.R.:** After World War II the Ministry of Aviation has been handed control over various plane-producing factories, the minister manages the production and expansion of this flourishing industry.
- **Minister of Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R.:** Trade can be an aid when planned wisely, the minister manages trade agreements and relationships with other countries.
- **Minister of Communications of the U.S.S.R.:** This ministry is in charge of government media, all of which should be loyal to the government.
- **Minister of Defense of the U.S.S.R.:** The minister is in charge of safeguarding the security and sovereignty of the Soviet Union, his duties also include the implementation of policies to counter American interventions.

- **Minister of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R:** As a socialist union, the minister of Foreign Affairs is in charge of signing diplomatic treaties and spreading socialism as well as anti-imperialism all around the globe.
- **Minister of Science and Technology of the U.S.S.R:** Established with the goal of promoting and inciting research of both science and technology, the minister oversees the implementation of new technology mainly for the military.
- **Minister of Finance of the U.S.S.R:** The financial brain of the Soviet Union. Evaluates and assigns budgets to other ministries.
- **Minister of Justice of the U.S.S.R:** The regulating body in the Soviet Union which takes on legal and civil misbehavior.
- **Commissioner of the Soviet Space Program:** This government commission is responsible for the space affairs, mainly focused on keeping ahead of the United States in rocket technology, and therefore ICBM capabilities.

Topic Introduction

This cabinet is in charge of managing foreign affairs, the economy, and the government, as well as creating laws that had the same power as the ones created by the supreme soviet, meaning that the laws passed by the cabinet would be enforced immediately. The cabinet had faced various crises during the ongoing cold war against the United States like the Korean war or more recently the Vietnam War. During this period the cabinet had has the power to cut and modify budgets of certain projects, in order to adapt to the various crises.

Cuba, governed by dictator Fidel Castro as Prime Minister since 1959, became a communist state guided by Marxist ideas. He assumed the power by overthrowing the previous government. The CIA attempted an invasion in 1961 to remove Castro from the power by funding and aiding in the so called "Bay of Pigs invasion". The CIA's operation failed to overthrow Castro; the outcome led to Cuba reaching a secret agreement with the Soviet Union. They allowed the U.S.S.R. to build ICBM (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) launch sites in Cuba.

Topic History

As tensions rose finishing the Second World War in 1945, a new war started. The Cold War, an ongoing conflict between the U.S.S.R. and the United States where both sides fought in proxy wars and in influencing countries towards their ideologies. Following the beginning of the Vietnamese-American conflict in 1955, it was in the interest of the Soviet Union to support communist North Vietnam against the capitalist backed south. In addition to that, the United States recently had relocated nuclear weapons to Turkey and these weapons were in range of some of the most important cities in the U.S.S.R., including the capital Moscow. Similar to the Americans' actions, communist ally of the Soviet Union, Cuba has just confirmed the Soviet Union's request to take Soviet nuclear missiles into the country.

Current Situation

The conflict in Vietnam only seems to intensify as time goes on. The American government decided to provoke our nation by placing nuclear weapons in Turkey. That is why we have decided to use an island in the Caribbean as our own nuclear weapons are on their way as we speak. Our new ally Fidel Castro, leader of Cuba has given us his support and in case of any imminent strike against both of our nations, we shall retaliate with all the might of our nuclear arsenal. Seeing this it is of extreme importance to cover Operation Anadyr. The plan is to send 100 medium and intermediate range ballistic missiles. We'll achieve this by posing our weapon convoys as supply convoys to an ally. Once the setting of the launch sites is ready, we will be able to deter an immediate attack. It is of extreme importance that the US doesn't get the intel that we are almost done with the reassembly of all our missiles and the building of the designated launch sites.

Guiding Questions

- Was your Ministry directly influencing some of the outcomes of previous conflicts with the US or other countries?
- Is your Ministry causing international issues with some of its actions? If so, what can your Ministry do to stop it?
- Was your Ministry providing support to North Korea during the Korean War?
- Does your Ministry support the Cuban government's nuclear pursuit?
- What has been your Ministry's opinion on sending nuclear weapons to the Cuban island?
- What is your Ministry role in the Soviet Government?

List of References

Britannica, T. E. (2018, December 13). Cold War. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>

Higher History - Reasons for the Cold War - Revision 3. (2018). Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/z8qnsbk/revision/3>

In the 1950s, why were Americans afraid of communism? (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.enotes.com/homework-help/why-americans-afraid-communism-662121>

Sahoboss. (2017, May 08). Differences between Capitalism & Communism and why did it start in Russia? Retrieved from <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/differences-between-capitalism-communism-and-why-did-it-start-russia>

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (N/A) Cold war. Retrieved from: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Cold-War>

VOA. (2010, December 08). American History: Fear of Communism in 1920 Threatens Civil Rights. Retrieved from <https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/americas-fear-of-communism-in-1920-becomes-a-threat-to-rights-111561904/116001.html>

Recommended Sites

- <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/cuban-missile-crisis>