

JHUMUNC



VERITAS
VOS
LIBERABIT

EST.
1997

JHUMUNC

JOHNS HOPKINS MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Quadrumvirate: Pacific Theater of the Cold War 1949 — USSR

Chair: Faris Omar

JHUMUNC 2018

Quadrumvirate: Pacific Theater of the Cold War- USSR

Topic A: Preparing the USSR Against International Resistance to the Communist Movement

Topic B: Strengthening Relations with Asian Nations and Establishing Communist Dominance

Committee Overview

It is June 1949. The Cold War is well under way and the Soviet Union is strong, but we are seeing threats from our western counterparts. Truman's Doctrine and blatant attempt to buy European loyalties with a "Marshall Plan" position the U.S. as a clear enemy of the Soviet Union. There is no better time than now to ally with our comrades in China and support Communist revolutions in the Far East in order to maintain a position of power in this growing war.

It remains in the hands of our leader, Joseph Stalin, and his 20 closest officials to push the Soviet Union ahead of the U.S. in this silent war. The constant threat brought about by the Atomic Era is ever-looming, and the USSR and her allies must remain steadfast in their beliefs, loyalty, and courage.

Parliamentary Procedure

Standard MUN parliamentary procedure will be adhered to in this committee, but may be altered at the discretion of the chair to reflect the current state of the crisis. Delegates in this committee have certain abilities and powers that can greatly affect debate, and subsequently, the course of events. This committee will be following procedures similar to that of the General Assemblies, which includes maintaining a speaker's list and having moderated and unmoderated caucuses. However, there will be a variety of crises that will require the use of *directives*, *communiqués*, *press releases*, and *portfolio requests*. The committee may use the four tools listed in order to promptly implement solutions. It is extremely important to remember that each and

every delegate represents a character, or historical individual, rather than a specific country. Every directive, communiqué, press release, and portfolio request must accurately reflect the viewpoints of the character.

Quadrumvirate Organization

China, Japan, South Korea, and USSR will be functioning as a group of four committees, with interconnected crisis elements, in which all debate in the individual committee rooms will impact the other three committees. While there are specific concerns that affect each room individually and with which delegates must concern themselves, just as important is the international politicking and debate behind the closed doors of the other three committee rooms. Every decision made by each of these Quad committees will impact the other three, making for a multifaceted crisis elements and discussion, as well as the potential for multilateral agreement and conflict.

Delegate Biographies

Vyacheslav Molotov (First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers/First Deputy Premier)

A long-standing member of the Bolshevik Party, Molotov has a storied history of ruthless diplomatic manoeuvring, both at home and abroad. In addition to his position in the Politburo as First Deputy Premier, Molotov has also served as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Deputy Chairman of the State Defence Committee during World War II, and was a principal signatory of the

Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939. Further, his presence at the post-World War II conferences resulted directly in the formation of the Eastern Bloc (“the Molotov Plan”) in 1947¹. However, this influence has gradually waned; recent events, including the arrest of his Jewish wife Polina Zhemchuzhina and his replacement as Foreign Minister by Andrey Vyshinsky at the hands of Stalin in March have forced Molotov to contend with Soviet leaders as much as Western ones².

Andrey Vyshinsky (Minister of Foreign Affairs)

Vyshinsky is a skilled and loyal legal mastermind with significant diplomatic experience. He is a newcomer to his position, formerly serving as Deputy Minister until March of 1949. His experience as a lawyer and diplomat have been met with both successes, such as prosecuting the Nuremberg Trials and incorporating Latvia into the USSR, and less appealing affairs, most notably a series of show trials during the Great Purge. Despite this service and his directorship at the Soviet Academy of Sciences’ Institute of State and Law, Vyshinsky’s past as a Bourgeois Menshevik of Polish descent has made securing the council’s trust an uphill battle³.

Aleksandr Vasilevsky (Marshal of the Soviet Union - Minister of the Armed Forces)

From his meteoric rise in the Russian ranks during World War I, Aleksandr Vasilevsky is widely known as one of the most decorated military personnel in Soviet history. Hailed as a brilliant strategist and likable officer, Vasilevsky played a critical role as Chief of General Staff during World War II, including the coordination of the retaking of Stalingrad. He additionally has significant experience in the Eastern theater of the war, directing a shocking victory at the Battle of Manchuria with a Soviet casualty rate of just 2.3%⁴. These successes have earned him a coveted two Orders of Victory and a seat on this council as Minister of Defense.

Georgy Malenkov (Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers)

Malenkov is a close associate of Stalin and a prominent statesman and Politburo official. During

World War II, he helped hold near-absolute power over the USSR as part of the State Defense Committee, alongside Beria, Molotov and Stalin⁵. He was also one of the principal officials in founding the Soviet missile and aerospace program based on captured German material⁶. Malenkov’s relationship with Stalin has been rather controversial; the mysterious disappearance of much of Leningrad’s elite could be seen as their attempt, along with Lavrentiy Beria and Viktor Abakumov, to consolidate power in Moscow.

Maksim Saburov (Chairman of State Planning Committee - Gosplan)

Saburov is a skilled engineer and accomplished statesman whose skillset ranges from personnel management to propaganda. As a member of Gosplan, including former chairman from 1941-1942, Saburov wields significant control over the economic productivity of the nation, more specifically in matters of personnel and war mobilization. Saburov has served as Gosplan’s chairman since March⁷, and it is clearly prevalent that much reconstruction still needs to be done in the wake of World War II, by yet another Five Year Plan, if need be.

Lavrentiy Beria (Deputy Premier, former chief of Soviet Security and Secret Police (NKVD))

One of Beria’s main duties includes overseeing the atomic bomb project. Dubbed his “Himmler” by Stalin himself, Beria quickly rose through the ranks of Stalin’s government, heading both police and military affairs. As part of the State Defense Committee, Beria’s hands were stained from a number of incidents, from the mass execution of Polish POWs to a number of mass ethnic deportations. Furthermore, as supervisor of the Atomic Bomb project, Beria utilized his state police experience to both gather American intelligence and obtain Gulag labor necessary for the project⁸. Amid the mass purgings surrounding Leningrad, however, many in the USSR are looking for new avenues to check Beria’s growing power.

Viktor Abakumov (Minister for State

¹ Geoffrey Roberts, *The Soviet Union in world politics: coexistence, revolution, and cold war, 1945–1991*, Routledge, 1999, pp. 284–285.

² Simon Sebag Montefiore, *Stalin: The Court of the Red Tsar*, Phoenix, 2014.

³ Arkadij I. Vaksberg, *Stalins prosecutor: the life of Andrei Vyshinsky*, Grove Weidenfeld, 1991.

⁴ Daniel Marston, *The Pacific war companion: from Pearl Harbor to Hiroshima*, Osprey, 2010.

⁵ John Paxton et al., *Leaders of Russia and the Soviet Union From the Romanov Dynasty to Vladimir Putin*, Taylor and Francis, 2013.

⁶ Dmitrij Volkogonov and Harold Shukman, *Stalin: Triumph and Tragedy*, Phoenix, 2003..

⁷ S. V. Utechin, *Everymans Concise Encyclopaedia of Russia*, Borchardt Library, 1988.

⁸ “Lavrentiy Beria,” *Biography.com*, A&E Networks Television, 2 Apr. 2014, www.biography.com/people/lavrentiy-beria-21345281.

Security)

A long-standing subordinate of Beria in the NKVD, Viktor Abakumov was personally appointed by Stalin as Minister for State Security as a check on Lavrentiy Beria's power. Abakumov has a long and dark history of experience, serving in both the NKVD and in the Chief Directorate of the GULAG before World War II; his varied skillset includes a penchant for personally torturing prisoners. During the war, he served under Beria as a counterintelligence supervisor, and orchestrated a number of purges of mediocre commanders⁹. As Minister, Abakumov has recently become involved with a series of purges tied to what's being dubbed the "Leningrad Affair".

Andrei Gromyko (Representative of the Soviet Union to the United Nations)

Andrei Gromyko is an extremely skilled diplomat and served for a time as a key link between the USSR and the U.S.; in fact, he has gone on record exonerating President Franklin D. Roosevelt from rumors of socialist sympathy. In 1946, Gromyko was appointed as Representative, and has made great use of his position to further the cause of the proletariat; Western diplomats call him "Mr. Nyet" (Mr. No) for the USSR's tendency to veto as part of the Security Council, a pattern which has equally earned both international respect and anger¹⁰.

Nikolai Bulganin (Deputy Prime Minister, Former Minister of the armed forces)

An industrial manager by trade, Nikolai Bulganin enjoyed a fairly swift rise through the Purge of 1938-1939 to playing a critical role during World War II through the State Defense Committee. Bulganin was one of few figures to maintain most of his power following the War, being promoted to Minister of the Armed Forces, a position he held until March 1949 despite a lack of martial experience¹¹. As Deputy Prime Minister Bulganin is a statesman first and General second, he likely favors political options over immediate conflict.

Ivan Vlasov (Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet)

As Chairman of the Presidium, Ivan Vlasov

essentially serves as the Head of State whenever the Supreme Soviet is not in session. The powers of this office are varied, ranging from creation and interpretation of laws to declaring and mobilising for war¹². Vlasov's credentials and prior life are shrouded in mystery; rumors abound as to whether he is truly a competent statesman or merely a puppet in Stalin's grasp.

Lev Mekhlis (Minister of State Control)

As head of the USSR's intelligence wing, Lev Mekhlis oversees many of the cloak-and-dagger affairs in the Union, most notably supervising a significant purge of Communist leaders based in Leningrad. His career during World War II, while deep in command positions, is marked by failures to follow orders in Crimea that were criticized by Stalin himself. This culminated in a series of crushing losses and Mekhlis' own demotion¹³. Mekhlis will need to use the powers of Soviet intelligence to further the cause of Communism and hopefully erase the memory of his mediocre martial skills.

Ivan Konev (Commander-in-Chief of Soviet Ground Forces First Deputy Minister of Defence)

Starting from an artillery position in the Russian Revolution, Ivan Konev soon rose to an important position of command during World War II. A tactical genius, Konev pioneered the use of military camouflage in the Soviet Army and was present during both the fall of Berlin and the swift liberations of Krakow and Prague¹⁴. Konev is currently tasked with managing Soviet occupation of East Germany, but this soon may change, for Stalin has developed a tendency of relegating potential threats like Konev to less important post-War positions.

Alexander Panyushkin (Ambassador to the United States)

A relatively young statesman who grew up during the Revolution, Panyushkin has spent the past two years building up a network of contacts in the USA. Talks have revealed him to be a man of peaceful intent while still keeping the revolutionary fire burning through all negotiations he has become involved with¹⁵.

⁹ "Washing blood off Stalin's butcher," *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 16 Oct. 1999, www.theguardian.com/world/1999/oct/17/theobserver1.

¹⁰ Andrei Andreevich Gromyko. *Memoirs*, Doubleday, 1990.

¹¹ "Nikolay Aleksandrovich Bulganin," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 2 Nov. 2011, www.britannica.com/biography/Nikolay-Aleksandrovich-Bulganin.

¹² Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, *A History of Russia*, Oxford University Press, 2000.

¹³ IUrii Rubstov, *Mekhlis: ten' vozhdia*, Veche, 2011.

¹⁴ David M. Glantz, *Soviet Military Deception in the Second World War*, Frank Cass, 1990.

¹⁵ "Harry S. Truman Presidential Library & Museum," *Memorandum of Conversation with Ambassador Alexander Panyushkin of the Soviet Union, Walworth Barbour, Alexander Logofet, and Anatoli Myshkov, June 6, 1952, Acheson Papers - Secretary of State File.*, www.trumanlibrary.org/whistlestop/study_collections/achesonmemos/view.php?documentVersion=both&documentid=70-5_12&documentYear=1952&pagenumber=2.

However, his recent recall to Moscow has sparked many questions. Whether Stalin intends to relocate Panyushkin's expertise or change his status of power is a mystery to everyone but Stalin himself.

Anastas Mikoyan (Member of Politburo, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers)

A long-standing member of the Soviet government, Anastas Mikoyan built up much of his political capital by acting in the Great Purges on behalf of Stalin. Others view him as a swift executor of Stalin's orders, but not without many attempts for clemency. During World War II, Mikoyan was responsible for managing the supply lines to the Red Army, eventually earning him a position in the State Defense committee by Stalin's command. This appointment led to his role in approving the mass execution of Polish prisoners of war during the Soviet invasion¹⁶. As Deputy Chairman, Mikoyan has some influence over the operation of the central government, but this power may be contested. Rumors swirl regarding Stalin's continued approval and the threat of another political purge targeting Mikoyan himself.

Nikita Khrushchev (Political commissar in Ukraine, until recalled to Moscow 1949)

An ambitious and enigmatic man, Khrushchev has made his mark as a skilled *commissar*, responsible for civilian control of the military and ideology support. This has necessitated participation in many political purges, both in Russia and during his prior deployment in Ukraine. That being said, Khrushchev has demonstrated his organizational skills both in his presence at the Stalingrad siege during World War II and more recently in the recovery of Ukraine through collectivisation¹⁷. It is currently a mystery as to why Khrushchev has been recalled to Moscow; nonetheless, his organizational capacity and leadership expertise will prove to be quite useful.

Nikolai Voznesensky (Former Chairman of State Planning Committee)

With Nikolai Voznesensky's position as former chairman currently under investigation, he is a target of potential purge in the ongoing "Leningrad Affair". Voznesensky is an economic specialist who oversaw much of the Union's economic factors during the German Invasion of World War II. His skills were particularly

demonstrated in his ability to shift production from manufacturing centers in the West to a more Eastern-focused system of industry¹⁸. After his service in the War, however, his views have become somewhat contradictory to Stalin's plans on recovery. Furthermore, his efforts to reorganize Leningrad's economic structure from before the War have made him a potential target for political purges surrounding the city.

Sergei Kruglov (Minister of Internal Affairs)

A seemingly mild-mannered politician with fluency in multiple languages, Kruglov has a significant amount of experience in the security wing of the Soviet Union. During World War II, Kruglov held a variety of assignments in the The People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (abbreviated NKVD and is the Russian Secret Police), from the organization of barrier troops to the coordination of mass executions of opponents to the Soviet cause. Stalin appointed Kruglov to the Ministry of Internal affairs in 1945 as another check on Lavrentiy Beria's growing power, and Kruglov continues to coordinate the punishment of criminal and political prisoners¹⁹. Despite this, Kruglov still aids his former superior in supplying Gulag labor for the development of nuclear weapons.

Alexei Kosygin (Minister of Light Industry)

Kosygin is widely known as an industrial mastermind who demonstrated his expertise on the State Defence Committee during World War II. His organizational skills kept the Soviet industry out of German hands and successfully diverted multiple blockades during invasions. As a result of these abilities, Kosygin was promoted to Minister of Light Industry in 1949, which was quite controversial²⁰. He has recently become rather unpopular among certain council members for his excessive knowledge of the ledgers of Molotov and Mikoyan, among others, causing Kosygin to live in constant fear. Many of his companions and acquaintances elsewhere in the government have disappeared, with connections to Leningrad, leading to suspicions that Kosygin may be next.

¹⁶"Prominent Russians: Anastas Mikoyan," *Anastas Mikoyan – Russiapedia Politics and society Prominent Russians*, russiapedaia.rt.com/prominent-russians/politics-and-society/anastas-mikoyan/.

¹⁷William J Tompson, *Khrushchev: a Political Life*, St. Martins Griffin, 1997.

¹⁸ Montefiore, *Stalin* (see footnote 2).

¹⁹ Yoram Gorzki and Khlevniuk O. V., *Cold peace: Stalin and the Soviet ruling circle, 1945-1953*, Oxford University Press, 2006.

²⁰ "Aleksy Nikolayevich Kosygin." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., 21 Apr. 2017, www.britannica.com/biography/Aleksy-Nikolayevich-Kosygin.

Vsevolod Merkulov (Former Minister of State Security)

Vsevolod Merkulov is involved in spy infiltrations into *the* Manhattan Project, involving the development of atomic weapons. A former member of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD) and long-time associate of Beria, he has extensive experience in espionage surrounding the Manhattan project, codenamed "Enormoz". The information he gathered, particularly from British contacts, was instrumental in the development of the Soviet atomic bomb²¹. However, Merkulov has recently fallen out of power, replaced from his position in the Ministry of State Security (MGB) by Viktor Abakumov in 1946. In this committee, he will need to convince the council of his expertise in order to regain the power and influence he once wielded.

Sergei Lapin (Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Broadcasting)

Originally a newspaper editor by trade, Sergei Lapin is one of the key managers in the entertainment of the Soviet people. Despite significant disruption in broadcasting infrastructure as a result of World War II, Lapin oversaw a number of key advancements, including the updating of televisions to modern standards and the first Soviet broadcast of a football match (the latter occurring in the past month)²². Nevertheless, Lapin is well aware of the issues in broadcasting to a country as large as Russia. Any advancements in industry and technology will help him spread the message of the Proletariat to the USSR and beyond.

Sergei Korolev (Lead Soviet aerospace engineer, pioneer of Soviet space program)

Despite a fairly rough past, including being tortured and nearly executed during the Great Purge on suspicion of sabotage, Sergei Korolev is widely known as one of the best aerospace engineers in the Soviet Union. Though the majority of German aerospace engineers surrendered to the United States during Operation Paperclip, Korolev's team, with some German expertise, was able to successfully construct working improvements on the German V-2 missile; the R-3. These new weapons could be sent from Moscow directly to detonate in England²³. Currently, this research has hit a dead end, as Korolev lacks the requisite funds for development of larger missiles.

²¹ John Simkin, "Vsevolod Merkulov," *Spartacus Educational*, Spartacus Educational, spartacus-educational.com/Vsevolod_Merkulov.htm.

²² "TV in the USSR," *Loughborough University*, <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/departments/socialsciences/screening-socialism/television-histories/tvintheussr/>

Further development of this program may allow Korolev's designs to reach anywhere on Earth or even beyond.

Topic A: Preparing the USSR Against International Resistance to the Communist Movement

Introduction

The Soviet government has always been united under a common goal: to ensure the survival and prosperity of the Proletariat masses and to fight for the laborers and their happiness. Communism is the foundation on which our country stands so proudly and the core from which our strength radiates. Those who do not align themselves with the objectives of the state are by definition our enemies. It is within our very nature to band together as Comrades, united with a common goal, against a common enemy.

The structure of the Soviet government is as follows. In short, senators are elected from all over Russia and meet to decide matters of national policy. Of those couple thousand senators, a few hundred are elected as the Central Executive Committee. Of those executive, a few are elected as Commissars. Each Commissar is responsible for a specific branch of government, and one Commissar is elected as the Premier. Essentially, the Premier is the head of the Soviet government but can be recalled at any time by the Central Executive Committee (the same goes for the Commissars.)²⁴

Yet even a government as perfect as the Soviet Union is still a government of men, with all of their flaws and suspicions. As of this moment, the upper echelons of Soviet leadership are poised to divide over a mysterious series of disappearances and arrests surrounding the city of Leningrad. Following the death of local Party leader Andrey Zhdanov in 1948, Premier Stalin

²³ James Harford, *Korolev: How One Man Masterminded the Soviet Drive to Beat America to the Moon*, Wiley, 1999.

²⁴ John Reed, *The Structure of the Soviet State*, Web, Accessed 15 July 2017.

has, seemingly without warning, begun the process of purging many of the party officials and personnel in and around Leningrad. Whether this is a move to consolidate power in Moscow or a move to another ulterior motive is currently shrouded in mystery. What is known is that members of this council -



Image 1: "The 19th Anniversary, Commissioning of USS Harry S. Truman (CVN-75)." *The Sextant*.



most notable Georgy Malenkov and Lavrenty Beria - have no small role in orchestrating this purge, and that other council members with ties to Leningrad may soon find themselves in political, if not mortal, danger.²⁵

As for international matters, it is now post-World War II, and chaos reigns. Europe is destabilized

by economic distress, and people are generally unhappy. This provides the perfect stage for a communist revolt. Asia is torn by civil war and divided by combating ideals. The U.S. is pouring resources overseas to resist the spread of Communism. The tension of this quiet war is only being bolstered by the threat of Nuclear Winter on both sides, East and West. Delegates must tread carefully and behave with finesse and tact to achieve their objectives without ripping the world in two.

Communist Resistance from the West

Truman's Marshall Plan

Under President Truman's tenure as Commander in Chief, Secretary of State George C. Marshall announced the self-titled "Marshall Plan". The American initiative to rebuild Europe's faith in their own economies raised \$13 billion to re-establish economic stability after WWII. The distribution efforts are currently being arranged by a committee of 16 European nations, spearheaded by the United Kingdom and France. Their combined efforts led to a boost of 15-20% in the GDP of the participating European nations.

While the publicized interests of the Americans' involvement in European economies are of altruistic intentions, critics see other motives. The plan has promoted world trade and improved

quality of life all across Europe; however, it conveniently came at a time where the U.S. was on the brink of another depression. The increased international use of American dollars is creating a demand for American goods like machinery and other industrial tools.²⁶

In addition to the commercial gains, the Marshall Plan could be a tool for Americans to combat communism. They fear that rising poverty in post-war Europe could make the populus more susceptible to Communist sentiments. Establishing economic stability provided them an avenue to suppress the rise of communism. Furthermore, the Plan allows the U.S. to reform European economies in the image of the American economy. This could lay the groundwork for easier American investment into foreign markets.²⁷

Truman Doctrine

Tensions following WWII were high with the U.S. still financing Turkey and Greece's military forces. After the UK said the U.S could no longer continue its financial support of two nations, Truman believed they were under severe threat of communist takeover. Consequently, Truman took a strong public stand. In a speech to Congress, the President openly shamed the actions of the Communist regime, stating they used "terror and oppression" to convince their people to live "based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority."²⁸ His request for \$400 million was granted in support of the people of Greece and Turkey.

This has undeniably set the tone in U.S.-Soviet relations. Some speculate that communist terrorist activity in Greece and Turkey is not in fact sponsored by the Soviets, but instead by Yugoslavia. This speech was the fulcrum around which America spun into a position of life or death conflict with the Soviets.²⁹

"Policy of Containment"

After the Second World War, U.S. citizens are not keen on entering any other wars. Political and economic turmoil in Europe, China, Korea, and Vietnam provides a perfect environment for revolt and Soviet takeover. Truman first saw the effects of this in Greece and Turkey when the two countries were ravaged by communist-backed guerrilla groups. Hence, the aforementioned financial aid to the two nations was the first act in

²⁵ "Leningrad Affair," *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, inc., Web, Accessed 11 Aug. 2017.

²⁶ "Marshall Plan." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, 2009, Web, Accessed 14 July 2017.

²⁷ "Marshall Plan." *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., n.d. Web, Accessed 14 July 2017.

²⁸ "Harry S. Truman Presidential Library & Museum." *Truman Library*, Truman Doctrine Activity, www.trumanlibrary.org/teacher/doctrine.htm.

²⁹ "Truman Doctrine Is Announced." *History.com*. A&E Television Networks, n.d. Web, Accessed. 14 July 2017.

the “Policy of Containment”.³⁰ This later became known as “The Truman Doctrine.”³¹

Arms Race with the United States

As tensions built up over the course of the Cold War, a time when espionage and silent action were the dominant modes of operation, the U.S. wanted a larger trump card. In 1945, “Trinity,” the first atomic bomb, was detonated by the Americans in Mexico. Development of the atomic bomb began as a method for an American monopoly on weapons of mass destruction and the world’s largest bargaining chip. The atom bomb would essentially allow the U.S. to control foreign policy.

Since the 1940’s, the USSR has been filling the American’s “Manhattan Project” with spies. Ensuring that the Americans and the British are not the only ones with nuclear power is paramount to the success of the Soviet Union. Allowing them exclusive access to this destructive power keeps the USSR under constant threat.³²

As such, it has been and must continue to be the USSR’s priority to develop and secure atomic weaponry in order to maintain the hold of communism in the region. This is an avenue for the USSR to prove its military strength and instil faith in their supporters as well as fear in those who would dissent.

Eastern Communist Support

Chinese Civil War

Immediately following WWII, tensions escalated between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalist Party. Conflict with Japan and constant revolts left China on its knees. Millions of people died as the conflict continued through 1946-1949, and the country was left divided, economically crippled, and with countless citizens who had become homeless refugees.³³ The conflict was influenced mainly by two parties, the Soviets and the Americans. Each supported their respective factions: the Soviets with the Communist Party and the Americans with the Nationalists. Many peace talks were brokered, but despite outward facing diplomacy, any peace agreements were short lived. Joseph Stalin used the Red Army to militarize the less cohesive Communist guerrilla forces, and the U.S. aided Nationalist soldier movements.

This committee must focus its efforts on

supporting our comrades in the East to ensure the survival and prosperity of communism throughout the globe. We cannot leave our brothers unsupported, for a ship with no wind in its sails is nothing more than a large coffin. The delegates must focus on consolidating power in the East and cooperating with China to ensure a strong alliance with the Chinese communist powers.

Recent International Action

The United Nations was formed in 1945 as a reaction to World War II. The Security Council was also formed as the leading authority in control of maintaining world-wide safety and security. However, the actions and events of the Cold War rendered the UN fairly irrelevant, as it only acted as another platform for a power struggle. It quickly became a pawn for the world’s superpowers to try to restrain one another.³⁴

Conclusion

To conclude, communism poses a huge threat to the West, and those countries are doing everything in their power to keep the USSR and other communist nations suppressed. Our strong ties with our allies in the East are one of our greatest priorities and should be pursued to their fullest extent. We must use our military prowess to expand our sphere of influence and strike fear in the hearts of those who doubt the Red Army. Truman and his allies stand no chance if our comrades unite under the Red Banner of our glorious leader: Joseph Stalin.

Questions to Consider

- 1. How will the committee work towards propagating Soviet sentiments across Europe?**
- 2. How will the committee combat the United States’ anti-communist activities?**
- 3. Will developing nuclear weapons cause greater security or greater danger?**

³⁰ "Containment and the Marshall Plan." *Ushistory.org*. Independence Hall Association, n.d. Web, Accessed 15 July 2017.

³¹ *Ibid*.

³² "Spies Who Spilled Atomic Bomb Secrets." *Smithsonian.com*, Smithsonian Institution, 19 Apr. 2009,

www.smithsonianmag.com/history/spies-who-spilled-atomic-bomb-secrets-127922660/.

³³ "Chinese Civil War." *Chinese Civil War - New World Encyclopedia*. New World Encyclopedia, n.d. Web. 15 July 2017.

³⁴ "Collective Security - The United Nations and the Cold War." *Encyclopedia of the New American Nation*. Encyclopedia of the New American Nation, n.d. Web, Accessed 15 July 2017.

4. **How will the USSR use its allies in the East to battle the regime of the West?**
5. **How big of a threat is the Marshall Plan to the spread of communism?**
6. **Can we strengthen ties with other nations in Asia to increase our sphere of influence?**

Topic B: Strengthening Relations with Asian Nations and Establishing Communist Dominance

Introduction

Now, more than ever, we must turn to the East for strength. We are being strangled in Europe while our Asian comrades are struggling to gain footing in their own countries. Our entire philosophy rests on the notion of unity and brotherhood. The nation we have built sits on a foundation of commonality and protecting the rights of its people. Are our communist brothers in China and Vietnam a part of the same people? Do they not share the same ideals and values that we fought so hard to protect in our own lands? Do we not have the duty to uphold their rights just as we did ours?

China is in the midst of an all-encompassing civil war. Vietnam is being torn in half by capitalists. The West is meddling with the affairs of our brothers to push their agendas and for their own personal gain. We cannot allow our brothers to fail

in their endeavors to bring the glory of communism to their nations. By allying with them and forging stronger bonds, we can aid them on their quest for stability and prosperity. In doing so, we not only spread communism to further reaches of the world, but also ensure our own strategic positioning in this ever growing conflict with the West.

Potential Avenues for Strengthening Relationships with Asian Nations

Chinese Civil War

The Chinese are currently at the brink of a total regime overhaul. Mao Zedong and his supporters are in the middle of a war over China. The Nationalists are resisting the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) movement to make China a communist nation. Tensions have built since the end of the Second World War and have culminated into this current all-out war between the two parties.³⁵

The Soviet Union has been a driver in this conflict, while still remaining indirectly involved. Both the U.S. and the USSR have been pushing the parties to peace talks and negotiations, with the main goal of brokering more favorable conditions for individual gains for both superpowers.³⁶ However, now that aggression has broken out between the two parties, the U.S. and USSR have been offering minimal military support and guidance to either side.

Japan

During World War II, Japan and the Soviet Union signed a nonaggression agreement. Though usually enemies, the two nations agreed to remove some of their troops from Manchuria and Outer Mongolia, highly contested land, to be used for other areas prominent in the war. Despite this neutrality agreement, shortly after, Germany invaded the USSR through Operation Barbarossa, killing millions of civilians and soldiers alike³⁷.

Post WWII, the Yalta Conference was held in Crimea, Russia. It was the scene of a meeting between Winston Churchill, Franklin Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin. The subject of the meeting was post-war strategy and progress, with a distinctive focus on the ongoing Pacific War and conflicts with Japan. It became apparent that Soviet intervention would be needed in order to secure

³⁵ "The Chinese Revolution of 1949." *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1945-1952/chinese-rev.

³⁶ "Obo." *Chinese Civil War, 1945-1949 - Military History*, Oxford Bibliographies, 20 July 2017,

www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780199791279/obo-9780199791279-0031.xml.

³⁷ "Japan and USSR sign nonaggression pact," *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/japan-and-ussr-sign-nonaggression-pact>.

victory over Japan.³⁸

After striking the agreement, and the Soviet Union formally declared war on Japan. The Red Army proceeded to invade Manchuria with devastating force and decimated Japanese forces. The attack coincided with the second atomic bombing by the U.S. on Nagasaki, which weakened Japanese resolve. The corresponding surrender from the attacks saw the end of the Pacific War and further Japanese aggression in the war.³⁹ Tensions remain high



Image 2: "Obama Ho Chi Minh Comment Echoes KGB 'Disinformation.'" WND, WND.

between the Soviet Union and Japan, so any prospect of allying with them are very slim.

Korea

Korea was released from its 35 years of Japanese occupation in 1945, at the end of the Pacific War. The Korean Liberation Army had been resisting Japanese occupation since the 1920's, but finally saw the fruits of their labor in August of 1945, when Soviet pressure on the Korean peninsula and the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki hastened Japanese withdrawal from Korea.⁴⁰

Two days prior to the surrender of Japan, U.S. officials divided Korea in half: North and South. Japanese forces in the north surrendered to the Soviets, while those in the south (with the capital city of Seoul) surrendered to the U.S. A communist government was easily set up in the North, modeled on the Soviet political system, while early attempts to declare an independent republic in the South was suppressed by the U.S. military command. In December of 1945, the Moscow Conference produced a Joint U.S.-USSR Commission with the end goal of establishing a unified Korea, to little effect. Even as the Republic of Korea in the South became recognized by the UN in August 1948 as the only legitimate Korean government, Kim Il-Sung was appointed Premier of the newly-formed

Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the North the September of the same year with Soviet recognition.⁴¹ The conflicting ideologies of the new controlling powers in the North and South - communist and capitalist - would lead to conflict between the fledgling local governments and prevent the reunification of Korea in 1948.⁴²

Vietnam

The 1940's were a time of severe tension in Vietnam between the North and South ruling parties. The North was governed by an overtly communist Lao Dong (Vietnamese Workers' Party),⁴³ while the South was ruled by the democratic capitalist: Ngo Dinh Diem⁴⁴. The South was supported by the United States and other western allies, while the North had some support from the USSR and China.

Currently, the USSR is not directly supporting North Vietnam, but rather indirectly supporting military resistance groups like the National Liberation Front. Neither China nor the Soviets were transparent about their support in Vietnam as tensions were high with the West. In addition, Stalin perceived Asian resistance groups to be inferior and too entrenched by nationalism.⁴⁵

Potential Backlash

Straining Ties with the Chinese Communist Party

As of yet, Mao Zedong has limited industrialization, and China's economy is significantly affected by the recent war. By providing him with the resources to industrialize China and transform its economy under communist rule, the USSR stands to gain economically and strategically by having a stronger ally.

On the other hand, with the strong sense of nationalism and pride instilled in Zedong, he may eventually feel mistreated or exploited. If not handled carefully, our allies could be scorned into breaking ties with us, should they feel we are using our resources to exploit their new regime. Having an ally like Zedong is almost by definition

³⁸ "The Yalta Conference, 1945," *U.S. Department of State*, U.S. Department of State, history.state.gov/milestones/1937-1945/yalta-conf.

³⁹ "Soviets Declare War on Japan; Invade Manchuria," *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, www.history.com/this-day-in-history/soviets-declare-war-on-japan-invade-manchuria.

⁴⁰ Korean Culture and Information Service (KOCIS), "Independence Movement," *KOREA.net* Gateway to Korea, www.korea.net/AboutKorea/History/Independence-Movement.

⁴¹ Lee, Ki-baik, et al. "Korea." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., www.britannica.com/place/Korea#toc35025.

⁴² Szczepanski, Kallie. "How Korea Ended Up Split into North Korea and South Korea." ThoughtCo,

www.thoughtco.com/why-north-korea-and-south-korea-195632.

⁴³ "North Vietnam after the Geneva Accords," *Vietnam War*, 20 Apr. 2016, alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/north-vietnam/.

⁴⁴ "South Vietnam under Ngo Dinh Diem," *Vietnam War*, 20 Apr. 2016, alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/south-vietnam/.

⁴⁵ "Chinese and Soviet Involvement in Vietnam," *Vietnam War*, 11 Apr. 2016, alphahistory.com/vietnamwar/chinese-and-soviet-involvement/.

a volatile situation and must be treated as such.

Power Vacuum in Korea

With two conflicting ideologies in temporary control of Korea, further conflicts could arise. Escalation of tensions between the USSR and the United States could potentially derail the process of establishing stable local



Image 3: www.timetoast.com/timelines/history-of-chinese-communist-revolution.

governments in Korea. As a low-income nation that was developed under Japanese occupation with the goal of fueling Japanese industry, Korea lacks a plan for future development in its post-colonial era. The decolonization transition period represents an opportunity for the USSR to nurture the growth of another communist government in East Asia and expand its sphere of influence further along the Pacific Coast. Loss of the Korean peninsula to the United States would be a significant strategic concern, given the proximity of the northern Korean border to Communist China and the southernmost USSR territories.

Provoking the U.S.

Supporting our Chinese allies in Vietnam places the USSR at odds with the U.S. and could serve as the spark that ignites a seemingly inevitable confrontation with the West. Any proof of malpractice or direct interference in Vietnam could lead to greater global conflict. We must tread lightly in our plight to secure more communist footholds in the region as to not trigger events that could undo our progress so far.

Conclusion

Both China and Vietnam stand to be great opportunities to gain an upper hand in this silent war. With its large population and considerable resources, support for Mao Zedong's victory and the

eventual industrialization of China could produce a strong military and economic partner. Vietnam is almost an exact manifestation of our conflict with the U.S.. Allowing them to reign free in South Vietnam is enabling them to stifle the growth of communism in the East. This would act as a step backwards for the progress we have achieved.

Delegates must keep in mind the fragile nature of the situation outlined in the above guide. They must act with agility, mindfulness, and finesse. The survival of our great nation is paramount. As always, delegates must work with their fellow comrades in order to push this great republic to new, bolder horizons.

Questions to Consider

- 1. How will we manage our alliances with China to achieve dominance in the area without damaging our existing relationships?**
- 2. Will providing increased support to Vietnam make us more vulnerable to Western political incursions on Communist interests?**
- 3. How does supporting our eastern allies put us in a stronger strategic position?**
- 4. What avenues can we explore to further strengthen these relationships?**
- 5. How do we leverage our power to assert our dominance on the Korean peninsula?**
- 6. What are the results of Japan's defeat, and how do we do leverage this to our advantage?**