UNISMUNC XII SPECIALISED COMMITTEE

Committee: Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

Topic(s)**:** The Death of a Soviet Leader, Joseph Stalin

Committee Type: Specialised

December 6, 2026



Chair: Eleonora Weinheimer

Dias: Gia Gopal

Table of Contents:

Conference Schedule: **3**

Letter From Chair/Director: **4**

A Brief Overview of the Committee: **4**

Written Papers: **5**

Topic Background: **5**

Current Situation: **5**

Delegates and/or Bloc Positions: **5**

Questions to Consider: **5**

References: **6**

Conference Schedule:

Opening Ceremonies	*8:00 am - 9:00 am*
Committee Session I	*9:00 am - 1:00 pm*
Lunch Break	*1:00 pm - 2:00 pm*
Committee Session II	*2:00 pm - 5:30 pm*
Closing Ceremonies	*5:30 pm - 6:15 pm*

Conference Policies:

UNISMUNC X aims to foster debate, giving students the opportunity to explore a range of topics and encouraging collaboration and teamwork among delegates. That said, UNIS stresses the importance of respectful language, as UNISMUNC X will see delegates debating topics that may be heated or passionate. MUNEX encourages you to remember to stay respectful and mindful of the other students around you. We are so excited about this conference and trust that no issues will arise. The following expectations and policies are designed so that every delegate gets the most out of UNISMUNC.

Attire:

The Dress Code for UNISMUNC is formal Western business attire, and all delegates are expected to comply. Exceptions may be made for character purposes in crisis committees at the chair's discretion. If you have an idea for an outfit for a crisis committee that does not fall within the parameters of traditional Western business attire, please ask your chair for permission before wearing the outfit.

Committee Assignments:

Committee assignments will be made on a first-come, first-served basis based on preference as communicated by the delegation's advisors (or individual delegates in the case of independent delegates), in order of receipt of preference. Before being assigned to a committee, payment must be received. If payment is not submitted promptly, delegations face the risk of not receiving committee assignments of their choice.

Expectations in Committee:

As you engage in debates, we ask that delegates maintain politeness and respect at all times. While we recognise that you are representing your country's views, it is essential to express these perspectives without crossing the line into disrespectful or confrontational behaviour.

Please respect one another when delegates are giving speeches. Only one delegate may speak at a time during moderated caucuses. To speak during a moderated caucus, you must raise your placard and wait to be recognised by the chair. During speeches, no ad hominem attacks will be allowed; should they occur, the subject will have the right to reply. Remember to be cognizant of your words and actions, and to listen to everyone's views and positions.

The Committee Chairs and Secretariat members are responsible for determining disruptive behaviour.

Examples of disrespectful behaviour may include, but are not limited to:

- Speaking without being recognised,
- Use of cell phones,
- Note-passing unrelated to the committee,
- Use of technology when not allowed,
- Verbal, physical, or sexual harassment of other delegates.

The pre-writing of any resolution/directive clauses, crisis notes, or speeches is strictly forbidden and will be penalised. This does not include opening remarks. This does not include any writing during the lunch break, as UNISMUNC committees standardly operate with 'working lunches'.

UNISMUNC has a zero-tolerance policy for any plagiarism. This includes position papers, speeches, and resolutions. Improper citation of quotes and references may result in disqualification from awards or further disciplinary action at the discretion of the chairs.

Pricing:

Please see the registration section for more information. Details on committee assignments are below.

Spectators:

Please be aware that UNISMUNC X does not allow unregistered spectators. Student spectators are strictly prohibited. All advisors and delegates must be registered and pay the required fee(s). Non-compliance with this policy will result in exclusion from future invitations. We expect all

participating delegations to respect this policy. The Secretariat reserves the right to have any unregistered spectators removed from committee chambers and escorted off the premises if necessary, as they see fit.

Technology:

All crisis committees are strictly no-tech. Neither laptops nor cell phones will be permitted during committee sessions in crisis committees.

General Assembly (GA) committees allow technology exclusively for resolution writing. Delegates will be permitted to use their laptops to work on resolutions during unmoderated caucuses and outside of the committee chamber when allowed by the chair. It is, however, not permitted to use technology when a fellow delegate is speaking or during committee chambers during moderated caucuses. This includes your own speeches, so please write any notes by hand or have your opening remarks printed before the conference.

Awards Criteria:

UNISMUNC Chairs, Daisies, and, in the case of crisis committees, Crisis Directors will work together to holistically evaluate delegates based on their performance throughout the entire day of debate. This includes:

- speeches given during moderated caucuses,
- performance during unmoderated caucuses (not only making one's voice heard but also including everyone in the discussion),
- writing/presenting resolutions/directions, especially those that pass,
- In crisis committees, as well as the detail and sophistication of crisis arcs.

Letter From Chair/Director:

Esteemed Delegates,

We are excited for you to join us in December for our annual UNISMUC conference, and especially to welcome you as a delegate for this CPSU specialised committee. As the United Nations International School, we are very connected to UN matters and beliefs. At UNIS, we believe in finding solutions for current issues, future issues, and for you all, past issues. We hope that you will be able to apply the diplomatic principles of the UN during this conference, and we hope you enjoy your time working in this community and think creatively to combat the issues faced by the soviet government both nationally and internationally.

To introduce ourselves, I am Eleonora Weinheimer, the chair for the CPSU Committee on the Death of a Soviet Leader, Joseph Stalin. I am currently in the 10th grade at UNIS and came to UNIS in my 6th-grade year. In terms of extracurriculars and hobbies, I am the ASG of finance at UNIS for Model UN, I fence and play tennis in the summer, and I am currently working to become an engineer and work in motor sports such as FIA, WEC and F1. My favourite subjects are math, Italian, and, importantly for this conference, history. I'm excited to see you in December, and I hope that you will enjoy the conference and consider thinking creatively.
I am Gia Gopal, an incoming T2 student and Dias of the CPSU committee. I have always had a passion for English, history, and music, specifically. I've always been a curious person, whether it's as a learner in or outside of school. I always ask questions and seek more information when I find something I'm interested in. I'm both proud of my own heritage and family history, and curious to learn about the cultures of others. I'm also an inclusive person, and I value learning about and appreciating the identities and perspectives of others. I'm excited to take part in Model UN because it allows me to learn more about the world, hear different perspectives, and contribute to a diverse community. I look forward to meeting you all soon.

A Brief Overview of the Committee:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, also known in Russian as Центральный комитет Коммунистической партии Советского Союза, is the highest governing body of the communist party; members of the committee are responsible for electing the Politburo. The Central Committee holds much of the POwer of the USSR, and its members are the most important, powerful, and crucially influential people in the soviet union. The members of this congress were responsible for directing the Soviet Union, supervising its organisations and sectors, and crucially overseeing the implementation, creation, and alteration of major political, economic, and ideological decisions.

The Central Committee was officially a governing body by 1917; however, it was originally created by the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, or RSDLP, the party from which the Bolsheviks emerged. The committee began to centralise in 1903, after the split of the Bolshevik and Menshevik parties, giving more power to those in control of the committee. After the Russian Revolution in 1917, the Bolsheviks increased their political power. under soon soviet leader Vladimir Lenin, the Bolsheviks organised the October Revolution, seizing power of governance in Petrograd, current-day Saint Petersburg. The Committee, in the early years, was at the centre of making decisions regarding the Russian Revolution, supporting an uprising on 10th of October 1917 against the Provisional Government; this allowed them to create a political bureau, allowing there to be a leader of the revolution. Once seizing power in 1919, the Central Committee very quickly industrialised, forming permanent adjacent bodies within the Central Committee such as the Politburo, secretariat, and the Orgburo.

Committee Procedure:

Moderated Caucuses are structured discussions where delegates sign themselves up to give short, regulated speeches. The speaking time and topic of discussion are set when the motion is proposed, and delegates take turns to speak.

Unmoderated Caucuses are divided between a regular unmoderated caucus and a gentleman's unmoderated caucus where everybody remains seated. A regular unmod entails a period free of structured, regulated debate, where delegates can mill about the committee and work with their blocs.

Some actions that are carried over from the usual committee procedure:

- Point of Order
- Point of Information
- Appeal to the Chair
- Suspension of Debate
- Adjournment of Debate
- Closure of Debate
- Roll Call Vote
- Set the Speaker's Time

Instead of resolutions, the crisis will debate and pass **directives**. Directives are actions or communications undertaken by the entire committee as a group and are passed by a simple majority. Unlike resolutions, which may only be entertained at the end of a session, directives should be created and debated as much as possible. The different types of papers used in crisis committees are explained in detail in the next section.

The Committee may call for external speakers to address the body. To do so, a committee member must move to invite the guest; that motion requires a majority vote to pass.

Written Papers:

Directives: A directive is a formal written instruction or order given by a delegate or a group of delegates to the chair or to other delegates. Directives are used to propose specific actions or solutions to address the crisis at hand. They can range from proposing specific policies or strategies to calling for specific actions by other delegates or bodies within the simulation. Directives are passed frequently throughout debate and are a lot shorter than most resolutions. They are not restrained by a specific format, and while they do need signatories and sponsors, they do not require a distinction between preambulatory and operative clauses.

Communiqués: Communiqués are committee documents used to communicate with people outside of the committee. For example, Communiqués could be used when surrender terms or ultimatums are sent to the opponent or when the committee requests aid, advice or arms from their allies. Similar to Directives, they will require a minimum of four people on the document, with two sponsors and two signatories.

Press Releases: As the name says, press releases are committee documents addressed to the public. They can be used to inform or even misinform the public according to the desires of the committee. Similar to Directives and Comuniqués, Press Releases will require a minimum of three people on the document, with one sponsor and two signatories.

Topic Background:

The Soviet Union, also known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was formed by the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and the following Russian Civil War from 1918-1922. The Soviet Bolshevik Party, Vladimir Lenin's Communist Party, and later known as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, built a one-party state and believed in ‘democratic centralism’. This ideology allowed those at the top to have most, if not all, of the power, meaning decisions made by the highest officials were mandated at all lower levels of government. After Lenin died, there was much power struggle within the Politburo; this was between Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin, and Stalin. It was Joseph Stalin, a man whom Lenin despised by the end of his life and wanted to be kicked out of the Politburo, who came victorious. Stalin had become an unpopular man in the party by early 1922 and quickly fell from favour; however, Lenin passed too early to kick him out, despite writing negatively about his character in the Lenin Testament.

Stalin took power in 1928 after a 6-year struggle; this commenced the nearly three-decade rule known as the Stalin era. This era is marked by Industrialization, forced collective agriculture, and rapid changes as part of Stalin's Five-Year Plans. Another marker of his reign was the Great Purge, a purge in which millions of Military officials, Party officials, and regular citizens were executed, imprisoned, or sent to soviet work camps known as the Gulag Labour Camp system. During Stalin's reign, he went to war with multiple countries, including but not limited to Poland, Finland, the Baltics, Romania, Nazi Germany, the Axis allies, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Afghanistan, and the Republic of China, as well as many near misses with the United Kingdom. The two most destructive of these were the short skirmish with the Japanese Empire pre-World War II, where the weak Soviet Union lost, and, worst of all, World War II. Although the soviet union won the war, being part of the Allied forces, it experienced the most casualties of any other country combined, totalling an estimated 27.9 million: 8.7-17 million from military deaths and 10-20 million from civilian deaths, and it is due to mass starvation, cannibalism, disease, work camps, political assassination, mass poverty, and Stalin's disregard for human life, preventing civilians from evacuating to motivate soldiers and using them as human shields. Within the soviet satellite states, many became such after World War II, during the Red Army's liberation from the Nazis. This led to the complete takeover of Poland, Hungary, the Baltics, Czechoslovakia, and many other countries. The most famous of these Bundesrepublik

Deutschland (BDR) and/or the GDR, which became a soviet satellite state in 1948, being the closest link to the West. During Stalin's rule, it was a major hub for strong cult-like propaganda promoting Stalin and the soviet union. This is largely due to the fact that East Germany was strongly against the Eastern Bloc. This was the same in all other Eastern Bloc countries, as well as a list of broken promises to aid in postwar restoration in heavily affected countries like Poland and Germany, as well as promises of free elections, something Stalin later denied, setting up puppet governments in many countries. Stalin's biggest impact, however, was instituting the Iron Curtain, a metaphorical wall and curtain that blocked people in the Eastern Bloc from leaving or receiving non soviet media, creating a zone of censorship and oppression. This control extended to the political, economic, and social sectors, forcing the structures to benefit the Soviet Union, a sole exception being Yugoslavia that broke away in 1948, when East Germany split from the West and ceased being Allied-occupied Germany.

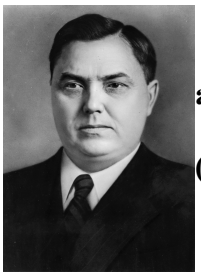
In Stalin's final days, the USSR became increasingly paranoid and more repressive and controlling. This was seen in the Zhdanovshchina cultural crackdown, the Leningrad affair, and the antisemitic Doctors Plot of January 1953. The Zhdanovshchina cultural crackdown forced writers and artists to follow strict soviet rules, rejecting Western ideals and banning any anti communism art or literature, or things seen as too bourgeois. The Leningrad Affair was a party purge of Leningrad party officials from 1949-1950, executing many popular officials by forging criminal cases and charges. The Doctors' Plot was a campaign in which mostly Jewish doctors were accused of plotting to hurt and kill prominent soviet leaders, and ultimately were imprisoned, executed, or sent to work camps. This led to much terror and fear within the government as well as the general populace for safety. During the 19th Party Congress in October of 1952, Stalin reorganised the Party's top body, abolishing the Politburo and Orgburo, replacing them with a 25-member Praesidium and a smaller 9-member Bureau of the Praesidium. This was likely done to dilute the power of his lieutenants and create new loyalists before his impending death.

Current Situation:

On the first of March, 1953, Joseph Stalin was found unconscious in his Dacha, having suffered a stroke. He officially died four days later, on the fifth, Stalin's inner circle having delayed any

medical involvement for many hours. This left the country at risk of a power vacuum, as Joseph Stalin passed away without any named successor, leaving a broken and weakened country that still held much power and was in a standstill war with the West. It is the evening of the fifth to the sixth, and a joint session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet has been called. The 25-member Praesidium created was dissolved and replaced by a streamlined body of 10 full members drawn mostly from Stalin's inner circle, with many positions changing. Malenkov became Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Beria became First Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, Molotov returned as Minister of Foreign Affairs and first deputy Premier, Bulganin became Minister of Defence and deputy Premier, Khrushchev gave up on running the Moscow party to focus on the secretariat, and Voroshilov was named the Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet. This reshuffling of power has not only created holes in the government and weakened it, but has angered the enemies of those who seize power, and this meeting is the opportunity to act and seize the seat of General Secretary.

Characters:



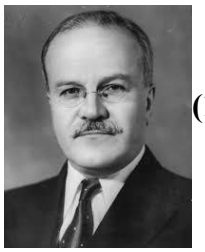
Georgy Malenkov, The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Premier, and ex-Secretary of the Central Committee, Центральный Комитет. (1902-1988)

He is Stalin's chosen administrative heir, and he controlled the government, being the leader of the USSR from 1953 to 1955. During World War II, he oversaw military aircraft production and missile programs. His premiership is known for the start of early De-Stalinization, as well as an effort to improve relations with the West.



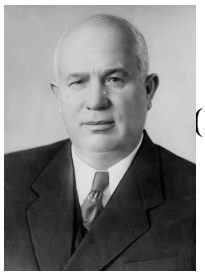
Lavrentiy Beria, First Deputy Premier: Minister of Internal Affairs (MVD-merged with the MGB)s (1899-1953*)

Is in command of troops as well as the secret police, being the most influential of them all. Lavrentiy is feared and distrusted by the other party members, pushing early reform initiatives to rehabilitate his image (amnesty, “New Course” in foreign and nationalities policy).
*He died by firing squad in 1953, which can change for this committee



Vyacheslav Molotov, First Deputy Premier: Minister of Foreign Affairs (1890–1986)

Was Joseph Stalin's closest confidant and served as Premier in the 1930s. Holding the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time of the crisis. He had a very rigid ideology and was cautious with his actions, especially while being Stalin's right-hand.



Nikita Khrushchev, Secretary of the Central Committee, First Secretary (1894-1971)

Was the first secretary of the CC at the height of the Cold War. Khrushchev controlled the party organisation and personnel, having much power to aid in de-Stalinization, a reform he long supported, denouncing Stalin and his rule. He was known for his wish to coexist with the West while also advocating for the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall.



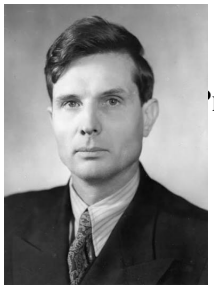
Nikolai Bulganin, Minister of Defence; Deputy Premier. Later Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Premier (1895–1975)

Joined the Bolsheviks during the revolution and rose through the ranks to become a Premier while allied with Khrushchev. The two worked closely together, sharing many beliefs, although this later led to Bulganin's fall from the Premiership, as many disliked Khrushchev.



Lazar Kaganovich, Deputy Premier and Stalin's enforcer and strategist 1893–1991)

He acted as an enforcer of Stalinism, considered one of the strictest and most radical members, having joined in the revolutionary era as a Bolshevik. He was Stalin's emissary, and when Stalin passed, he lost much of his earlier power, and, being pro-Stalinist, he later joined the anti-Stalinisation movement, “anti-party group”



Mikhail Suslov, Secretary of the Central Committee: Ideology and Propaganda(1902–1982)

He was the party's chief ideologist, a believer in orthodoxy and staying truer to communism, not taking bribes or living lavishly. Suslov had complete control over censorship as well as foreign communist relations. Suslov was known to be adaptive or disloyal. Changing sides depending on who was in general favour.



Leonid Brezhnev, Candidate Presidium member: Deputy head of the main political directorate of the Army and Navy (1906–1982)

He served as a political commissar, earning the title of general during his service in WW2. Later, he joined Khrushchev's inner circle, which helped him rise in the ranks and gain favour with the government. From 1962, he served the second-longest ruling term, serving till he passed in 1982.



Ivan Serov, Deputy Minister of International Affairs, and First Chairman of the KGB (1905-1990)

He was the head of the KGB, the Committee for State Security *(Komitet Gosudarstvennoy Bezopasnosti*), as well as later on the head of GRU, the Main Intelligence Directorate (*Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noye Upravleniye*). He was known for his actions as part of the Red Army in WWII, as well as his harsh crackdowns in puppet states on uprisings during the Cold War.



Arkady Sobolev, Soviet Representative to the United Nations, Former Foreign Minister (1903–1964)

He was the counsellor of the soviet embassy in London during WWII and an advisor to Marshal Georgy Zhukov. Before Stalin's death and as the UN representative's predecessor, Vyshinsky's death, Sobolev served as Ambassador to Poland. Later, he represented the Soviet Union at the United Nations during the mid 1950s.



Roman Rudenko, Procurator General of the USSR and the Soviet Union's Chief Prosecutor. (1907–1981)

He acted as the representative for the Soviet Union, oc Chief Prosecutor, in the Nuremberg Trials. Later serving as a prominent judge in the soviet union court. Rudenko played a major role in the suppression of uprisings or protests against Soviet rule.



Yekaterina Furtseva, First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee 1910–1974)

She was the first woman to serve in the Politburo and the Secretariat, holding close ties to Krushcev. Furtseva rose through the ranks quickly, but ultimately fell out of favour due to her lavish lifestyle. However, while in the Politburo, she was instrumental in dismantling the coup planned by the Anti-Party Group.



Walter Ulbricht, First Secretary of the Socialist Unity Party Central ommittee, Deputy Prime Minister (1893-1973)

Walter held most of the available power of the Deutsche Demokratische Republik (DDR), German Democratic Republic. He was a strong Stalinist and had very strict communist beliefs; he greatly criticised Moscow's move to socialism, as it was causing a near collapse of the DDR. He was subsequently saved by uprisings in the GDR, ones he caused.



Józef Cyrankiewicz, Deputy Prime Minister under Bierut, Prime Minister (1911–1989)

He worked under Bierut and returned as the Prime Minister after Bierut passed away. He was known for adaptability and lasting the longest in power in Poland. He was best known for his harsh ideas on stamping out any political criticism or opposing parties, using Soviet backed forces and harsh systems. A quote says he'd cut the hands of people who raised them in complaint.



Imre Nagy, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Prime Minister. 896–1958)

He was the prime minister of Hungary, serving the Premiership twice. He is known as a reform-minded person and believed in a less repressive ideology of socialism after spending time in Moscow. Nagy was placed in power by Moscow to counteract Rákosi. He had a “New Course” plan and was known to be more lenient.



Enver Hoxha, First Secretary of the Party of Labour, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dictator (1908-1985)

Hoxha was an absolute leader in Albania, even under Soviet rule. He took power in 44, demolishing the monarchy. He brought great change, but was known to be controlling, creating his own SS, the Sigurimi. He was the Albanian Dictator while being allied with the soviet union and being a satellite state.



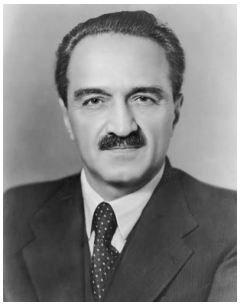
Valko Chervenkov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Prime Minister. (1900–1980)

Chervenkov was named “Little Stalin”, a title he was very proud of. He was given the title due to his rule being characterised by extreme Stalinism, party purges, and expulsion of ethnic minorities. He is extremely at risk with Stalin's death and Moscow's shift to less Stalinist beliefs, and he lost much of the prestige he once had by being pro-Stalin.



Georgy Zhukov, First Deputy Minister of Defence, Marshal Of the Soviet Union (1896-1974)

Zhukov was the most celebrated soviet commander of WWII, leading the Red Army to Berlin. Stalin sidelined him out of jealousy, sending him to command a provincial military district. After Stalin's death, he was recalled and held the army's loyalty, while despising the secret police and Beria.



Anastas Mikoyan, Minister of Trade, Head of State, Presidium Member (1895-1979)

He is a political survivor, holding senior office under Lenin and Stalin. Mikoyan is known for his political and ideological flexibility, his Armenian roots, and his skill in trade and economic policy. Stalin turned on him in the latter part of 1952, leaving him more likely to back change, despite lacking personal ideology and changing to benefit the winning side



Kliment Voroshilov, Chairman of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet (1881-1969)

Voroshilov is a Civil War hero and was an old comrade of Stalin. He now serves as the ceremonial head of state. His influence has since faded due to military failures in 1941. Stalin questioned him being a British agent, and his loyalty has long since been in question by most of the Politburo



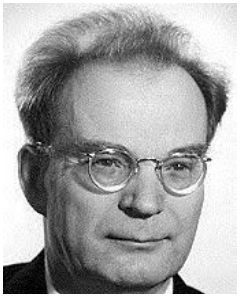
Maksim Saburov. First Deputy Premier, Chairman of the Gosplan (1900-1977)

He is an economist who ran the state planning system and Five-Year Plans. He valued industrial stability over politics, later even joining the Anti-Party Group against Krushchov. He holds the economic levers needed for the committee to fund change in any direction or any new advancements.



Semyon Denisovich Ignatiev, Minister of State Security, MGB. Head of the Department of Party (1904-1983)

He was head of state security during the Doctors' Plot and is closely tied to anti-Semitic arrests and forced confessions. He is a rival of Beria and is now exposed since the possible denunciation of the plot. Denisovich holds files on much of the committee and his life relies on the election winner.



Mikhail Pervukhin, Deputy Premier, Minister of Electric Power Stations

Pervukhin is an industrial engineer overseeing Soviet Energy and heavy Industry, and he is connected to the nuclear programme. He is loyal to the party line, and rarely makes political waves or takes action. Pervukhin later joined the Anti-Party Group and was demoted to a diplomatic post in East Germany.



Pyotr Popov, Major, Main Intelligence Directorate officer (GRU) (1923-1960)

Popov is a GRU (*Glavnoye Razvedyvatel'noye Upravleniye*) officer working in soviet intelligence and a former soldier of the soviet army in World War II. Popov has close connections to domestic and international intelligence powers, and is primarily a military intelligence officer of the Soviet Union.

Questions to Consider:

- How will the Soviet Union prevent a total collapse and break apart into its states in the absence of a leader and proper successor?
- Who will take over in the absence of a leader, and what factions ill break out in the prosesse?
- In what direction will the new leader take the Soviet Union by the end of the committee? Will they continue Stalinization or attempt to eradicate it?
- Will the people be given power, and will the soviet union, and satellite states, become equal democracies as promised?
- Can everyone in the Central Committee truly be trusted, or will factions break out and traitors be discovered?

References:

Works Cited

Clarfield, A. M. “The Soviet “Doctors” Plot”---50 Years On.” *BMJ*, vol. 325, no. 7378, 21 Dec. 2002, pp. 1487–1489, https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC139050/, 10.1136/bmj.325.7378.1487. Accessed 30 July 2026.

“Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU).” *Www.Marxists.Org*, 30 Nov. 2025, https://www.marxists.org/history/ussr/cpsu/index.htm. Accessed 30 July 2026.

“Historical Documents - Office of the Historian.” 2025.

---. *State.Gov*, 2025, https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1952-54v08/persons. Accessed 20 July 2026.

Khrushchev, Nikita. “CPSU CC Protocol, “Record of Proceedings of the Joint Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Council of Ministers of the Union of the SSR, and the Praesidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR” | UMD School of Public Policy Digital Archive.” *Umd.Edu*, 2016, https://digitalarchive.umd.edu/document/cpsu-cc-protocol-record-proceedings-joint-meeting-cpsu-central-committee-plenum-council. Accessed 16 June 2026.

McCauley , Martin. “Soviet Union - The U.S.S.R. From 1953 To 1991.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 15 June 2026, https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union/The-U-S-S-R-from-1953-to-1991. Accessed 16 June 2026.

Moorhouse, Dan. “Soviet Satellite States.” 2024.

MrClokeHistory. “GCSE History: Superpower Relations/Cold War- Soviet Satellite States.” *YouTube*, 19 Nov. 2024, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7lnfwM78grY. Accessed 29 July 2026.

OverSimplified. “The Cold War - OverSimplified (Part 1).” *YouTube*, 24 Jan. 2019, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I79TpDe3t2g. Accessed 27 July 2026.

---. “The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 1).” *YouTube*, 17 Aug. 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cqbleas1mmo. Accessed 27 July 2026.

---. “The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 2).” *YouTube*, 17 Aug. 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1reY72ktEc&list=PLnvESUcK0hzklWkTLORKu-JUQmG2YFcn_&index=2. Accessed 27 July 2026.

---. “The Russian Revolution - OverSimplified (Part 2).” *YouTube*, 17 Aug. 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1reY72ktEc&list=PLnvESUcK0hzklWkTLORKu-JUQmG2YFcn_&index=2. Accessed 27 July 2026.

“Political Leaders: Communist Party of the Soviet Union.” *Zarate.Eu*, 2022, http://zarate.eu/ussr2.htm. Accessed 31 July 2026.

Simple History. “De-Stalinization: The Secret Speech (1956).” *YouTube*, 30 Jan. 2019, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FSwcLmyMSFA&list=PLu2xst_eS6dr2cBg4h1wWiCcDDiXluTGr&index=25. Accessed 27 July 2026.

---. “Joseph Stalin, Leader of the Soviet Union (1878-1953).” *YouTube*, 27 Feb. 2018, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cOI8wKFCEIA. Accessed 27 July 2026.

---. “The Vorkuta Gulag - Hellhole of the USSR.” *YouTube*, 19 Nov. 2020, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jSZvBnBixmY&list=PLu2xst_eS6dr2cBg4h1wWiCcDDiXluTGr&index=31. Accessed 27 July 2026.

Soviet Communist Party. *RULES of the COMMUNIST PARTY of the SOVIET UNION FOREIGN LANGUAGES PUBLISHING HOUSE*. 5 Apr. 1952.

The Chekist. “Opening of the 19Th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.” *YouTube*, 20 Aug. 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lkmF4JMjtgs. Accessed 22 July 2026.