



ODUMUNC 2017 Issue Brief  
USSR Crisis

## The Autumn of Nations: The Last Days of the USSR, 1987



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### Introduction

Здравствуйте товарищи! Two year ago, in 1985 after adjourn a meeting of the Soviet Politburo, Mikhail Gorbachev emerged as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As the new General Secretary of the Communist Party, he became the most powerful individual in the Soviet Union. He replaced the 74-year-old and long-ailing General Secretary Konstantin Chernenko, third in a rapid series of older leaders to die in office. At the age of 54 Comrade Gorbachev became the first Soviet-born leader of the glorious Soviet Union, the first born after the November 1917 Revolution. He is truly a revolutionary man!

The situation Comrade Gorbachev inherits poses special challenges, which embolden his Politburo colleagues to trust leadership to an exceptionally younger comrade. As you are all aware, the West is in continuous war with the brilliant legacy of our proletarian revolution that gave birth to the largest collective the world has ever seen. Our vast and glorious territories do not come without cost, and we are struggling to manage the future of the Soviet economy, the power of the Motherland and needs of our people.

All our challenges arise from the same cause; the nefarious interference of the West, and the United States in particular, in our sovereign affairs. The Western capitalists sanction our exports, interfere with the human rights of our people, and plot against global revolution. They fill the minds of criminal nationalists without our own borders with false ideas of national self-expression, even with talk of independence from our Motherland. And everywhere they raise the specter of ruinous military competition and nuclear destruction wherever honest people dream of freedom.



General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev speaking at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, 1987.

In order to right the ship that was the faltering economy of the Soviet Union, General Secretary Gorbachev has instituted a wave of social and political reforms. Programs such as the *Perestroika* (economic restructuring to permit individual investment) and *Glasnost* (openness of information to facilitate private economic activity) are setting the stage for large scale economic acceleration, harnessing the energy of our people under the guidance of the General Secretary, the Politburo and Communist Party.

The year is now 1987, and all of you have been summoned to the Kremlin in Moscow to begin this meeting of the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

The purpose of this meeting is to support our General Secretary and implement his vision setting straight the path of our great country. All of you have unique insights from across the massive expanse that is the USSR. Your

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commitment to the Soviet Communist Party and the Motherland cannot be doubted, with numerous ethnicities and resources represented in this meeting. You are the best hope for the future of our great country.

### Background

There are a few main topics that have led to this point in economic fragility. The largest, and most damaging, is the recently ended invasion of Afghanistan. Were it not for the illegal trading of arms by the West, Soviet expansion would have gone as planned and the Afghani people would be part of Lenin's great revolution. However, as stated, the Carter administration in the United States caused a new arms race to develop on a level not seen since the first advent of industrialized war. The economy of the Soviet



Former Comrade Boris Yeltsin, former Moscow party boss (formally First Secretary of the Communist Party of Moscow), mocked in the people's press.

Union was stressed to an incredible degree because of this debacle, as the West has repeatedly used clandestine operations to derail the glory of the world's workers. We are, however, now in control of the largest nuclear arsenal ever assembled.

Recently, there have been ethnic and nationalist uprisings in remote and unimportant regions of the Soviet Union and some of our Comrade States of Central and Eastern Europe. These events, inexplicable to rational thinker and loyal Soviets, are of little importance. They are the work of nationalists and ethnic extremists, of small and selfish minds inspired by Western propaganda. In these minor uprisings one plainly sees the self-serving efforts of capitalists to reverse the Soviet Revolution,

the achievements of the Great Patriotic War and enslave the common man. Nothing can come of them.

General Secretary Gorbachev's predecessors quashed previous incidents effortlessly. Their leadership brought wayward peoples back into our welcoming embrace. All the peoples of revolutionary Asia and Europe eternally thank us for allowing their entrance to political Elysium. It is a source of satisfaction watching the irrelevant ramblings of damned capitalists turn into silence.



The Kremlin, historic seat of Russian and Soviet government in Moscow

### Current Situation

1987 marked the year that Boris Yeltsin proved his lack of loyalty to the Soviet Union. Showing that he cared only for himself, assisting Western capitalists, and fueling supposed Russian nationalism against the Soviet Union (as if such a thing were possible), he had to be removed from his post as Moscow party boss (formally First Secretary of the Communist Party of Moscow). He was seen by some as the future of the Soviet Union, but his departures from Communist orthodoxy has shaken the party, and even created suspicions of the intentions of General Secretary Gorbachev. Without knowing who he can trust, Secretary Gorbachev is keeping a close eye on all high ranking Soviet officials, while he looks to move the country forward.

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The traitor Yeltsin has not been seen since his removal. He might be dead. At least, that is what all of you will report back to your respective Soviet Republics and Ministries.

(In truth, even the our loyal comrades at the KGB (Комитет государственной безопасности, or Committee for State Security) are unable to locate him. A man of little consequence, he may be misleading ethnic nationalists and other weak minds, tempting them to assert themselves and maybe even scheme to topple all that we have built in the name of our people and glorious leaders. Their criminal dreams only arouse our pity. While it is unlikely that Yeltsin is being harbored by the United States, it would certainly explain our lack of contact with him. Soviet sleeper agents will be mobilized by command of the Council, but beware of the ramifications of doing so.)

The United States and its Western lackeys have overcome their economic troubles of the 1970s and early 80s, much to our dismay. With illegal actions by their central banks, they tamed inflation and high oil prices. Under the leadership of the demagogic American President Ronald Reagan they are investing in a dangerous arms race, throwing away the people's wealth in a mindless pursuit of dominance. Reagan, an ideological zealot and capitalist extremist, denounces our great peace loving nation of workers as an "Empire of Evil." Of course capitalism reverts to lowly slander and falsehoods to detract from their own failures and mischief, worst of all their rejection of the ascension of the proletariat. For the most part they will stay to themselves unless we act upon them, but be prepared for anything to come from a capitalist.

While the capitalists claim that the Soviet economy is in absolute shambles, the people of the Soviet Union know it only needs modest adjustment.

(We in this room know the situation is indeed dire. Our agriculture has stopped growing. We cannot modernize our industry. The rise of electric finds us unprepared and unable to respond. Our infrastructure is optimized for a coal and steel economy that cannot serve the needs of our people. We cannot match American militarism. That information will never leave this room or neither shall you.)

The main point of this Council is to establish sustainable economic programs in a Communist perspective. The Council should also consider methods to inspire their people, and the Soviets worked diligently to popularize sport and art (as long as it reflected the greatness of Communism). Combine all of these things, and this country may just endure and prosper, glorifying the People's Revolution for all eternity!

### **Members of the Presidium and Central Committee of the Soviet Union:**

Karen Demirchyan, President of the Armenian People's Republic: An expert in electrical engineering, Demirchyan is poised to offer numerous energy plans for the entirety of the Soviet Union. He is the leader of the Armenian Communist Party, and has close ties with Russia after spending his education in Leningrad.

Kamran Bağırov, President of the Azerbaijan People's Republic: Ineffective in economic reform at home in Azerbaijan, Bağırov should be wary of mentioning personal experience when discussing economic platforms. Like most of the USSR, he does not like Armenians.

Yefrem Sokolov, President of the Byelorussia People's Republic: One of the oldest members of this committee in 1987, Sokolov is a First-Wave Leninist. He has been around since the early days of the Soviet Union, and has the largest base of experience and knowledge. Fun fact: at the time of writing on November 11, 2016 Sokolov is still alive at the age of 90.

Jumber Patiashvili, President of the Georgian People's Republic: Also still alive and an active politician in modern Georgia, Patiashvili has a range of interests across the political spectrum. Probably the least Communist member of this council, he cares more for himself than any party he is a part of.

Salamay Mukashev, President of the Kazakh People's Republic: Supremely loyal to the



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Soviet cause, yet yearning for more focus on his homeland, Mukashev is stern and detests the West. Gorbachev considers him a bit of a “yes man.”

Tashtanbek Akmatov, President of the Kirghiz People’s Republic: Deeply saddened by the failure of annexation of Afghanistan, Akmatov is more Central Asian than Russian and makes no attempt to hide it. While he is a Leninist, he desires for Asian Communism to model itself in a light more akin to the USSR and despises the Maoist methodology.

Vytautas Astrauskas, President of the Lithuanian People’s Republic: Astrauskas is working for the expansion of Communism into Europe, and views Lithuania as a window for the West to accept the revelations of Lenin and Stalin. He is



proud of the lack of capitalist sentiment in Lithuania, and may look to propose methods for weeding out their rhetoric.

Nicolae Ceaușescu, President of the Moldavian People’s Republic: A self-proclaimed Stalinist, Ceaușescu was arrested at age 18 for Communist activity (which was illegal at the time) and labelled an enemy of the state. One of the most brutal leaders, even among Soviet standards, Ceaușescu allowed zero dissonance from his people and had a secret police force bettered only by the KGB. Here is a picture of him welcoming the Soviet Union into Romania following a successful invasion:

Gaibnazar Pallayev, President of the Tajik People’s Republic: Little is known of the personal life of Pallayev, save the fact that he was obsessed with himself. Tajik leaders have a

history of using their names as words. In Tajikistan the word “Pallayev” means a great many things, from a replacement for the word “good” to an adjective to describe the level of one’s Communist leanings. If you “are Pallayev,” it means that you would be in the good graces of the USSR.

Saparmurat Niyazov, President of the Turkmen People’s Republic: A fellow alum of Karen Demirchyan, and also an electrical engineer, Niyazov fought constantly for the improvement of his country. He did not, however, fight in any wars and was sentenced for draft dodging at an early age. One of the more tolerant Soviet leaders, he even had a Russian-Jewish wife.

Valentyna Shevchenko, President of the Ukraine People’s Republic: The only woman on the council, Shevchenko is supremely concerned with the wellbeing of her people. She is also a vehement proponent of sport in the glorification of the USSR, with football a particular favorite of hers. The Soviet victory in the 1960 EURO Tournament is a source of great national pride for Shevchenko, and the team is again looking to compete well in coming tournaments.

Viktor Grishin, Commander of the Baltic Military District: The only other man who ran against Mikhail Gorbachev for Secretary General of the Soviet Union after the death of Konstantin Chernenko, Grishin resents Gorbachev and views him as a plucky upstart. Seeing himself as the true successor to the helm of the Soviet Union, Grishin’s ultimate goal is to achieve what eluded him before.

Valeriy Aleksandrovich Belikov, Commander of Soviet Forces in Germany: Controlling East Germany is no easy task, but Belikov was seen as the man to take up the mantle of Warden of Europe by the brass of the USSR. A real hardman, Belikov is military through and through and has a reputation similar to that of Chuck Norris.

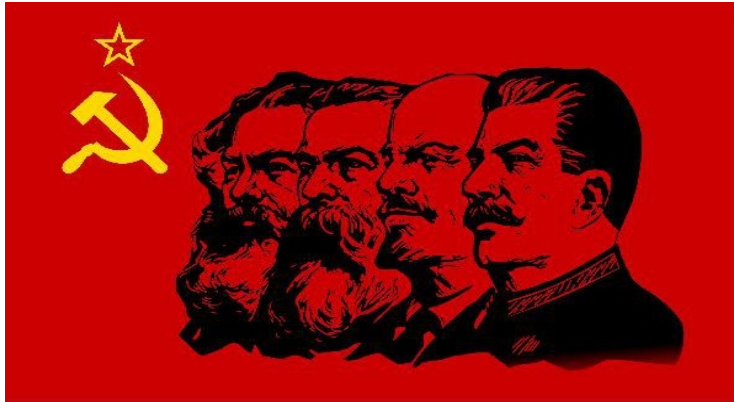
Lev Zaykov, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Moscow: The replacement for the renegade Boris Yeltsin, cursed be his name, Lev Zaykov is a true Soviet and is loyal to

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Gorbachev. Zaykov is seen as a rising member of the Communist Party and is being groomed for succession after the reign of Gorbachev. His family is also based in Moscow and he is known to be a loving Muscovite often seen at large-scale social events.

Lev Tolgunov, Chairman of the Soviet Union: A publicist and public relations mastermind, as

well as the proprietor of the hotel in which this Council is meeting, Tolgunov drinks and knows things. Many things that are shared in private reach his ears, especially those shared within the walls of his hotel and bar. When not running the Supreme Soviet, Tolgunov is known to chat with visitors at his bar, using the conversations as epicenters of the dissemination of new Soviet thought and policy.



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