

KIIT

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KGB

STUDY GUIDE

Letter from the EB

Distinguished delegates,

Welcome to the Historical Crisis. It is our pleasure and honour to serve you as your chairs for the KGB committee in the simulation of the political crisis in Chile. We may have different opinions about the actual history, but this one is ours to write.

While preparing this details of this crisis for you, our team has decided to set the timer from January 1, 1973. A brief of what has happened before this date is cited below; however, we urge you to do your own research; you may find lots of interesting things! Besides, as you might have noticed already, this crisis will not have an obvious setting for a battle. You will have to think and find a way how to get things going using diplomacy, bribery or brutal force. We expect drama from you!

But please, do not feel overwhelmed; we are here to support and assist you during the conference. Later on, in your guide you will find instructions on how to write directives as well as character profiles for our cabinet. Please read them carefully.

We are very excited to see you and wising you an exciting confrontation! Make us proud.

Yours,

Sasha and Anirudh

P.S.- If you have time, please watch 'The Death of Stalin'. I do expect the same level of drama!

- S.

Agenda neutral perspective:

On November 3, 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens became the President of Chile. He used to be the Secretary-General of the Socialist Party of Chile; then he created the People's Socialist Party. Then he returned to the Socialist Party again, allied with the Communists - Front "People's Action". He was nominated for the presidency in 1952, 1958 and 1964. In 1969, the Popular Action Front was transformed into the People's Unity. The coalition included socialists, Communists, members of the Radical Party and part of the Christian Democrats. In the 1970 elections, Allende came out ahead with an insignificant margin, overtaking the candidate of the National Party.

The economic program Allende provided was concentrating on the nationalisation of the largest private companies and banks. The agrarian reform led to the expropriation of private estates. During the first two years of the activities of the Allende government, approximately 500,000 hectares of land (about 3,500 estates) were expropriated, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total land cultivated in the country. Considering the lands seized under the previous government, the reorganised sector of agriculture accounted for about 40% of all agricultural land in the state. Naturally, such a policy met resistance and sabotage by the latifundists (large landowners). The mass slaughter of livestock began, cattle were distilled to Argentina. This led to a deterioration in the economic situation of the country.

There was tension in relations with Washington, which defended the interests of American firms. The USA organised a boycott of Chilean copper, while the export of copper gave the country the primary foreign exchange earnings. The Chilean accounts were frozen. Credits were not given. Many Chilean entrepreneurs began to transfer capital abroad, curtail business, reduce jobs. An artificial shortage of food was created in the country.

In 1972-1973 years external and internal opponents of Allende organised mass demonstrations and strikes. The primary initiator of the strike was the Confederation of Truck Owners. A state of emergency was introduced in the country; the president ordered the confiscation of non-working trucks. In November 1972, a new government was created, where the military occupied the most important posts. Former army commander General Carlos Prats led the Interior Ministry, Rear Admiral Ismael Huerta - Ministry of Public

Works, brigadier general of aviation Claudio Sepulveda - Ministry of Mining. The country was divided into two hostile camps, opponents and supporters of reforms.

It should be noted that in general, Allende reforms were aimed at improving the well-being of the central part of the population. The interest rate of the agricultural loan was reduced, tens of thousands of new jobs were created, the unemployment level was reduced, the wages of the low-paid categories of workers increased, the subsistence minimum, the minimum wage and pensions grew, and the purchasing power of the population grew. The government has developed a system of numerous benefits and benefits, democratized medical services and schools. Naturally, large property owners, latifundists, and the bourgeoisie of the comprador nature fell under the blow. They did not want to surrender their positions. They had a powerful ally - the United States.

KGB perspective:

- KGB was interested in having another socialist country in the western hemisphere; it would annoy the USA and potentially offset its influence.
- In the archive documents, this KGB operation is called the "Leader", and Allende being elected in 1970s is called "a revolutionary blow to the imperialist system in Latin America."
- The KGB played an important role in his election campaign - Allende won with a very small margin. There are documents showing that the KGB financed his election campaign, paid him tens of thousands of dollars, and even handed several icons to his personal collection. The Communist Party of Chile was paid 400 thousand dollars.
- However, the KGB quickly realized that Allende was not the most successful candidate in the war with the CIA in Chile. He actively implemented all the recommendations of Soviet comrades, but he obviously lacked rigidity. He was not ready to turn Chile into a second Cuba, first, being sure that the people are already supporting him, and secondly, obviously proud of being the first Marxist in Latin America to come to power democratically.
- Regular contacts with Allende after the victory in the elections were supported not only by the Soviet Ambassador, but also by Svyatoslav Kuznetsov, a representative of the KGB in Chile. The Center ordered in every way "to have a favorable impact on the policy of the Chilean government." The president should "convince the need for reorganization of the

Chilean army and intelligence and in establishing close contacts between intelligence agencies of the two countries." The leader reacted to the proposals with understanding.



Matrix:

1) **Chairman of SIGINT (communications) (Sixteenth Directorate):** The Sixteenth Directorate [former State Communications Department] maintained the telephone and radio systems used by all Soviet government agencies. The Sixteenth Directorate (Communications Interception and SIGINT) — upgraded from Department to Directorate, operated the Soviet Union's government telephone and telegraph systems, thus ensuring successful interception of all communications of interest to the KGB. In the post-Soviet Russian order, the Director was merged into the Federal Agency for Government Communications & Information (FAPSI).

2) **Chairman of censorship and dissension security (Fifth Directorate):** The Fifth Chief Directorate dealt with internal security. The famous "ideological" 5th administration was the party's shadow. A month after Andropov's appointment as Chairman of the KGB in May 1967, the CC CPSU issued a directive, initiated by Andropov, on the creation of a new Fifth Directorate (FD), which was to be specially targeted to deal with "ideological subversion" i.e. – all the main forms of open dissidence in the USSR. Establishment of the Fifth Directorate as a kind of political-ideological police was the reaction of the Brezhnev leadership to the emergence of open dissidence and the inability of the Party's ideological apparatus to cope with it. It took up some of the tasks previously handled by the Second Chief Directorate. Compromising dossiers were compiled on everyone. The KGB collected dossiers on the government and security officials, having discovered their ties with the criminal underworld.

3) **Chairman of Communications (Eighth Directorate):** The Eighth Chief Directorate was responsible for the highly sensitive area of communications. The Communications Directorate was tasked with monitoring foreign communications. The Directorate was also responsible for the cryptological systems used by KGB divisions, the transmission of communications to KGB stations overseas, and the development of secure communication equipment. In the post-Soviet Russian order, the Director was merged into the Federal Agency for Government Communications & Information (FAPSI).

4) **Chairman of Foreign Operations (first directorate):** The First Chief Directorate (Foreign Operations) was responsible for all foreign operations and intelligence-gathering activities. It was divided into both functional services--training and management of covert agents, intelligence analysis, and collection of political, scientific, and technological intelligence--and geographic departments for different areas of the world. The Directorate

included a spetsnaz group formed in August 1981 to conduct external reconnaissance, sabotage, training and security missions, though in practice the unit was particularly active in internal-security actions.

5) **Chairman of counter-intelligence (second Directorate):** The Second Chief Directorate was responsible for internal political control of Soviet citizens and foreigners residing within the Soviet Union, including both diplomats and tourists. In 1960, when the KGB 4th Board was disbanded the 2nd (counterintelligence) Board was established. It was in charge of “fighting against intelligence and subversive activities carried out by enemy secret services”. The board had four departments, which were engaged in the following: shadowing foreigners arriving in the country; the search for “very dangerous state criminals”; exposing anti-Soviet organisations and groups; and carrying out counterintelligence in border districts and in the surroundings of military objects. Its secondary functions were: searching for writers of anonymous anti-Soviet documents and those who disseminated them; counterintelligence in railway and air transport, the fishing fleet, and the most important industrial entities, research institutions, and civil defense headquarters. It also protected state secrets in state institutions, offices and enterprises, and monitored the employment of candidates to posts with the secret services, and those who dealt with secret documents. It was also engaged in infiltrating secret agents into foreign intelligence services and “émigré centres”, and in gathering and analysing data about the forms and methods of foreign secret services.

6) **Chairman of armed forces political surveillance (Third Directorate):** The Third Chief Directorate [Armed Forces] dealt with military counterintelligence and political surveillance of the Soviet armed forces. The Armed Forces Directorate was divided into twelve major departments that oversaw all the various military and paramilitary formations of the Soviet government. Officers from the Directorate were stationed at every echelon of Soviet armed forces down to the company level, in each military district, with every naval group, at each military front. These KGB officers reported through their own chain of command to KGB headquarters.

7) **Chairman of Transportation security (Fourth Directorate):** The Fourth Directorate, created by Andropov in September 1981, was responsible for Transportation Security. Civil aviation, railroads, automobile, sea and river transport, and urban subways were the responsibility of the CPSU CC Department of Transportation and Communications and the KGB Transportation Division (Fourth Directorate). The Fourth (Transportation) Directorate was responsible not only for the security of transportation lines, but for

surveillance and recruiting of Soviet and foreign citizens through the channels of Soviet international transport organizations such as the Ministry of the Merchant Marine (Morflot), Aeroflot (the only aviation company in the Soviet Union), and Sovavtotrans (the only national auto cargo company). In this capacity, the hand of the Fourth Directorate reached to points as remote from the USSR as Valparaiso-de-Chili, Capetown, Rotterdam, Vancouver, and Hamburg.

8) Chairman of Economic Counter-intelligence (Sixth Directorate): The Sixth Directorate, created by Andropov in October 1982, was responsible for Economic Counterintelligence and Industrial Security. By 1983, the Sixth Departments had been activated within all local KGB organs, whereby 45 bodies had been organized anew and 200 had been reinforced. At the same time, the KGB also extended the list of economic enterprises and individuals subject to its "counterintelligence service [kontrrazvedyvatel'noe obsluzhivanie]." This later included, practically all economic ministries and bodies involved in international economic and technical-scientific cooperation, about 6,000 enterprises and scientific centers, and tens of thousands of Soviet scientists and specialists.

9) Chairman of Surveillance (Seventh Directorate): The Seventh Directorate (Surveillance) handled surveillance, providing personnel and technical equipment to follow and monitor the activities of both foreigners and suspect Soviet citizens. Much of this work was centered in the Moscow and Leningrad areas, where tourists, diplomats, foreign students, and members of the Soviet intelligentsia were concentrated. The Al'fa (Alpha) counterterrorist group was subordinated to Seventh Main Directorate. Alpha was involved in many counterterrorist and internal-security missions since its formation in 1974 and was heavily active in special-operations tasks in Afghanistan.

10) Chairman of Guards and KGB Protection Service (Ninth Directorate): The Ninth Directorate [Guards Directorate] (later the KGB Protection Service) provided bodyguards for principal Party leaders and their families, and the Kremlin and other major government facilities around the Soviet Union. The Ninth Directorate (Guards) was a 40,000-man uniformed guard force providing bodyguard services to the principal CPSU leaders (and families) and major Soviet government facilities (including nuclear-weapons stocks). It operated the Moscow VIP subway system, and the secure government telephone system linking high-level government and CPSU officers; it became the Federal Protective Service (FPS) under Boris Yeltsin.

- 11) **Chairman of Security of Government Installations (Fifteenth Directorate):** As the name suggests, this particular directorate was responsible for the impeccable security of government Installations in or outside the Borders of the Soviet Union.
- 12) **Chairman of Border Guards Directorate:** The Border Troops Directorate, had the job of protecting Soviet land and sea borders. The Border Guards Directorate — 245,000-man border security force dealt with smuggling along the Soviet Unions borders with terrestrial, naval, and air force contingents.
- 13) **Chairman of Finance:** The finance department of KGB handled the staff payrolls, elaborate accounting and disbursements.
- 14) **Chairman of The KGB personnel department:** The Personnel Directorate, controlled by the Administrative Organs Department Central Committee of the party, was responsible for the recruitment of KGB personnel and their subsequent career management. It was also responsible for KGB schools, other than the specialized courses of the Illegals Directorate and Executive Action Department.
- 15) **Chairman of Research:** KGB had an extensive Research and Development department; this is the place which supplied all other directorates with fancy equipment for the espionage – from devices for radio reconnaissance to installation of wiretapping in phones and premises.
- 16) **Chairman of the CPSU:** The Communist Party of the Soviet Union was the founding and only party in the USSR; KGB had a special department dedicated to communications with the CPSU (think access to the highest officials of the country).
- 17) **Chairman of KGB Special Forces:** special forces were specifically trained to conduct special operations like counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism, foreign internal defense, covert ops, direct action, hostage rescue, high-value targets/manhunting, intelligence operations, mobility operations, and unconventional warfare.
- 18) **Chairman of Secretariat of the KGB:** secretariat was responsible for all the administrative work, including official communications and all workflow. (Think promotions and official requests/letters).
- 19) **Chairman of KGB Finance Department:** the department was responsible for all money-related operations. (Think bribery options!)
- 20) **Chairman of KGB Irregulars:** the department was responsible for inner espionage; ‘Irregulars’ were agents inside other organisation, who were supposed to spy upon soviet people to find dissidents and provocateurs.

TOOLS IN COMMITTEE

Your reaction to a situation expresses itself through six tools that you can use: Directives, Secret Directives, Communiqués, Secret Communiqués, Press Releases, and Portfolio Requests.

DIRECTIVE

As the representative of a state, you can send in a directive to the Steering Committee, highlighting what you want your nation to do next in the light of the crisis and recent updates. This can be sent via chat. Two or more countries can also send in a Joint Directive. This is generally used to show support for a delegate's plan of action, and to provide military or any other support for them as well. The Steering Committee will have complete discretion over whether or not to pass the directive. The Steering Committee can also decide if the committee will be voting on it. This will be decided based on the nature of the directive. The best directives are those that are not just approved by a large majority of the committee, but those that also prove that a representative (or a bloc) has in-depth knowledge of the situation. A sample has been attached at the end of this guide for your reference.

SECRET DIRECTIVE

It is of the same nature as a directive except that the content of the directive is not communicated to the committee. The outcome of the directive is, however, communicated to the committee. This can include anything from troop positioning to assassination orders.

COMMUNIQUÉ

Communiqués are messages from the entire committee to another country, organization, person or group of people. These facilitate dialogue with relevant actors in a crisis. Communiqués often include negotiations, threats, and requests for aid or support but are not limited to the above stated.

**SECRET
COMMUNIQUÉ**

It is of the same nature as a communiqué except that all communication is kept private between the delegate(s) and the recipient(s) involved.

**PRESS
RELEASE**

This is a statement issued by the delegate, generally, after providing reasons for certain actions via directives. Press releases are similar to communiqués in the fact that they are sent from the committee as a whole; the difference lies in the fact that a press release is addressed to the public.

**PORTFOLIO
REQUEST**

Portfolio requests are actions taken unilaterally by members of the committee. This could range anywhere from the status of their military capabilities to action taken by an individual delegate in accordance with their portfolio powers.

SAMPLE DIRECTIVE

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE: Outlining the primary purpose and goal of the operation

SECONDARY OBJECTIVE:

- Can outline any underlying purposes that the operation shall execute
- Can provide as the supplement to the primary objective

REQUIREMENTS:

- All resources, equipment utilized in the execution of the operation shall be highlighted here.

Please Note: A detailed study of the nation's resources, current structure and functioning is necessary prior to committee commencement.

MISSION BRIEF:

A brief summary of the operation shall be indicated here.

PLAN OF ACTION:

A complete blueprint of the operation, from planning to execution, must be provided here.

MAPS (FOR REFERENCE)

Maps help the executive board in visualizing the delegate's perspective and purpose of the operation. It is recommended that maps be provided to supplement the details of the operation.