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BACKGROUND GUIDE

SOVIET SPACE PROGRAM

AGENDA

The space race: 3rd November 1957

EDITION XII
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Represent • Reason • Resolve


THE SOVIET
КПЕЙ
SPACE PROGRAM
ВОСТОК-4
ВОСТОК-3
ВОСТОК-2
ВОСТОК-1
СЛАВА!

СОВЕТСКИЙ СОЮЗ
SOVIET UNION

Office of the Executive Board - Офис Исполнительного совета

November 3, 1957 3 ноября 1957 г.

To: All Esteemed Officials of the Soviet Space Program

Comrades,

In the spirit of socialist triumph and scientific excellence, we stand at the precipice of unparalleled achievements that will etch our names in the annals of history. The Soviet Union, the beacon of Marxist-Leninist ideology, must lead the way in the space race, showcasing our technological and ideological superiority. As such, it is imperative that we convene to deliberate and strategize our future steps in the Soviet Space Program. Our efforts will not only fortify our position on the global stage but also inspire generations to come.

You are hereby summoned to assemble for an urgent convention to chart the forthcoming initiatives of our space program. Your mandates and respective responsibilities are detailed below, reflecting the gravity of your roles in this historic endeavor. Your presence and active participation are crucial for the success of our mission and the glory of the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the urgency and imperativeness of our mission cannot be overstated. The eyes of the world are upon us, and the stakes have never been higher. We must demonstrate unwavering resolve, exceptional coordination, and unparalleled innovation. Our success will not only cement our place in history but also ensure the continued advancement and prosperity of the Soviet Union. Let us march forward together, united in purpose and determination, to achieve greatness in the cosmos.

For the glory of the Soviet Union!
Sincerely,

Executive Board

PORTFOLIO MANDATES

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Nikolai Bulganin

- "Management of the activities of the government of the Soviet Union;
- Selection of candidates for government members for approval by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union;
- Submission of proposals to the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union on the appointment and dismissal of members of the government (with the approval of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union or the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union);
- Organization of the work of the Council of Ministers and its Presidium and management of their meetings;
- Coordination of the activities of their deputies;
- Ensuring collegiality in the work of the Government;
- Representation of the Soviet Union in international relations;
- Taking decisions in urgent cases on certain issues of public administration.
- Reports to: First Secretary of CPSU and Politburo"

First Secretary of the CPSU: Nikita Khrushchev

- "Leadership of the Party: As the head of the CPSU, the First Secretary was responsible for guiding the party's policies and strategies. This included overseeing the implementation of party decisions and ensuring party control over the state apparatus.
- Control over the Politburo: The First Secretary presided over the Politburo, the principal policy-making committee of the CPSU. The Politburo made key decisions on domestic and foreign policies, and the First Secretary had significant influence over its proceedings.
- Influence over the Government: Although the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (the Premier) headed the government, the First Secretary had substantial control over government decisions through party channels. This often led to a concentration of power in the hands of the First Secretary.
- Supervision of the Economy: The First Secretary played a critical role in directing economic policy and overseeing economic planning and development, including major initiatives like the Seven-Year Plan introduced in 1959.
- Control over the Military and Security Services: The First Secretary had authority over the military and security services, including the KGB, ensuring that these forces remained loyal to the party leadership.

- Foreign Policy: The First Secretary was heavily involved in shaping and directing the Soviet Union's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other socialist states, and managing the Cold War dynamics with the West."

Director of the Soviet Space Program: Sergei Korolev

- "Project Management: Overseeing the development, testing, and execution of space missions. This included managing multiple projects simultaneously, such as satellite launches, rocket development, and manned spaceflight initiatives.
- Technical and Scientific Oversight: Ensuring the technical and scientific integrity of the space program. Korolev worked closely with engineers, scientists, and other experts to innovate and solve complex technical challenges.
- Coordination and Collaboration: Coordinating efforts among various institutes, research centers, and manufacturing facilities involved in the space program. This included collaboration with military entities for dual-use technologies and missile development.
- Resource Allocation: Managing the allocation of resources, including funding, materials, and personnel, to ensure the successful completion of space missions. Korolev had to balance limited resources while maximizing the output of the space program.
- Public and International Relations: Representing the Soviet space program in both domestic and international contexts. This included promoting the achievements of the program to enhance the Soviet Union's prestige globally.
- Reports to the "First Secretary and the Minister of Defense"

Minister of Defense: Marshal Georgy Zhuko

- "Command of the Armed Forces: The Minister of Defense was responsible for the overall command and administration of the Soviet Armed Forces, including the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Strategic Rocket Forces.
- Implementation of Military Policy: The Minister ensured that the directives and policies of the Communist Party and the government regarding defense and military matters were implemented effectively.
- Military Readiness and Training: The Minister oversaw the readiness and training of the armed forces, ensuring that troops were adequately prepared for defense and potential combat operations.
- Defense Planning and Budgeting: The Minister was involved in planning and allocating the defense budget, coordinating with other government and party officials to secure necessary resources for military needs.
- Development and modernisation: The Minister directed efforts to develop and

- Development and Modernization: The Minister directed efforts to develop and modernize military technology and equipment, working closely with the defense industry to maintain and enhance the Soviet Union's military capabilities.
- Operational Command and Strategy: The Minister played a crucial role in formulating and executing military strategy and operational plans, particularly in the context of the Cold War and the ongoing arms race with the United States and NATO.
- Liaison with Party and Government Leaders: The Minister maintained close communication with the First Secretary of the CPSU, the Politburo, and the Council of Ministers to align military activities with broader state policies and objectives.
- International Military Relations: The Minister represents the Soviet Union in international military relations, participating in negotiations, treaties, and alliances with other socialist states and global powers.
- Reported to both the First Secretary and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers."

Head of the KGB: Ivan Serov

- "Counterintelligence and Espionage Prevention: The KGB was responsible for protecting the Soviet space program from foreign espionage. This involved monitoring and countering attempts by other countries, particularly the United States, to gather intelligence on Soviet space activities and technologies.
- Internal Security and Surveillance: Ensuring that individuals involved in the space program were loyal and did not engage in activities that could compromise the program. The KGB conducted background checks and surveillance on scientists, engineers, and other personnel.
- Protection of Sensitive Information: The KGB played a key role in safeguarding classified information related to space missions, rocket technology, and other strategic advancements. This included ensuring that details of launches, technical specifications, and program goals remained confidential.
- Influence Operations: The KGB conducted propaganda and disinformation campaigns to influence international perception and to counter Western narratives about the Soviet space program. This was aimed at bolstering the Soviet Union's image as a leading superpower in space exploration.

- Support for Technological Development: While not directly involved in the technical aspects of the space program, the KGB facilitated the acquisition of foreign technology and expertise through covert operations. This could include the smuggling of scientific information and recruitment of foreign scientists.
- Coordination with Military and Political Leaders: The KGB head worked closely with other high-ranking offcials, including the Minister of Defense and the First Secretary of the CPSU, to ensure that the space program aligned with broader national security and strategic objectives.
- Crisis Management and Incident Response: In the event of accidents, failures, or other incidents, the KGB was involved in managing the situation, controlling information, and mitigating any potential negative impact on the state's security and public perception.
- Monitoring Foreign Space Programs: The KGB also gathered intelligence on the space activities of other nations, particularly the United States, to inform Soviet strategies and countermeasures in the space race.
- Also reported to the First Secretary and the Chairman of the CoM"

Minister of Foreign Affairs

- "Diplomatic Representation: Representing the Soviet Union in international forums, negotiations, and diplomatic engagements, ensuring that the interests and policies of the USSR were effectively communicated and advocated.
- Managing Foreign Policy: Formulating and implementing Soviet foreign policy in alignment with the objectives set by the Communist Party and state leadership, including promoting the Soviet space achievements as a demonstration of technological and ideological superiority.
- Propaganda and International Image: Using the Soviet space achievements as a tool of soft power to enhance the USSR's image globally, projecting the Soviet Union as a leader in scientific and technological advancements.
- Bilateral and Multilateral Relations: Strengthening relationships with allied socialist states and managing complex relations with non-aligned and Western countries, leveraging the space race successes to build influence and alliances.
- Negotiations and Treaties: Engaging in negotiations on arms control, space exploration, and related issues, contributing to treaties and agreements that could impact the space race, such as discussions on the militarization of space.
- Intelligence and Information Gathering: Collaborating with other Soviet agencies, including the KGB, to gather intelligence on the space activities and technological developments of other nations, particularly the United States, and informing Soviet strategies accordingly.

Monitoring Foreign Space Programs: The KGB also gathered intelligence on the space activities of other nations, particularly the United States, to inform Soviet strategies and countermeasures in the space race.

- Also reported to the First Secretary and the Chairman of the CoM"

Chief of General Sta of the Armed Forces: Vasily Sokolovsky

- "Strategic Military Planning: Developing and implementing strategic military plans that integrated the capabilities and advancements of the space program. This included planning for the use of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and other space-related military technologies.
- Operational Command: Overseeing the operational readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces, ensuring that they were prepared to support and defend the Soviet Union's space activities, including the protection of launch sites and space facilities.
- Coordination with the Space Program: Working closely with the Soviet space program leadership to ensure that military requirements and considerations were integrated into space missions and technologies. This included coordinating satellite launches for military reconnaissance and communication.
- Research and Development: Collaborating with scientific and technical organizations to advance military applications of space technology. This included overseeing the development of missile technology and other innovations that could enhance the Soviet Union's strategic capabilities.
- Intelligence and Surveillance: Utilizing space-based assets for intelligence gathering, reconnaissance, and surveillance to monitor both domestic and international activities. This was crucial during the Cold War for tracking potential threats and gathering strategic information.
- Military Training and Readiness: Ensuring that military personnel were trained and ready to operate new space-related technologies and systems. This included the training of missile operators and other specialized forces.
- Support for Strategic Rocket Forces: Providing support and oversight to the Strategic Rocket Forces, which were responsible for the Soviet Union's strategic missile arsenal, including ICBMs. This was a critical component of the Soviet Union's defense strategy during the space race.
- Reported to the Minister of Defense and the First Secretary"

Commander in Chief of the Rocket Forces: Mitrofan Nedelin

- "Development and Testing of Missiles: Overseeing the research, development, and testing of ballistic missiles, ensuring that the Soviet Union maintained a competitive edge in missile technology. This involved collaboration with scientists and engineers to advance missile capabilities.
- Operational Readiness: Ensuring that the Rocket Forces were prepared to launch missiles at any time, maintaining a high level of operational readiness. This included regular drills, maintenance of missile systems, and readiness checks.
- Strategic Planning: Developing and implementing strategic plans for the deployment and potential use of nuclear and conventional missiles. This involved coordinating with other branches of the military to integrate missile capabilities into broader defense strategies.
- Security of Missile Sites: Ensuring the security and protection of missile launch sites and related facilities. This included safeguarding against espionage, sabotage, and other threats.
- Coordination with Other Military Branches: Working closely with other branches of the Soviet Armed Forces to ensure that missile capabilities were eectively integrated into the overall defense strategy. This involved joint exercises and strategic coordination.
- Support for Space Missions: Providing support for space missions that involved rocket technology, including satellite launches and other space-related activities. This included coordinating with the Soviet space program to ensure successful launches and operations.
- Training and Personnel Management: Ensuring that personnel within the Rocket Forces were adequately trained and prepared to operate and manage missile systems. This involved specialized training programs and ongoing professional development.
- Reported to the Chief of General Staff and the Minister of Defense"

Head of State Committee for Defense Tech: Dimitry Ustinov

- "Oversight of Defense Technology Development: Leading the development of advanced military and defense technologies, including those used in the space program such as rockets and missiles.
- Coordination of Research and Development: Ensuring that research institutes, design bureaus, and manufacturing plants collaborated effectively on the development of new technologies. This included managing the work of prominent figures like Sergei Korolev in the space program.
- Production and Quality Control: Overseeing the production processes to ensure high standards of quality and reliability for all defense and space-related technologies. This included managing the production of rockets and satellite components.
- Integration with Space Program Goals: Working closely with the leadership of the Soviet space program to align technological developments with the strategic goals of space exploration. This involved coordinating with other military and scientific bodies to ensure that technological advancements supported the space race objectives.
- Reports to the CoM and the Chief of Staff"

Deputy Chairman of the CoM: Alexei Kosigyn

- "Coordination of Government Activities: Assisting the Chairman of the Council of Ministers in coordinating the activities of different ministries and state committees, ensuring that their work was aligned with the broader goals and policies set by the government and the Communist Party.
- Oversight of Key Sectors: Providing oversight and guidance to specific sectors critical to the space race, such as defense, science and technology, and industry. This involved ensuring that resources were allocated effciently and that projects were progressing as planned.
- Implementation of Policies: Ensuring that the policies and decisions made by the Council of Ministers and the Communist Party were implemented effectively across all relevant sectors. This included overseeing the implementation of projects related to the space program.
- Interdepartmental Coordination: Facilitating communication and coordination between different ministries and state agencies involved in the space program. This was essential for synchronizing efforts and avoiding duplication of work.
- Reports to the Chairman of the CoM"

Chief Ideologist of the Soviet Union: Mikhail Suslov

- "Propaganda and Ideological Education: Directing propaganda efforts to promote Marxist-Leninist ideology and the achievements of the Soviet space program as exemplifying socialist superiority. This involved shaping public opinion domestically and internationally.
- Cultural Policy: Influencing cultural policies to align with Marxist-Leninist principles. This included censorship, promoting socialist realism in arts and literature, and ensuring that cultural output reflected communist values and ideology.
- Education and Indoctrination: Overseeing the educational system to ensure that Marxist-Leninist ideology was integrated into curriculum and teaching methods. This aimed at instilling socialist values in the younger generation and ensuring ideological conformity.
- Party Discipline and Loyalty: Ensuring party discipline and loyalty to the Communist Party leadership, particularly under the guidance of the First Secretary (Nikita Khrushchev in 1957). This involved monitoring and managing party members' adherence to ideological purity and party directives.
- Reported to the First Secretary"

Minister of Internal Aairs: Nikolai Dudorov

- "Internal Security and Surveillance: Ensuring internal security by monitoring and controlling political dissent, dissenters, and potential threats to the state. This involved extensive surveillance, investigations, and counterintelligence operations to protect state secrets, including those related to space technology.
- Law Enforcement and Public Order: Enforcing laws and regulations, maintaining public order, and combating crime within the Soviet Union. This included handling criminal investigations, maintaining civil obedience, and overseeing border control.
- Suppression of Political Opposition: Suppressing political opposition and dissenting voices, including dissent within the Communist Party itself. This was crucial during the space race to maintain ideological discipline and prevent internal challenges to the leadership.
- Protection of State Secrets: Safeguarding classified information and technologies, including those related to military and space programs. The Chief of Internal Affairs ensured that sensitive information did not fall into the hands of foreign powers or internal adversaries.
- Reports to the Chief of General Staff"

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet: Kliment Voroshilov

- "Legislative Oversight: Presiding over sessions of the Supreme Soviet and ensuring that legislative processes functioned smoothly. This included overseeing the enactment of laws, resolutions, and policies.
- Representation of the Soviet State: Acting as a symbolic and ceremonial head of state in various diplomatic and official functions both domestically and internationally.
- State Budget and Economic Planning: Participating in the approval and oversight of the state budget and economic plans, which included funding allocations for various sectors, including defense and the space program.
- International Relations: Playing a role in international relations by receiving foreign delegations, participating in diplomatic initiatives, and representing Soviet interests abroad.
- Reports to the First Secretary"

Chief of Air Defense Forces: Pavel Batitsky

- "Air Defense Strategy and Planning: Developing and implementing strategies for the defense of Soviet airspace against potential aerial threats, including reconnaissance missions and potential attacks on strategic targets such as missile bases and space facilities.
- Deployment of Radar and Missile Systems: Overseeing the deployment and operation of radar networks, early warning systems, and surface-to-air missile systems (SAMs). These systems were essential for detecting and intercepting enemy aircraft and missiles.
- Coordination with Other Military Branches: Collaborating with the Strategic Rocket Forces, which controlled the Soviet Union's intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs), to ensure coordinated defense against both aerial and missile threats.
- Reports to the Minister of Defense"

Chief of Air Force: Konstantin Vershinin

- "Strategic Planning and Operations: Developing and executing strategic plans for air operations, including reconnaissance missions, air support, and defense of Soviet airspace. This involved coordinating with other branches of the military, including air defense forces and the Strategic Rocket Forces.
- Aircraft Procurement and Development: Overseeing the procurement, development, and deployment of aircraft, including bombers, interceptors, and reconnaissance planes. These aircraft were essential for various military operations, including those supporting the space program.
- Training and Readiness: Ensuring that air force personnel were adequately trained and prepared to operate aircraft effectively. This included conducting regular training exercises and maintaining high levels of readiness.
- Integration with the Space Program: Supporting the Soviet space program by providing aerial reconnaissance, transport, and logistical support for space missions. This included monitoring and assisting with spacecraft launches and recoveries.
- Reports to the Chief of General Staff"

Commander of Soviet Navy: Nikolai Kuznetsov

- "Strategic Maritime Defense: Overseeing the defense of Soviet maritime interests, including naval bases, coastal areas, and sea lanes critical for national security and the support of space-related activities.
- Operational Readiness: Ensuring that naval forces were prepared and capable of responding to potential threats, including those posed by foreign navies or maritime forces. This involved maintaining readiness for both defensive and offensive operations.
- Support for Space Program: Providing logistical support and security for space-related activities, such as satellite launches and recovery operations. Naval assets were sometimes used for tracking and monitoring spacecraft during missions.
- Nuclear Deterrence: Contributing to the Soviet Union's nuclear deterrence strategy by deploying submarines armed with ballistic missiles (SSBNs). These submarines were a crucial component of the Soviet nuclear triad and played a role in the broader Cold War strategy.
- Reports to the Chief of General Staff"

Deputy Minister of Defense for Scientific Research: Andrei Gretchko

- "Coordination of Military and Scientific Research: Overseeing and coordinating scientific research efforts that were directly applicable to military technologies, including missile systems, radar technologies, and satellite development.
- Development of Advanced Technologies: Leading initiatives to develop cutting-edge technologies for military and space applications, such as propulsion systems for rockets, guidance systems, and materials science for spacecraft and missile components.
- ollaboration with Scientific Institutions: Establishing and maintaining partnerships with scientific institutions, universities, and research laboratories to leverage their expertise and capabilities for military and space research projects.
- Support for Weapon Systems Innovation: Supporting the innovation and improvement of weapon systems through scientific research, ensuring that military technologies remained at the forefront of global advancements.
- Reports to the Minister of Defense"

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: Andrei Gromyko

- "Diplomatic Relations: Developing and maintaining diplomatic relations with foreign countries, particularly those involved in scientific and technological cooperation or those affected by Soviet space activities.
- International Propaganda and Public Relations: Promoting Soviet achievements in space, such as the launch of Sputnik 1 in October 1957, through diplomatic channels and international media. This included managing press releases, arranging interviews, and organizing diplomatic receptions.
- Negotiations and Treaties: Participating in negotiations and discussions related to space exploration, disarmament, and international cooperation in scientific research. This involved representing Soviet interests in multilateral forums such as the United Nations and bilateral discussions with key countries.
- Crisis Management and Diplomatic Incidents: Handling diplomatic crises or incidents related to space activities, such as protests or objections from other countries regarding Soviet satellite launches or space missions.
- Reports to the Minister of Foreign Affairs"

Minister of Finance: Arseny Zverev

- "Budget Planning and Allocation: Developing and proposing budgets that allocated funds for various sectors, including defense, industry, science, and space exploration. This involved estimating financial needs, prioritizing expenditures, and ensuring efficient use of resources.
- Financial Oversight: Monitoring expenditures and ensuring compliance with budgetary allocations. The Minister of Finance played a role in controlling costs and preventing overspending, particularly in areas related to the space program's development and operations.
- Resource Mobilization: Working to mobilize financial resources through taxation, state revenues, and other means to fund the ambitious goals of the Soviet space program. This included coordinating with economic planners and policymakers to align financial policies with strategic objectives.
- Foreign Trade and Finance: Managing foreign trade and finance relations related to space technology and materials. This involved negotiating contracts, managing foreign currency reserves, and ensuring compliance with international financial regulations.
- Reports to the Chairman of the CoM"

Chief of Main Intelligence Directorate

- "Foreign Intelligence Operations: Conducting espionage and intelligence operations abroad to gather information on foreign military capabilities, technological advancements, and political developments relevant to the Soviet Union's space and defense programs.
- Technical Intelligence: Collecting and analyzing technical intelligence related to missile systems, space technology, radar capabilities, and other advanced technologies that could impact Soviet military and strategic planning.
- Counterintelligence: Protecting Soviet secrets and detecting and neutralizing foreign espionage activities targeting Soviet military and space assets. This involved identifying and apprehending foreign agents operating within the Soviet Union.
- Reports to the Minister of Defense"

Director of Space Research Institute

- "Strategic Planning and Coordination: Developing long-term plans and objectives for the Soviet space program. This involved setting goals for satellite launches, lunar exploration, and other space missions, aligned with national priorities and political directives.
- Research and Development Oversight: Directing research efforts into spacecraft design, rocket propulsion systems, life support technologies, and other scientific disciplines crucial for space exploration. This oversight included coordinating efforts across multiple research institutes and laboratories.
- Technical Guidance and Innovation: Providing technical guidance and support to engineering teams working on spacecraft and rocket development. This role ensured that scientific principles were integrated into practical applications, driving innovation in Soviet space technology.
- Reports to the Director of the Soviet Space Program"

Chief Aeronautical Engineer

- "Design and Development: Leading the design teams responsible for creating new aircraft, rockets, and propulsion systems. This involved overseeing the technical aspects of engineering, aerodynamics, materials science, and propulsion technologies.
- Research and Innovation: Directing research efforts to advance aeronautical technologies, including the study of supersonic flight, high-altitude capabilities, and rocket propulsion systems. Innovation was critical for maintaining technological superiority in both military and space endeavors.
- Testing and Evaluation: Supervising the testing and evaluation of new aircraft and rocket prototypes. This included conducting flight tests, ground tests, and simulations to ensure performance, reliability, and safety.
- Reports to the Minister of Defense"

Director of Satellite Programs

- "Strategic Planning and Execution: Developing strategic plans for satellite missions, including defining mission objectives, selecting payloads, and determining launch schedules. This involved coordinating with scientists, engineers, and military ocials to ensure mission success.
- Technical Oversight: Providing technical oversight for satellite design, development, and testing. The Director was responsible for ensuring that satellites met operational requirements and were compatible with available rocket technology.
- Collaboration and Coordination: Collaborating with other departments within the Soviet space program, including rocket engineers, ground control stations, and tracking networks. This coordination was essential for mission integration and support.
- Reports to the Chief Designer of the Space Program"

Lead Scientist for Space Medicine

- "Biomedical Research and Development: Conducting research into the eects of space travel on the human body and developing countermeasures to mitigate potential health risks. This included studying microgravity eects, radiation exposure, and psychological stress.
- Medical Selection and Training: Participating in the selection of cosmonauts and astronauts based on medical and physiological criteria. Developing training programs to prepare crew members physically and mentally for space missions.
- In-flight Medical Support: Providing medical support during space missions, including monitoring crew health, diagnosing and treating medical issues, and advising mission controllers on medical decisions.
- Post-mission Health Assessment: Conducting post-mission medical evaluations to assess the long-term effects of space travel on crew members and to gather data for future missions.
- Reports to the Director of the Soviet Space Program"

Chief of Ground Control Operations

- "Mission Planning and Execution: Developing detailed plans for space missions, including satellite launches and manned spaceflights. This involved coordinating with engineers, scientists, and military personnel to ensure all aspects of the mission were meticulously planned.
- Launch Operations: Directing the preparation and execution of rocket launches from Soviet spaceports. This included overseeing the readiness of launch vehicles, conducting pre-launch checks, and managing countdown procedures.
- Orbit Monitoring and Tracking: Monitoring spacecraft during their missions to ensure they followed planned trajectories and operated correctly. This involved tracking spacecraft using ground-based radar and communication networks.
- Communication with Spacecraft: Maintaining communication links with spacecraft in orbit to transmit commands and receive telemetry data. This required robust communication systems and skilled personnel to troubleshoot and resolve communication issues.
- Reports to the Director of the Space Program"

Director of Spacecraft Integration and Testing

- "Integration of Spacecraft Components: Supervising the assembly and integration of various components of the spacecraft, ensuring that they functioned together seamlessly. This included coordinating with design bureaus, manufacturing facilities, and testing laboratories.
- Testing and Verification: Overseeing comprehensive testing regimes to validate the functionality and reliability of spacecraft systems. This involved simulated launches, environmental tests (e.g., vacuum and temperature tests), and electrical and mechanical tests.
- Quality Assurance: Implementing quality control measures to ensure that spacecraft met technical specifications and safety standards. This included identifying and addressing any issues or anomalies discovered during testing.
- Safety Protocols: Implementing safety protocols to protect personnel and equipment during spacecraft integration and testing processes. This included adherence to safety regulations and procedures to prevent accidents and ensure mission success.
- Reports to the Director of the Space Program and the Chief Designer"

Head of Guidance and Nav Systems

- "Development and Implementation of Guidance Systems: Overseeing the research, design, and implementation of guidance systems for spacecraft and launch vehicles. This included inertial navigation systems, gyroscopes, accelerometers, and other sensors essential for accurate trajectory control and positioning in space.
- Testing and Validation: Managing the testing and validation processes to ensure the reliability and accuracy of guidance systems under simulated and actual mission conditions. This involved rigorous testing protocols to identify and mitigate potential issues before flight.
- Integration with Launch Vehicles and Spacecraft: Collaborating closely with engineers and scientists involved in spacecraft and rocket development to integrate guidance systems seamlessly into launch vehicles and ensure compatibility with mission objectives.
- Quality Assurance and Risk Management: Implementing quality assurance measures to maintain high standards of performance and reliability in guidance systems. This included risk assessment and mitigation strategies to minimize the likelihood of mission failure due to navigation errors.
- Reports to the Minister of Defense"

Chief of Data Analysis and Management

- "Data Collection and Processing: Overseeing the collection of data from various space missions, including telemetry data from spacecraft, rocket performance data, and scientific observations. This involved coordinating with ground stations and tracking facilities across the Soviet Union.
- ata Analysis and Interpretation: Analyzing collected data to assess the success of space missions, evaluate the performance of rockets and spacecraft, and derive scientific insights. This required expertise in mathematics, physics, engineering, and other relevant disciplines.
- Reporting and Decision Support: Providing timely and accurate reports to senior leadership, including the Ministry of Defense, the Soviet space program director (such as Sergei Korolev), and other government ocials. Data analysis supported decision-making related to future missions, technological improvements, and strategic planning.
- Database Management: Managing databases of scientific and technical information related to space exploration. This included organizing data for future reference, ensuring data integrity, and developing methods for efficient data retrieval and utilization.
- Reports to the Director of the Space Program"

Director of Space Law and Policy

- "Oversaw the legal and policy aspects of Soviet space activities.
- Managed the legal and regulatory frameworks related to space activities, and formulated policies and regulations governing space exploration and utilization.
- Reports to the CoM"

LEVELS AND VOTING PROCEDURES:

Level Alpha (4 votes each)
- Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Nikolai Bulganin
- First Secretary of the CPSU: Nikita Khrushchev
- Director of the Soviet Space Program: Sergei Korolev

Level Beta (2 votes each)
- Minister of Defense: Marshal Georgy Zhuko
- Head of the KGB: Ivan Serov
- Deputy Chairman of the CoM: Alexei Kosigyn
- Chairman of the Supreme Soviet: Kliment Voroshilov
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces: Vasily Sokolovsky
- Director of Space Research Institute
- Director of Satellite Programs
- Minister of Finance

Level Gamma (1 vote each)
- Commander in Chief of the Rocket Forces: Mitrofan Nedelin
- Head of State Committee for Defense Tech: Dimitry Ustinov
- Chief Ideologist of the Soviet Union: Mikhail Suslov
- Minister of Internal Affairs: Nikolai Dudorov
- Chief of Air Defense Forces: Pavel Batitsky
- Chief of Air Force: Konstantin Vershinin
- Commander of Soviet Navy: Nikolai Kuznetsov
- Deputy Minister of Defense for Scientific Research: Andrei Gretchko
- Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: Andrei Gromyko
- Chief of Main Intelligence Directorate
- Chief Aeronautical Engineer
- Lead Scientist for Space Medicine
- Chief of Ground Control Operations
- Director of Spacecraft Integration and Testing
- Head of Guidance and Nav Systems
- Chief of Data Analysis and Management
- Director of Space Law and Policy

VOTING PROCEDURES

During procedural voting, each portfolio's vote counts as one. However, during substantial voting, votes are assigned based on the levels:

- Level Alpha : 3 members × 4 votes each = 12 votes
- Level Beta : 9 members × 2 votes each = 18 votes
- Level Gamma : 17 members × 1 vote each = 17 votes

A total of 47 votes. To pass a motion, a two-thirds majority is required, equating to 32 votes.

ПРАВИЛА ПРОЦЕДУРЫ
RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 1. Official and working languages English shall be the official and working language of all committees during formal and informal debate.

Rule 2. Decorum Delegates are to obey instruction given by MUN staff. Those who do not obey directions will be dismissed from the conference.

Rule 3. Statements by the Secretariat The Secretary-General or his representative may make oral as well as written statements to any committee concerning any issue.

Rule 4. General Functions of the Secretariat The Chairperson shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting and may propose the adoption of any procedural motions to which there is no significant objection. The Chair, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings at any meeting and shall moderate discussion, announce decisions, rule on points or motions, and ensure and enforce the observance of these rules. The Chair may temporarily transfer his or her duties to another member of the committee staff. All procedural matters in committee are subject to the discretion of the Chair. The Chair may undertake any action that is not covered in the Rules of Procedure in order to facilitate the flow of debate at the conference.

Rule 5. Adoption of the Agenda The first order of business for the committee shall be the adoption of the agenda. The only motion in order at this time will be in the form of "The nation of [country name] moves that [topic area x] be placed first on the agenda."

Rule 6. Speakers List The Chair shall open the speakers list for each topic to be discussed at the request of a delegate. Any delegate wishing to be added to the speakers list shall indicate so when asked by the Chair or shall submit such a request in writing to the dais.

added to the speakers list shall indicate so when asked by the Chair or shall submit such a request in writing to the dais.

Rule 7. Limitation of Speaking Time The Chair may limit the time allotted to each speaker. However, delegates can motion to increase or decrease the speaking time, which will be voted upon by the committee or council. When a delegate exceeds his or her allotted time, the Chair may call the speaker to order without delay.

Rule 8. Speeches No delegate may address the body without the previously obtained permission of the Chair. The Chair may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion. The Chair shall enforce the time limit as described by Rule 7.

Rule 9. Yielding Time The delegate, who has been recognized by the Chair to address the body on a substantive issue, may yield any time following their remarks after their speech. Yields may be made in three ways: to another delegate, to points of information (questions), or to the Chair.

- Yield to another delegate. His/her remaining time shall be given to another delegate.
- Yield to questions. Delegates shall be selected by the Chair to ask one question per speech. The Chair has the right to call order to any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Chair, not designed to elicit information. Answers to questions are limited to the time remaining in a delegate's speech.
- Yield to the Chair. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech to be subject to comments. The Chair shall then move on to the next speaker.

Rule 10. Right Of Reply The Chair may recognize the Right of Reply only in instances of a grave personal insult. Rights of Reply must be submitted in writing to the Chair, and may only be granted after a speech is completed. The Chair shall inform the Secretary-General of the circumstances surrounding the Right of Reply. No ruling on this matter is subject to appeal.

Rule 11. Appeal to the Chair's Decision An appeal is made when a delegate feels that the Chair has made an incorrect ruling. The delegate formally challenges the Chair in writing by sending a note to the dais, moving to appeal the Chair's decision. The appeal will be taken to the Deputy-Secretary General who will decide if the appeal will be considered. Once the motion is acknowledged, the Deputy-Secretary General will hear from both the delegate and the Chair before making a decision.

Rule 12. Point Of Personal Privilege During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege, and the Chair shall immediately address the point. A Point of Personal Privilege must refer to a matter of personal comfort, safety and/or well being of the members of the committee. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Personal Privilege if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

Rule 13. Point Of Order During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Order and the Chair shall immediately consider the request. A Point of Order must relate to the observance of the rules of the committee or to the way the Chair is exercising his or her power. A delegate raising a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum governing the use of such a right, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

Rule 14. Point Of Information (question to other delegates) After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

Rule 15. Point Of Inquiry If there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry to request clarification of the present procedural status of a meeting. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Rule 16. Suspend Debate (Motion to Caucus) Upon the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate, the committee may consider a motion to Suspend Debate for the purpose of a moderated or un-moderated caucus. This motion requires a majority vote.

- ***Moderated Caucus:*** The recommendation for a moderated caucus must include a time limit for delegate remarks and a time limit for the entire caucus (e.g. "The nation of [country name] moves for a five minute moderated caucus with a 30 second speaking time."). During moderated caucus, the chair shall recognize delegates for remarks without the use of a speakers list and yields shall be out of order.
- ***Un-moderated Caucus:*** The recommendation for an un-moderated caucus requires a time limit to be made (e.g. "The nation of [country name] moves for a ten minute un-moderated caucus."). Un moderated caucuses allow delegates to have informal discussions.

Rule 17. Motion to Table Debate During the discussion of any matter, the committee may consider a motion to table debate on the item under discussion at the recommendation of the Chair or any delegate. If the motion is seconded, two representatives may speak in favor of and two against the motion. Then, the motion shall immediately be put to a vote. A two-thirds majority is required for passage. If a motion to table debate is passed, the topic is considered tabled and no further actions or votes will be taken on it. A topic may be reintroduced to the committee so that debate can resume through the same process. The motion to resume debate on a tabled topic shall also require a two-thirds majority for passage.

Rule 18. Closure of Debate A delegate may at any time move for the closure of debate on the item under discussion, after which debate will end and all draft resolutions and amendments will be put to an immediate vote. Permission to speak on the closure of debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. This motion requires a two-thirds majority decision. Upon passage of this motion the Chair shall declare the closure of debate and immediately move into voting procedure on the substantive proposals introduced and pending before the committee. The committee shall also close debate and move into voting procedure when the speakers list has been exhausted.

Rule 19. Adjournment of the Meeting During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may move for the adjournment of the meeting. Such a motion shall not be debated but shall be immediately put to a vote. After adjournment, the committee shall reconvene at its next regularly scheduled meeting time; adjournment of the final meeting shall adjourn the session.

Rule 20. Order Of Procedural Motions The motions below shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the committee:

- Point of Personal Privilege
- Point of Order
- Point of Inquiry
- Point of Information
- Introduction of a Draft Resolution
- Motion to Suspend Debate
- Motion to Table Debate
- Motion for Closure of Debate
- Motion to Adjourn the Meeting

Rule 21. Submission Of Working Papers, Draft Resolutions, and Amendments Working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments shall be submitted to the Director typed and with the proper number of signatures. (see Resolutions Submission Process). The Chair may permit discussion and consideration of proposals and amendments once approved, even if the documents have not been circulated through the committee.

Rule 22. Introducing Draft Resolutions Once a draft resolution has been approved by the Director and has been copied and distributed, a delegate may raise a motion to introduce the draft resolution, which is automatically approved and does not require a vote. The content of the introduction shall be limited to summarizing the operative clauses of the draft resolution. Such an introduction shall be considered procedural in nature, hence yields and comments are out of order. Additional questions and comments regarding the resolution are encouraged to be raised through the speakers list and yields.

Rule 23. Amendments Both friendly and unfriendly amendments require the approval of the Chair. An amendment is considered friendly if all of the sponsors of the initial draft resolution are signatories of the amendment. Such an amendment is adopted automatically. Unfriendly amendments are a decision of the Committee. An unfriendly amendment must have the approval of the Director and the signatures by 20% of the committee. Amendments to amendments are out of order.

Rule 24. Methods Of Decision All procedural decisions, except for the closure and adjournment of debate, shall be made by a simple majority of the delegations present. Delegations physically present in the committee may not abstain on procedural motions. Decisions on draft resolutions and amendments shall require a simple majority in favor.
However, the passage of all resolutions and amendments in the Security Council requires nine affirmative votes and an affirmative vote or an abstention on the part of all permanent members (People's Republic of China, France, Russian Federation, United States of America and United Kingdom).

Rule 25. Voting Rights Each present delegation shall have one vote. Observing nations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) cannot vote on substantive matters. Each vote may be a Yes, No, or Abstain. On procedural motions, members may not abstain. Members “present and voting” shall be defined as members casting an affirmative or negative vote (no abstentions) on all substantive votes.

Rule 26. Conduct While In Voting Procedure After the Chair has announced the beginning of voting, no representative may enter or leave the room, nor shall any representative interrupt the voting except on a Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Inquiry, or a Point of Order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting. Communication between delegates is strictly forbidden. A member of the staff shall secure the doors during voting procedure.

Rule 27. Method Of Voting Delegations may vote in favor of or against a proposal or may abstain from voting. The committee shall normally vote by show of placards, but any delegate may request a roll call vote on substantive matters. The roll call vote shall be taken in alphabetical order of the English names of the countries present. During a roll call vote, delegations may answer with an affirmative vote, a negative vote, an abstention (when appropriate) or may pass. Delegations passing in the first round of voting will be called upon alphabetically in a second round, at which time they may only answer with an affirmative or negative vote. Delegations that appear to be voting out of policy, while casting an affirmative or negative vote, may reserve the right to explain their vote by Voting with Rights. Delegations must announce that they are Voting with Rights at the time they cast their vote. The Chair may permit delegations Voting with Rights to explain their votes after voting has concluded but before the decision has been announced.

Rule 28. Order Of Draft Resolutions If two or more draft resolutions relate to the same question, the committee shall vote on the resolutions in the order in which they have been submitted.

Rule 29. Voting On Unfriendly Amendments During the voting procedure on a substantive proposal, unfriendly amendments to a resolution shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are proposed to a resolution concurrently, the committee shall first vote on the amendment that creates the greatest change to the draft resolution, as deemed by the Chair, and then the amendment that creates the second greatest change to the resolution. This process continues until all amendments are voted upon. Where, however, the adoption of the amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment (as decided by the Chair), the latter amendment shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. Amendment voting is a substantive procedure and adoption requires the simple majority consent of the delegations present.

Rule 30. Passage Of Resolutions If a vote does not result in a simple majority* in favor, the resolution shall be regarded as rejected. A simple majority requires fifty percent of the members present during the last role call, plus one. Example: 99 members present requires 49.5 (50%) + 1= 50.5=51 affirmative votes.

Rule 31. Suspension Of The Rules These rules may only be suspended following a majority vote. Any motion to suspend the rules is subject to the Chair's discretion.
