



COMMUN X  
HISTORICAL CRISIS COMMITTEE

THE RUSSIAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF 1917

*Background Guide*

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## Letter from the Crisis Heads

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to COMMUN X and to our crisis committee on the Russian Provisional Government. We, Ellery Española Mase and Natan Shapiro, will be your crisis committee heads. As your crisis heads, we will be working behind the scenes of this committee while you, our wonderful delegates, work to sort out the complex political and social problems of Russia in 1917. Because this committee is filled with such polarizing beliefs and ideals, we hope that delegates walk away with increased appreciation for different opinions and a better understanding of compromise. In today's fraught political climate, these skills are invaluable. Preparing for one's committee ensures delegates get the most they possibly can out of COMMUN, so for this reason, **position papers are required** to be eligible for rewards.

Because this committee is a Historical Crisis, delegates will be working real-time, passing public and private directives. Updates on how delegate actions and choices have impacted the world will be communicated by us, the crisis heads, in the form of crisis updates. Unlike in a General Assembly committee, crisis updates affect the world in real time.

Finally, **this Committee Begins on March 30, 1917 in the Julian Calendar**. Any and all events prior to this time are considered canon and did occur and any and all events after are solely a matter of your actions in committee. You are encouraged to read about historical events after the aforementioned point, but you may not refer to them in position papers or in debate. We hope you pass many crisis notes, and, more importantly, enjoy this committee. If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE CRISIS

Turmoil reigns in the cold Russian March of 1917. The Russian tsar, heir to a dynasty stretching back centuries, has just been deposed. Land reform is desperately needed, and the Great War still rages as Russian troops on the Eastern front die by the thousands in poorly constructed trenches. The state Duma has formed a temporary provisional government, but it is almost entirely moderate in composition—the Marxist parties are not represented. These leftist factions have created an opposing power, the Petrograd Soviet of Workers’ and Soldiers’ Deputies (henceforth abbreviated to “The [Petrograd] Soviet”). The Soviet lacks internal structure and procedural rules, but controls more and more of the nation’s infrastructure every day. As a delegate in this committee, you represent one of the many opposing factions in Russia, all vying for ultimate control over the country’s future. You must work to resolve the question of Russian involvement in the Great War, determine the way in which Russia should be ruled, and steer the Provisional Government through these uncertain times. Will you bring about a new Russian state, or lead it towards a bloody demise?

## IMPORTANT NOTES

Russia transitioned from the Julian to the modern Gregorian calendar in early 1918, centuries after the rest of Europe. Be careful when doing research for this committee, as different sources may not necessarily conform to the Julian dating system. O.S. stands for “Old System”, and is generally how Julian dates will be marked. Gregorian dates, which are thirteen days ahead, will generally be marked with N.S. (New System). Since the Julian calendar was in use throughout 1917, all dates in this background guide will be Julian unless otherwise noted.

Another note of caution: the composition of the Provisional Government was constantly in flux throughout its brief existence, and there are many delegates in this committee who are *not* members or ministers as of the start date but become ministers later in the year. These future appointments are not ‘canon’, and if there is any uncertainty, delegates should default to the information provided in the “Roles” section of this document.

The names of many locations and people may appear differently in different sources. Milyukov is alternatively spelled Miliukov, Miliyukov, or Miliukoff. Petrograd has been known

by many names, including St. Petersburg and Leningrad. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party is also known as the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, the Russian Social Democratic Party, or the Social Democrats, and is also often abbreviated in a host of different ways. While every effort has been made to write an internally consistent background guide, there will be differences between the naming conventions used in this background guide and in outside sources. The crisis heads urge caution and patience when dealing with this issue in independent research, and a brief set of definitions is provided below.

Definitions:

Bourgeoisie: The middle class.

Proletariat: The lower class.

RSDWP: The Russian Social-Democratic party, which encompassed the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

Kadets/Cadets: The Constitutional Democratic party.

SR: The Socialist-Revolutionaries party.

Duma: The Russian parliament from 1905 till the overthrow of the Tsar.

## **HISTORY AND CONTEXT**

*This committee takes place directly following the February Revolution in which Tsar Nikolai Alexandrovich Romanov II was deposed and arrested. We will review a few major issues and topics in this background guide.*

### Land and Political Reform

Russia had experienced many troubles with its peasant class leading up to and into the 20th century. The peasants, who were only emancipated from serfdom in 1861, formed the backbone of the Russian economy, working for aristocratic lords in the rural backwaters of the Russian empire, usually on rented land, barely producing enough to feed their families. The emancipation led to slightly better conditions for the peasant class, but land ownership was communal instead of individual and the peasantry were still starving.

In 1905, Russia experienced a revolution, one which Lenin later described as a trial run for the events of 1917. 400,000 workers struck in the industrial centers of the empire, soldiers mutinied, and peasants set fire to the manors of the landed gentry. Tsar Nikolai II promised to create a Duma in an attempt to pacify the masses, which placated some moderates but failed to stop the more radical factions of the empire from rebelling. Following a military suppression of the remaining dissenters, the rebellion of 1905 was finally put down. The establishment of the Duma led to the constitutionalization of Russia's monarchy, and political parties were permitted to form. While the Duma had some power as a governing body, the democratic reforms promised by the tsar never materialized, and Nikolai II continued his mostly unilateral rule of the country. The peasantry was still without rights, impoverished, and abused by the land owning elites.

After twelve years of a powerless Duma and increasing incompetence on the part of the tsar, the Russian people had had enough. February of 1917 marked the beginning of the end of the Russian tsarist regime, a government which had lasted since 1547. In mid-February, hundreds of thousands of Petrograd residents and workers demonstrated on the streets. They resented the lack of freedom, food, and security, feelings which were exacerbated by shortages of bread and fuel in the capital. The demonstrations turned violent, as protesters began looting shops and fighting with the police. Soldiers were called in to quell the protests, but many mutinied and refused to fire upon the people, and some joined in on the violence. On the 27th, the thousands-strong Petrograd garrison mutinied. Tsarist officials were imprisoned, assuming they weren't slaughtered by the mobs beforehand. By the end of the 28th, the monarchy was no more. Tsar Nikolai II abdicated on the second of March, marking the end of the Romanov Dynasty.

## The Great War:

Eastern Front, March 30 1917



"World War I." Map. Encyclopædia Britannica. Accessed December 8, 2024. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Eastern-Front-World-War-I-history#/media/1/668465/236180>. Edited by N. Shapiro

The Russian Empire joined the Great War, now known as World War I, in July 1914. Russian military leadership was considered to have been incompetent, and Tsar Nikolai II's takeover of the war effort as "supreme commander" in 1915 only worsened the problem. The Russian military elite remained entrenched in 19th-century tactics, with many officers still considering bayonet charges as the superior form of combat. This proved devastating for the Russian army, and thousands of soldiers died in vain. Even when the Russian officers employed more

modern tactics such as trench warfare, they lacked the technical knowledge needed to succeed. The poorly constructed Russian trenches collapsed often, flooding or killing the troops inside. Russian involvement in the Great War was harmful for the general populace as well; harsh economic measures and conscriptions led to a weakened economy and shortages of basic supplies. At the beginning of this committee, General Brusilov is in command of the Russian Front. There is increasing pressure from leftist elements—especially the Bolsheviks—to pull out of the war entirely, while more moderate left-wing ideologues have argued for a defensive, not offensive, war.

### The Petrograd Soviet and the Provisional Government

When the February Revolution reached its height, there were no revolutionary leaders to guide it. Lenin, Trotsky, Chernov, and others were exiled throughout Europe and the United States, while leaders like Tsereteli were stuck in Siberia. Thus, power fell into the hands of deputies and second-in-commands of the leftist movement. On the 27th of February, Chkheidze, Skobelev, Kerensky, and others announced the formation of a Provisional Executive Committee of the Soviet of Workers' [and later Soldier's] Deputies to crowds which had massed outside of

the Tauride Palace in Petrograd, the Russian capital. That evening, between sixty nine and 300 delegates met for the first session of the Petrograd Soviet. The situation was chaotic, with actual workers unrepresented as their seats were filled by leftist intellectuals. The Soviet met again on the 28th, this time with over 3000 delegates, over two thirds of whom were soldiers. The second meeting was similarly disordered, but it became clear that the Soviet held much of the power on the streets. The Soviet passed many insignificant resolutions and condemnations, often without any real vote. However, this does not mean it achieved nothing; on the 28th of February, Order No. 1 was published. This order took power from the officers and put it into the hands of the peasant soldiers by letting the soldiers vote on decisions their units made. Perhaps more importantly, it resolved that soldiers would only recognize the authority of the Petrograd Soviet.

While the Soviet was being created in the left wing of the Tauride Palace, the Duma had created a temporary committee in the right wing. Kerensky, a member of the Duma, played a prominent role in the founding of this committee. While the committee passed a few resolutions, they lacked real authority over the military, and their situation only further deteriorated when Order No. 1 passed and put this powerlessness into writing. The temporary committee would have been doomed to collapse, if not for internal struggles within the Soviet. More moderate members of the Soviet were frightened by the threat that the most radical executive committee (of the Soviet) members posed. The Bolsheviks and some SRs seemed poised to seize power, and it became increasingly clear to members such as Chkheidze that if a Duma government was not formed, the country would collapse. On the first of March, negotiations began. Milyukov and Sukhanov were the principal negotiators, while Lvov, who would become the prime minister, remained silent. By the early morning the next day, a government had been formed, with a few major caveats.

1. The Provisional Government was just that—provisional. An agreement was made to leave the final form of government up to the people, via vote in a constituent assembly. No date or manner of setting up said constituent assembly was devised.
2. A declaration was issued with eight major provisions. Amnesty for political prisoners, freedom of speech and assembly, equality for those of different religions, nationalities, and races, and preparations for the ‘immediate’ creation of a constituent assembly were among the most important provisions.

3. The Petrograd Soviet held the power. While it supported the Provisional Government and its functions, support was conditioned upon acceptance of Soviet policies. If the Provisional Government were to pass a law contrary to the revolutionary spirit or the wishes of the Soviet, it would likely go unenforced.
4. The two largest questions hanging over the heads of the politicians went unanswered. Land reform and Russia's involvement in the Great War were both not addressed in the formation or first decree of the Provisional Government.



Fletcher-Kloock, Mollie. *Untitled*. Map. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1999. Accessed December 8, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316417898.004>.

## POLITICAL PARTIES

*The most prominent political parties will now be briefly described. These descriptions are not intended to be exhaustive, and delegates may wish to do more research on the political party to which their role belongs.*

### The Bolsheviks

The Bolsheviks were formerly one party with the Mensheviks, called the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party. The Bolshevik faction was first established in 1902, and in



1912 the party was informally split. The original difference that made the party factionize was the Bolsheviks' belief that a revolution must be led by "professional revolutionaries," people who were willing to devote everything to the revolution. The Bolsheviks were not opposed to the involvement of ordinary people in the revolution, but simply believed that they could not properly lead it. The Bolsheviks radicalized with this view, and called for a centralized party containing only professional revolutionaries. Because of Lenin's strict intra-party rules, not many Social Democrats joined him, but the Bolsheviks were popular with urban workers and soldiers.

### The Mensheviks

The Menshevik faction post-1902 was more moderate than the Bolsheviks. They called for a party not restricted to "professional revolutionaries," and argued that capitalism must first be established through a bourgeois revolution, which would later evolve into a socialist society. They believed that the proletariat should not and could not be part of this first revolution. The Mensheviks were divided concerning their opinions on the Great War.

### The Constitutional Democrats (Kadets)

The Constitutional Democratic party was founded in 1905. Originally, they advocated for a constitutional monarchy. They did not boycott the first state Duma, which resulted in them forming a majority. Their goal was the benefit of all classes, at least on paper. The majority of the members of the party were nobles.

### The Socialist Revolutionaries (SRs)

The Socialist-Revolutionary party was created in 1901 to promote agrarian socialism, the policy of communal farmland ownership. Their ideologies matched the interests of the peasants, and they often used extreme tactics to incite revolution amongst them. They believed in a democratic socialist government.

## **ROLES**

### Members of the Provisional Government:

*A combined private directive from multiple members of the Provisional Government has a greater chance of success than one made by a single member.*

Prince Lvov - Head of the Provisional Government: Born Georgy Yevgenyevich into the aristocratic Lvov family in 1861. He graduated from the University of Moscow with a degree in law and worked in civil service, helping to organize volunteer efforts. In 1905 he joined the Constitutional-Democratic party working in the Duma. During the first world war, Lvov worked as the chairman of an organization that provided relief to soldiers, obtaining recognition and respect from military leaders. After the fall of the monarchy, he was chosen to lead the Provisional Government. Lvov enters this committee as a highly respected statesman with a difficult task ahead of him. He has non-unilateral control over the policy and actions of the Provisional Government.

Alexander Guchkov - Minister of War and Navy: Guchkov was born in Russia in 1862. He studied at Moscow University. In the early 1900s he fought in the South African war and worked with the Red Cross, both then and during the Great War. Before that, in 1905, Guchkov founded the Octobrist party. He was a moderate liberal, and believed in greater discipline of the army. Guchkov has formal control over the thousands of officers and their units, though some officers and most soldiers do not respect his power, with the decrees of the Soviet also limiting the extent of his influence.

Alexander Kerensky - Justice Minister, Vice Chairman of the Soviet: Born in Russia in 1881, Kerensky pursued a career in law, graduating from the University of St. Petersburg in 1904. He became attracted to left-wing ideas and joined the Socialist Revolutionary party in 1905, defending revolutionaries of the left in court. He was elected to the Duma in 1912 and grew to be known as a rising star of the more moderate left, renowned for his eloquence and diplomacy. While Kerensky supported Russia's involvement in the Great War, he was against the monarchy, and supported the February revolution. Appointed to the position of Minister of Justice in the new Provisional Government, Kerensky also held a position as Vice-Chair of the Petrograd Soviet. While Kerensky's ministerial position isn't a very powerful one, he's widely acknowledged to be one of the major political and ideological forces in the Provisional Government at the start of the committee. Kerensky is also universally popular with the Russian people, and the only socialist minister in the government.

Aleksandr Konovalov - Minister of Trade and Industry: Konovalov was born in 1875 in Russia, but was educated in England. He was an industrialist, part of the Progressive party, and served in the Duma. In 1915 he helped organize the Progressive Bloc, and in 1917 he joined the Constitutional-Democratic party. Konovalov's role in the Provisional Government is to ensure that the economy and international trade flourish, even under adverse conditions. He dictates factory and manufacturing policy, and must maintain close relations with industrialists such as Nobel and Vtorov.

Vladimir Lvov - Chief Procurator of the Synod: Lvov was born in 1872. He was Chief Procurator of the Synod, which was a ministerial role established in the early 19th century that was in charge of the administration of the Orthodox church of Russia. While the Orthodox Church was very influential, centralized religious influence began to wane at the start of this committee, as the patriarchs and conservative priests in peasant communities were supplanted by younger and more progressive leaders. Even still, Lvov has unilateral control over the church and its administration.

Pavel Milyukov - Foreign Minister: Born in Russia in 1859, he studied history at Moscow University. Milyukov was quite liberal, and gave speeches in the United States several times between 1903 and 1905. During this time, he also founded the Constitution-Democratic party and worked as an editor for its newspaper. In the Duma, Milyukov worked with many socialists, and by 1916 he saw radical leftism as the best way for change. Milyukov had believed that the best way for Russia to make progress was via the removal of the absolute power of the monarchy; however, when Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, Milyukov argued that the monarchy should be kept in order to stabilize Russia. Milyukov enters this committee reluctant to abandon Russia's western allies in the war, and has control over the foreign policy and relations of the government.

Vladimir Dmitrievich Nabokov - Secretary of the Provisional Government: Nabokov was born in 1870 near Petrograd. He was a lawyer, graduating from university in 1891. After his brief career as a minor official of the Tsarist Court, he was stripped of his position and began what his son later described as work in "anti despotic politics." Appointed to the Duma in

1906 (and later a short arrest for revolutionary activities), Nabokov was an active politician of the Kadet party. He was an ardent opponent of the death penalty and worked against antisemitism in government. When the Provisional Government was formed, Nabokov was appointed to the position of Executive Secretary. Nabokov was considered by his contemporaries to be one of the few true statesmen of the Provisional Government, and thus his political influence reaches far beyond his official title.

Nikolai Nekrasov - Minister of Transport: Nekrasov was born in 1879. He was a member of the Constitutional-Democratic party and a deputy in the Imperial Duma. As deputy in the 3rd and 4th state Dumas, Nekrasov helped to organize revolutionaries. He was also a professor at Tomsk Polytechnic Institution and University. As minister of transport, Nekrasov oversees and runs the network of railways that supply much-needed goods to the front and the people of Russia. The Soviet has begun to take control of the railways, complicating Nekrasov's position.

Sofia Panina - Vice Minister of Education: Panina was born in 1871 to an aristocratic family. She attended the School of the Order of Saint Catherine, from which she graduated in 1887. She was a member of the Petrograd city Duma and the Constitutional-Democratic (Kadet) party. Panina has control over the curriculum and possible reform of the educational system in Russia.

Members of the Petrograd Soviet:

*A combined private directive from multiple members of the Petrograd Soviet has a greater chance of success than one made by a single member.*

Nikolay Chkheidze - Menshevik, Head of the Petrograd Soviet: Chkheidze was born in 1864 in what is now Georgia but was the Russian Empire. Chkheidze served in the Russian Duma in 1907, where he was a leader of the Menshevik faction. He was against Russian participation in the Great War. In early 1917, he became the leader of the Petrograd Soviet, and therefore has control over all of its enterprises, as well as some key rail lines and any troops that care to listen.

Matvey Skobelev - Menshevik, Member of the Soviet Executive Committee: Skobelev was born in 1885. He was a Menshevik and a deputy in the Duma. He helped found the Petrograd Soviet, and was a member of the Petrograd Soviet Executive Committee. As a founding member of the Petrograd Soviet, he has influence over choices regarding the usage of its power.

Nikolai Sukhanov - Member of the Soviet Executive Committee: Sukhanov was born in 1882 in Russia, and joined the Socialist-Revolutionary party, participating in the 1905 revolution. He was exiled in 1910 and, upon his return in 1913, became the editor of the *Sovremennik* and the *Letopis*, two Russian publications. Sukhanov was a founding member of the Petrograd Soviet Executive Committee. He continues to publish influential left-wing news.

Irakli Tsereteli - Prominent Menshevik, Defensist, Member of The Soviet: Born in 1881 in the Russian Empire, now Georgia, Tsereteli studied at Moscow University. During this time, he took part in a student demonstration that resulted in his exile to Siberia for five years. Upon return, he joined the SDLP. After the split in the party, he remained with the Mensheviks, and later became an editor of the *Kvali*. After a short period in Germany, he returned in 1905 and was elected to the state Duma. He was arrested in 1907 and exiled in 1913, returning to Petrograd only after the February Revolution. Apart from Kerensky, Tsereteli is the main liaison between the Soviet and the Provisional Government.

#### Political Thought Leaders:

Alexandra Kollontai - Prominent Bolshevik Thought Leader: Kollontai was born in 1872 in Russia. She was the daughter of a Russian military general, but in 1898, she started to become affiliated with the RSDWP. Later in 1916, she traveled around the U. S., giving speeches against American participation in the Great War. She was deeply against Russian participation in the war. As an international speaker and ideologue, she has connections with hundreds of wealthy American Bolsheviks willing to contribute to a revolutionary cause.

Vladimir Lenin - Prominent Bolshevik Thought Leader: Born in Russia in 1870, Lenin studied law at Kazan University, but was later expelled. He eventually took the law

examinations. In 1895, he was jailed then exiled to Siberia for organizing and unifying the Marxist groups in St. Petersburg into a party then called the Social-Democratic party. He returned in 1900, and after the revolution in 1905, Lenin was forced into exile in Switzerland. During this time, the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' party (formerly the Social-Democratic party) split into the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks; Lenin was a prominent member of the Bolshevik faction. He was staunchly against the Great War, and believed that radical change and revolution was the only way to save Russia. He is still exiled in Switzerland as of the start of this committee, and would need to cross German lines to return to Russia. Tens of thousands of idealistic Bolshevik peasants (the Red Guard) hang on his every word, though communicating with them is difficult from Switzerland.

Leon Trotsky - Mezhraionka Leader: Trotsky was born as Lev Bronshtein 1879 in the Russian empire. He helped organize the South Russian Workers' Union and was exiled and jailed in 1898, but escaped in 1902. During this time, he sided with the Menshevik faction of the RSWDP. He returned to Russia in 1905, and helped lead the St. Petersburg Soviet. He was arrested for this and exiled in 1906, but escaped again to Vienna in 1907. He was against the Great War and believed that the February revolution would do what the 1905 one could not and institute permanent change. At the start of the committee, he is in exile in New York City and a member of the Mezhraiontsy; the Mezhraionka advocated for the unification of the Mensheviks and Bolsheviks, otherwise adopting similar positions to the Bolshevik faction. There are only a few hundred Mezhraiontsy in Petrograd, but they're active propagandists and revolutionaries. Trotsky counts many of them as allies.

Julius Martov - Leader of the Menshevik Faction: Martov was born in Constantinople as Yuliy Tserderbaum in 1873. He spent his youth working with socialist groups, and in 1895 he helped form the St. Petersburg Union of Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class, and was subsequently exiled to Siberia in 1896. When he returned from exile, he moved to Switzerland to edit the Iskra (the official party paper of the RSDWP). He became the leader of the Mensheviks, and believed in an end to the Great War. As leader of the Menshevik faction, he determines the direction of the party and its thousands of members.

Pavel Axelrod - Prominent Menshevik: Axelrod was born in 1850 in what is now Ukraine but was the Russian Empire. He founded the Black Repartition, a revolutionary group in 1879. He later traveled to western Europe and founded Liberation of Labor in 1883, a Marxist organization. Axelrod later worked in the editorial branch of the Iskra. He was a prominent Menshevik and against a violent revolution, as he believed that revolutionaries should focus on labor organization and parliamentary work. He called for the defense of Russia during the Great War. As an editor of the Iskra, he has influence over the many Europeans that read it as well as the members of his own party.

Viktor Chernov - Prominent SR Thought Leader: Chernov was born in 1873 in Russia. Throughout the 1890s, he advocated for Marxism, industrialization, and urbanization. In 1902 Chernov helped found the Socialist-Revolutionary (SR) party. In 1905-1906 he attended the Socialist-Revolutionaries' first congress where he was established as their chief theoretician. He edited his party's newspaper and was exiled for a time, during which he advocated for the end of the Great War. Chernov sets the ideological direction of the SR party, though many of its peasant members are more receptive to populist rhetoric than to complex marxist ideology.

Other:

Aleksei Brusilov - General of the Russian 8th Army: Born in 1853 in what is now Georgia but was the Russian Empire, Brusilov was educated in the Corps of Page, a military school for aristocrats and high ranking military officials. After graduation, he served in the Russo-Turkish war. He was given command of the 100,000-plus strong Russian 8th army during the Great War in 1916, and by the start of the committee he is still in charge of it.

Lavr Kornilov - General of the Petrograd Garrison: Kornilov was born in 1870 in the Russian empire, and what is now Kazakhstan. He served in the Russo-Japanese war as an intelligence officer, and in the Great War as a divisional commander. He has a desire to restore order to the military, which he attempted to do when placed in charge of the Petrograd military district after the February Revolution. Generally unpopular with the socialists, Kornilov still commands tens of thousands of loyalist soldiers, as well as hundreds of thousands of mutinying ones.

Emanuel Nobel - Wealthy Industrialist: Nobel was born in Russia in 1859 and took over running his family's oil business, Branobel, in 1888. The company was supplying over 50% of the oil in the world by 1900, but gradually declined after that, partially due to the many strikes in the early 1900s. However, by 1916, Nobel had vast control over the Russian oil industries, and Branobel was producing military supplies for the Russian government. Nobel's fortune depends largely upon the continuation of the Great War. As a major manufacturer for the Russian government, Russia depends on his continued willingness to do business.

Nikolay Vtorov - Wealthy industrialist and Arms Manufacturer: Vtorov was born in 1866. His father was a textile manufacturer and seller, and when he died in 1911, Vtorov took over the business. After the start of the Great War Vtorov founded companies that produced military equipment, chemicals, and cement, and also founded companies in what would become Elektrostal. Similarly to Nobel, Vtorov can control how much of his supply goes to the Russian state.



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

*This bibliography is deceptively long, owing to the large variety of separate sources which needed to be consulted to provide simple biographical details for many of the roles in this committee. The crisis heads would recommend A People's Tragedy by Orlando Figes to any delegates who would like a starting point for their research; it covers much of what is found in this background guide and is a fascinating read. The Russian Revolution 1917: A Personal Record by N.N. Sukhanov is a great primary source, though it's quite biased towards the author. Delegates are also encouraged to do their own research, finding and citing reputable sources. Any research questions should be directed to the crisis heads via email.*

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