



**БЕЛОЕ ДВИЖЕНИЕ В 1917 ГОДУ!**



# LETTER FROM YOUR DIRECTOR

**Dear delegates,**

It is with pleasure that I welcome you to HAWKMUN 2024, and to “Red, White, and You: the White Movement during the Russian Civil War, 1917-1923” crisis committee. As the crisis director, it has been my pleasure to put this crisis together, and it will be interesting to see how you solve the problems we present to you. This crisis is set during the Russian Civil War, where the nascent White movement, a broad conglomeration of anti-Bolshevik forces, struggle together against the October Revolution. It is up to you, the delegates, to decide on how the various factions of the White Army and allied movements will deal with their mutual foe. Despite the immense differences in interests, ideologies, and personalities that your characters may have, cooperation and compromise is essential to survival, as the Bolsheviks are far less internally divided than you! Even if you manage to change history and defeat the Bolsheviks, you will still have to win the peace and rebuild a war-torn Russia, navigating the treacherous landscape of the former Russian Empire in the wake of the ruinous Russian Civil War. Have fun!

Best wishes,  
Alexander Hoefel, GA director



# SENSITIVITY STATEMENT

The University of Kansas Model United Nations Club is committed to intellectual discourse. HawkMUN conference encourages attending delegates to maintain and consider historical accuracy throughout all committees. Said, certain actions are completely unacceptable even if they may be historically accurate to their committee. Statement above applies to all committees, crisis and general assemblies, being run during HawkMUN. All delegates are expected to follow 21st century standard of ethics and morality in all aspects during their participation in the HawkMUN conference.

Delegates may not use the guise of "historical accuracy" as an excuse for racist, sexist, homophobic, or other harmful actions. No justification will be allowed for war crimes, ethnic genocide, or implementing slavery during their participation in the conference. These exclusionary and hurtful acts can appear not only in the words of a directive, resolution, or speech, but also in the blocs that form and the people who are included in or prevented from participating.



# INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the White Movement! This is an informal executive committee, where the heads of the various factions of the anti-Bolshevik forces congregate to plan strategy together. You are ultimately responsible for deciding the ends to which the White Army will march and the means by which it gets there.

It is the year 1917. The Russian Empire ceased to exist in February, replaced by the Provisional Government led first by Lvov, then Kerensky. The Great War rages on in Europe and the rest of the world, where Russia's allies and enemies vie for the future of the 20th century. The war took a grievous toll on Russia, and anti-war sentiments have given rise to the Bolshevik movement, led by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The Kerensky government's refusal to seek peace with Germany has motivated the war-weary to throw their support behind Lenin and his revolutionaries, who used their popularity to overthrow the provisional government in October. Now, chaos reigns in Russia. The various forces opposed to a Bolshevik takeover or a revolution at all have risen up across Russia and moved against the new government in Moscow, presently seeking peace with Germany at any price. The price the Germans ask is the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which will strip many of Russia's border regions away and convert them into German client states. Many of the people in these states have also risen up, whether for or against the Bolsheviks. The impending treaty worked to galvanize resistance to the Bolsheviks, resulting in a loose network of anti-Leninist forces mobilizing across Russia. As the leaders of that network, you will collaborate to defeat the Bolshevik menace and save Russia, or at least your part of it.



# POWERS OF COMMITTEE

The committee is the effective head of government for the White Movement, able to pass decrees by majority vote. Certain members have their own expertise that may weigh how effective certain measures are. Political leaders will be more effective in the realm of administration, whereas military leaders will be more effective at directing the armed struggle against the Bolsheviks and other enemies of the White Army. The nature of the White movement is that of an extremely decentralized confederation of forces, all unified in the struggle against Bolshevism. What comes next is anyone's guess, as the disparate factions each vie for their own vision even before victory is assured.

# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## The Great War

The war to end all wars is still raging in Europe, though with the United States of America joining the Entente, things are not looking good for Germany. The toll the war took on Russia, though, is considerable. Despite the efforts of both Tsar Nicholas II and Kaiser Wilhelm II to get each other to back down and avert the inevitable, Russia became embroiled in conflict against her western and southern neighbors. Underindustrialized and lacking in many of the staples of a modern country, the Russian Empire was still able to mobilize millions of soldiers and embark on the bloodiest war it had ever faced. The cost in lives made the war increasingly unpopular among the common soldiers and the peasantry, while the elites of both Tsarist and Republican Russia sought to fight the war to a close. The Bolsheviks, having unanimously opposed entry into the war in the first place, were able to capitalize on the unpopular positions of the government and woo disaffected laborers and soldiers to their side. The worker's councils, known as soviets, were replicated in the army, and many a Russian commander found that his soldiers had elected to abandon the war effort. The desperate gamble that Germany had made to knock Russia out of the war - agreeing to send Vladimir Lenin out of his exile in Switzerland by train into Russia - served to inflame the fragile political order in the beleaguered Russian Republic. Russia's command structure, bloated by the extravagance and nepotism of the nobility, was not up to the task of crushing Germany and Austria on one front and the Ottomans on another. Despite this mess of command, several brilliant commanders were able to distinguish themselves, such as Brusilov and others. The overthrow of the monarchy in the February Revolution caused a weakening of the Russian war effort as central authority collapsed, but did not end the Russian involvement in the war. The October Revolution would end the Provisional Government and install the antiwar Bolsheviks, who are on the verge of signing the treaty of Brest-Litovsk and exiting the war once and for all. The Germans still loom ominously in much of Eastern Europe, preparing to set up collaborator states in the ruins of the Russian Empire. The Ottomans and Austrians, never a credible threat to the Russians, are less of a problem but still poised to cause trouble. Russia's allies in the war still hope for a Russian resurgence, and their hope lies with the White Army in defeating the Bolshevik threat and returning to the war.



# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## The February Revolution

The February Revolution, carried out from March 8th in the Gregorian Calendar, was a push for the end of the Russian monarchy and resulted in the transition to a Republican government under the Provisional Government of Russia. What started as a protest against food rationing quickly spiraled into a revolt against the Tsar. Security forces ultimately sided with the revolutionaries, resulting in Tsar Nicholas' abdication and the end of the monarchy in Russia. This would not end all of Russia's problems, unfortunately. Quickly proving to be almost as unpopular as the old Tsarist regime, the Provisional Government did its best to remain in the Great War and was unable to deal with many of the other problems that had led to the February Revolution in the first place. The July Days, an attempted revolt against the government, was suppressed at steep cost and proved the growing power of the worker's councils known as soviets.

## The October Revolution

The October Revolution, carried out in November of the Gregorian calendar, was the successful overthrow of the Provisional Government by the Bolshevik party and its allies. The calls for an armed uprising had been spreading in the worker's councils ever since the Provisional Government was established, and as issues came to a head the Bolsheviks acted. Raising a large contingent of pro-revolution soldiers, the Bolsheviks seized a number of government buildings and then stormed the Winter Palace in Petrograd, where the Provisional Government had been seated. The forces that rose up in reaction to this takeover would form the White movement across Russia.





# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## The Kornilov Affair

The Kornilov Affair was an attempt by General Lavr Kornilov to restore order in Petrograd and nip revolutionary sentiment in the bud by crushing the Petrograd Soviet. The July Days, a revolt against the Provisional Government, failed in toppling the government but succeeded in causing Georgy Lvov to resign and brought Alexander Kerensky to the prime ministership. Kerensky would appoint Kornilov as commander-in-chief of the Russian military afterwards. Seeing the July Days as a sign of things to come, Kornilov chose to take action and prevent another such revolt from taking place. Setting his sights on the worker's councils of Petrograd, Kornilov sought to suppress the Bolshevik sympathies and supporters present in these soviets. Marshaling his forces, General Kornilov marched on Petrograd with the intent to deal with this hotbed of revolutionary sentiment once and for all. Alexander Kerensky, uncertain of Kornilov's motives and fearing that Kornilov meant to overthrow the Provisional Government itself, chose to sack Kornilov and order him to stand down. Kornilov ignored the orders and proceeded onwards. Increasingly desperate, Kerensky chose to release revolutionaries incarcerated in the aftermath of the July Days, and the revolutionaries in Petrograd armed themselves and dug in for a fight. The potentially deadly Kornilov Affair would come to a bloodless end as Kornilov's march lost steam and popular support and wound down short of Petrograd. Kornilov and his top officers would be arrested for their insubordination, but the affair weakened public confidence in the Provisional government and boosted popularity for the revolutionaries. Kornilov and his officers were able to escape jail in the wake of the October Revolution and link up with anti-communist forces in the south of Russia, continuing the fight against the revolution.





# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## The Bolsheviks

The Bolshevik movement originated in the Russian Social Democratic Labour party, as its revolutionary socialist wing. Disagreements with the more moderate Menshevik faction resulted in a party split in 1903, and in 1912 the Bolshevik party would be formally established. From the very beginning, the Bolsheviks were led by revolutionary Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, who envisioned a small “vanguard” party of professional revolutionaries to lead the charge towards communism. Lenin himself had spent much of his career exiled from Russia, as had the majority of the members of any of the socialist parties. His return to Russia after the end of the Russian Empire, in agreement with Germany, allowed him to exercise direct control over the Bolshevik movement in Russia and steer the country towards revolution. The Bolsheviks were ironclad Marxists, who believed in completely overthrowing the old orders and ushering in a “dictatorship of the proletariat”, which would bring communism to Russia. Democratic processes were seen as impossible under anything other than socialism, and so the Bolsheviks chose the path of proletarian dictatorship to guide Russia to a communist future. Their primary membership came in the form of urban workers, while the rural peasantry mostly went for the Socialist Revolutionaries, initially allies of the Bolsheviks. This alliance almost immediately began to derail after the October Revolution, motivating the Bolsheviks to centralize power around themselves and eject or absorb other parties. The push for ending the war comes not only from a want to foment revolution, but also due to the belief of the Bolsheviks in refusing to send proletarians to die in imperialist wars. The peace with the Germans may be an expensive peace, however, especially with Russia riven by strife and civil warfare.



# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## The treaty of Brest-Litovsk

The Bolshevik government, committed to exiting the Great War and willing to pay any price for it, have agreed to the terms set by Germany in the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. This heavily one-sided armistice would bring Russia out of the war, forcing it to surrender control over Finland, Belarus, Ukraine, the Baltic states, and territories in the Caucasus including Kars and Batumi. These would then either become client states of the Central Powers countries or be directly subsumed into them in the case of Batumi and Kars. The land to be handed over contained over a third of the Russian Empire's population and half of its industry. The crippling blow that this would deal to Russia served to unite the various White Army factions and cause a split between the Bolsheviks, who signed the treaty under pressure, and the Socialist Revolutionaries, who condemned the Bolsheviks for surrendering so many people to live under imperialist powers, no matter the circumstances. The Tsarist, Republican, and Russian Nationalist forces also accused the Bolshevik government of being a tool of Russia's enemies, galvanizing them into rising up and fighting against the government that had handed so much of Russia over to her enemies. For most of the people in these territories, however, things were a bit different. The Ukrainian People's Republic, established with the help of the invading German and Austro-Hungarian forces, stood to benefit from its newfound independence. The independence of Finland likewise was welcomed by the Finns who had lived for centuries under the Russian Empire. Other nationalists and independence advocates also chose to support the treaty, though with the imminent collapse of the Central Powers their newfound liberty was contingent on their ability to outlast the Bolsheviks who had never planned for the treaty to have been more than a delaying action. The anti-Bolshevik forces also recruited from the ranks of the regional nationalists freed by Brest-Litovsk, promising independence or greater autonomy if the Bolsheviks were vanquished.



# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## White movement ideological disunity

The White movement originated in the immediate aftermath of the October Revolution, each component rising up against the Bolsheviks that had taken Petrograd. From the start many of the leaders of the movement were military men, each looking to save Russia from the Bolshevik threat. Many others that rose up with them or fled to their zones of control were politicians and administrators, fighting a war of influence and words rather than bullets and bombs. The various local governments that established themselves in the collapse of the Russian Empire also would find reason to fight against a Red Army threat to their newly won independence. Other political dissidents cast out by Lenin and his allies would flock to the broad anti-Bolshevik banner, and the movement would be formed. The only problem with this is that there is no consistent thread that unites all the White movement forces aside from despising the Bolsheviks. The leftists and communists that fought against the Leninists often had as much reason to fight the other Whites. The regionalists regularly had to extract pledges of continued autonomy from the White Army only by supporting them in the field. Even the core of the White Army was often bitterly split between those who supported the Russian Republic and those who had preferred the Russian Empire. Personal animosities and rivalries also threaten the fragile unity between White movement leaders, such as that between Alexander Kolchak and Alexander Kerensky, or Krasnov and Denikin. The cracks in the White Army's facade of togetherness are already visible, and it may not take a great deal of effort to widen those cracks into open breaks between sections of the anti-Bolshevik movement.



# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## Supreme Ruler Kolchak

Alexander Kolchak, admiral of the Russian Empire and current Supreme Ruler of the Russian State, is the closest thing to a single leader that the White movement has. Courageous and determined but unsociable and temperamental, Kolchak is a man who is very good with military matters but is completely unskilled at politics or administration. He is committed to saving Russia from the Bolsheviks at any cost, but is reluctant to work with anyone who does not share his views on how Russia ought to be led. A devoted reactionary, Kolchak is unwilling to discuss alternative options for the future of Russia, and it is likely that his willingness to work with the republican, leftist, or regionalist elements of the White movement will not outlive the Civil War. His greatest rival among the White movement is Alexander Kerensky, who bitterly vies with him to be seen as the legitimate leader of anti-Bolshevik Russia. Their enmity could be the end of the White movement if it is allowed to get out of control.

## The Entente

The Entente, initially the alliance between France and Russia, now encompasses the United Kingdom, Greece, Romania, Japan, Portugal, Serbia, Italy, the United States, and other countries committed to fighting the Central Powers. While nominally Russia's allies and supportive of the White Army, these countries have been reluctant to involve themselves with the ongoing Russian Civil War. While the US, Britain, and Japan are all willing to commit forces to intervening in Russia, their objectives are less to directly fight the Bolsheviks and more to secure supplies that might fall into the hands of the Germans and rescue Entente forces trapped in Russia by the October Revolution. To complicate the issue, Japan has drawn up plans to occupy Vladivostok, a White stronghold, and larger parts of Siberia should the war go poorly for the anticommunist forces. Should the White Army win the civil war and reassert control over Russia, the Entente may very well demand reentry to the war against the Germans should they persist as a threat.



# THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR

## Banditry

The areas controlled by the White armies are largely rural areas, where partisans and bandits thrive. The desperation of the war effort has caused the White Armies to pull nearly every available soldier away from their controlled territories and towards the front lines, leaving the land behind their lines open to enemy guerillas and unaffiliated bandits. These foes do not fight like conventional armies, choosing instead to select targets of opportunity. Isolated patrols, unguarded supply convoys, and honest Russians all fall prey to these ruffians whenever they are left vulnerable. This issue is of particular importance to the people of White Russia, as their tenuous support for the White movement is often based around whether they can continue their livelihoods in counterrevolutionary territories. Bolshevik partisans are even worse, striking White Army targets and stirring up unrest in towns and villages that the White army had thought safe.



# CHARACTERS

## **Alexander Kerensky, Provisional Government (Social Democrat)**

The onetime prime minister of the Russian Republic, Alexander Kerensky now sits at the head of what is left of the Russian Provisional Government. A Social Democrat, Kerensky opposed the Tsarist government and became a leader in the February Revolution, but nonetheless maintained Russia's war effort against Germany and the Central Powers. Holding to this increasingly unpopular course set Russia on the path for the October Revolution and the Bolshevik takeover, and sent Kerensky packing from Petrograd. Now on the run, Kerensky marshals what little influence the democratic movement has left and remains the most powerful and recognizable of its members. His bitter feud with Supreme Leader Alexander Kolchak threatens the fragile unity of the White movement, and even if they are able to cooperate long enough to defeat the Leninist revolutionaries, their ideological differences will certainly cause problems in the peace that follows.

## **Pavel Milyukov, Provisional Government (Liberal)**

If Alexander Kerensky is democracy's greatest champion in Russia, Pavel Milyukov is its second greatest. Having come to power as the head of the Constitutional Democrats (or Kadets), Milyukov is a strong advocate for democracy in Russia. While more than willing to work with republicans, Milyukov was at first supportive of a constitutional monarchy for Russia, and when that proved unpopular chose to instead secure a place for the Romanovs to safely live after leaving Russia. Foreign Minister when Kerensky tried and failed to keep Russia in the war, Milyukov followed his prime minister into exile and now sits as an influential member of the Russian Provisional Government and White movement. His monarchist sympathies may net him some leeway with the more Tsarist of the White Army leaders, but will make it harder for him to see eye-to-eye with the Leftists and Republicans in the White movement.





# CHARACTERS

## **Georgy Lvov, Provisional Government (Liberal)**

Georgy Lvov was the very first prime minister of Russia, and a devoted reformer. Having come to power with the Constitutional Democratic Party, Lvov was perfectly placed to initiate the first reforms to enrich the Russian Republic. Despite wide-ranging reforms, including universal suffrage and freedom of religion, Lvov was unable to maintain support for his government and resigned in July, replaced by his War Minister Alexander Kerensky. Arrested by the Bolsheviks in the immediate aftermath of the October Revolution, Lvov was released shortly thereafter and was able to escape to White-controlled Omsk. There he offered his services to the anti-Bolshevik movement, and acts as an envoy between the White movement and its foreign allies, most specifically the United States.

## **Vasily Shulgin, Provisional Government (Conservative)**

Vasily Shulgin is an ardent conservative and monarchist, and when the Provisional Government still stood was the leader of the right-wing reformists in the Duma. Despite his strong feelings about the need for a Tsar, Shulgin supported the February Revolution and pushed for reform in the Center and Right wings of the Russian political scene. He would also support the ill-fated Kornilov Affair, causing problems for the provisional government but earning the gratitude of the military. Fleeing Petrograd in the wake of the October Revolution, Shulgin would settle down in south Russia and Ukraine, coming into contact with White Army forces in those regions. Used to operating in the political sphere, Shulgin works on a pro-White newspaper and serves the White movement by reaching out to other supporters of the provisional government.

# CHARACTERS

## **Maria Spiridonova, Socialist Revolutionaries (Left)**

Maria Spiridonova is a committed revolutionary and one of the few people in the anti-Bolshevik movement to have been on the Bolshevik's side during the October Revolution. Long accustomed to fighting the Tsarist government by any means necessary, Spiridonova had been arrested numerous times for terrorism and actions against the government. She at first greeted the Bolsheviks with open arms, and worked with them to bring down the Tsarist order and then the provisional government. Her party's left wing initially formed a coalition government with the Bolsheviks, working to bring the revolution to Russia. However, the insistence of the Socialist Revolutionaries on continuing the war with Germany, and the attempted assassination of a German peace delegation by members of her party served to cause the Bolsheviks to turn on the Socialist Revolutionaries. Now fleeing her onetime allies, Spiridonova finds herself amidst very strange bedfellows in the White Movement. Her revolutionary attitude makes her a hero to the agrarian peasants, but sets her at odds with virtually every other member of the anti-Bolshevik alliance. Her fellows from the Socialist Revolutionaries may be the only people she can rely upon in the coming struggle for the future of Russia.

## **Viktor Chernov, Socialist Revolutionaries (Right)**

Viktor Chernov, member of the Socialist Revolutionaries and more moderate than other socialists, was a longstanding member of the socialist movement in Russia. Becoming the minister for agriculture under the provisional government, Chernov advocated heavily for land reform, making himself an enemy of the wealthy landowners of Russia. When the Bolsheviks came calling in October, Chernov was initially detained, but released on Trotsky's direct orders. Making his way to Samara, Chernov would join a group of moderate socialists working against the Bolsheviks and contribute to their efforts against the October Revolution. Chernov finds himself in the midst of the Left wing of the White movement, too moderate for the radicals like Spiridonova and Savinkov, but too extreme for the liberals and rightists.



# CHARACTERS

## **Boris Savinkov, Socialist Revolutionaries (Right)**

Boris Savinkov is seen by many to be an enigma. A Socialist Revolutionary by ideology and party but willing to cooperate with the more reactionary elements of the Russian political community, Savinkov was best known before 1917 for being a terrorist, leading the paramilitary Combat Organization on behalf of the Socialist Revolutionaries. Forced to flee Russia for having been a key player in numerous assassinations against Tsarist officials, Savinkov returned to Russia after the February Revolution, taking up the post of deputy War Minister. Expelled from the Provisional Government for supporting Kornilov in his ill-fated march on Petrograd, Savinkov would be out of reach of the Bolsheviks as they launched their revolution against the Provisional Government. This enabled him to organize armed resistance against the Communist regime, and work for the broader White movement as a representative of Admiral Kolchak in Paris. His political flexibility makes him as much useful as unpredictable, and his prowess in organizing armed paramilitaries can help the Whites defeat the Reds, or help Savinkov to further his own goals.

## **Julius Martov, Mensheviks**

Julius Martov is the leader of the “Menshevik” faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party, the same party where the Bolsheviks originated. Seeing the Bolsheviks as too radical, Martov nevertheless aided them in their revolution, before becoming marginalized in the following struggle for power when the Bolsheviks cemented their dominance over the new revolutionary government. An antiwar Menshevik, Martov was alone among his peers in following the Bolshevik antiwar line, a stance that has not made him terribly popular among those who sought to remain in the war. An internationalist and a supporter of Socialism, Martov’s early support for the Bolsheviks will drive a wedge between himself and the members of the White movement.





# CHARACTERS

## **Pavel Axelrod, Mensheviks**

Pavel Axelrod is a major player in the Menshevik political faction, and its spokesman abroad. He was supportive of Marxist politics in Russia, but differed from Lenin's conception of a limited vanguard party run by professional revolutionaries. He spent much of his time outside of Russia until 1917, returning when the Provisional Government was established. Despite the push by many Mensheviks in support of the government's war policy, Axelrod remained opposed to this and campaigned unsuccessfully for peace negotiations. Axelrod condemned the Bolshevik takeover in October and began to organize socialist resistance to the Bolsheviks. Traveling both within and without Russia has given him a wealth of connections to the various socialist movements of the world and allow him to mount significant opposition to Lenin and his allies from the left, but his distance from other anti-Bolshevik forces may prove to limit his effectiveness.

## **Pavlo Skoropadskyi, Ukraine (Nationalist)**

Pavlo Skoropadskyi, the Hetman of Ukraine, now fights to reclaim his homeland from anarchists and Bolsheviks. Despite working with the German and Austrian forces in the former Russian Empire to seize control of parts of Ukraine away from the Leftists that had first seized it, Skoropadskyi sees himself as a patriot for both Ukraine and Russia. Believing that Ukraine should seek a federation with Russia, the Hetman is supported by the Tsarist and reactionary elements of the White movement. Despite this alliance, he will still jealously guard his nation from the claws of those who seek to steal its independence, whether they be Bolshevik, Russian, or German. Skoropadskyi's position, however, is quite tenuous. His support by the Germans has created tension with the anti-German elements of the White movement, as well as the Leftists who see him as a usurper of the previous Ukrainian People's Republic. His rapprochement with Tsarist and autocratic politicians do little to help his already poor image with the peasantry of Ukraine, and his friendship with White Army general Pyotr Wrangel may not be enough to save him should the situation in Ukraine get worse.



# CHARACTERS

## **Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Ukraine (Leftist)**

Volodymyr Vynnychenko represents the remnants of the Ukrainian People's Republic and its government in opposition to the Bolsheviks. Having been arrested multiple times for spreading revolutionary literature, Vynnychenko fled Russia in 1907, only returning to Ukraine when the Provisional Government established an autonomous Ukraine to sate the demands of Ukrainian regionalists and nationalists. Rising to power quickly, Vynnychenko became a leading figure in the new Ukrainian government, helping to establish its authority. The Bolshevik uprising would throw the entire country into chaos, resulting in an evacuation of Kiev as Red Army forces bore down on Ukraine from the north. The Ukrainian People's Republic would eventually be overthrown by German forces, placing Pavlo Skoropadskyi on the Ukrainian "throne" as Hetman. Vynnychenko would help form the Directorate of Ukraine, organizing the beginnings of an anti-Hetman movement. As an anti-Bolshevik, Vynnychenko is committed to a free, leftist Ukraine and is willing to work with members of the anti-Leninist movement. As a member of the White movement, he trusts few of the other members and is actively planning to overthrow the Ukrainian State under Hetman Skoropadskyi.

## **Lavr Kornilov, Volunteer Army**

There are few individuals in Russia in as significant a position as Lavr Kornilov. General during the war with the Germans and then briefly commander-in-chief of the armed forces under the provisional government, Kornilov would lose his post in the disaster of the Kornilov Affair and be jailed, along with Anton Denikin and several of his other officers. The chaos of the October Revolution allowed Kornilov, Denikin, and others to escape from jail and flee to the south of Russia, where Kornilov founded and led the Volunteer Army, the premier fighting force of the White Army. His involvement in the Kornilov Affair aside, Kornilov is willing to work with Republican, Tsarist, and Liberal alike to see a Russia free from the clutches of Bolshevism, though his sway with White Army leaders outside the Volunteer Army is tenuous at best.



# CHARACTERS

## **Anton Denikin, Volunteer Army**

Anton Denikin is one of the generals in command of the Volunteer Army, and loyal to both Kornilov and Kolchak. Known by some as the “Peasant Marshal”, Denikin came from poor rural roots. An author before the war, Denikin was fond of writing about how the Russian Army might be improved, and which weaknesses it had to deal with. Having been attached to Kornilov’s failed march on Petrograd, Denikin was imprisoned with him at the behest of the Provisional Government, but escaped with him to the south of Russia when the October Revolution came and co-founded the Volunteer Army. A skilled military leader but unwilling to interfere in the affairs of his junior officers, Denikin is seen as a capable right-hand man to the now-legendary Kornilov. His priorities are to see Russia free of Bolshevism first, and everything else second. His willingness to work with Republicans, Tsarists, and everyone in between will help him to smoothly lead his section of the White Army, and earn him many allies outside of the Volunteer Army.

## **Pyotr Wrangel, Volunteer Army**

Baron Pyotr Wrangel is known to the Bolsheviks as the “Black Baron” due to the dark clothing he and his personal guards wear. Descended from Baltic German nobility, Wrangel was a prominent military commander for the Russian Empire, serving with distinction during the war against the Germans. Retiring after the February Revolution in Crimea, Wrangel was arrested by the Bolsheviks after the October Revolution, and inexplicably released. Fleeing to the anti-Bolshevik Ukrainian State, Wrangel would become an ally of Pavlo Skoropadskyi and came to appreciate the various White-aligned regionalists in his brief stay there. Moving to the area of operations of the Volunteer Army under Kornilov, Wrangel would take up a position in his army and begin the fight against the Bolsheviks. A man of nobility and yet something of a reformer, Wrangel’s curious positions on regional independence and land reform are sure to gain him allies among the more downtrodden, but may cause friction between himself and the more conventional Tsarists. A bitter dispute is already brewing between Wrangel and fellow Volunteer Army general Anton Denikin on the exact direction the White Army should take to defeat the Bolsheviks, which has led to disunity within the ranks of the Volunteer Army. Should this rift continue unattended, it may very well doom the Volunteer Army and the Whites along with it.





# CHARACTERS

## **Mikhail Drozdovsky, Volunteer Army**

General Mikhail Drozdovsky, though newly minted, is quickly becoming a major figure in the Volunteer Army. Having taken the initiative at the end of fighting with the Germans to support the anti-Bolshevik movement, Drozdovsky's forces marched from Romania across Ukraine to aid in the taking of the southern Russian city of Novocherkassk from Bolshevik forces. His valor and his soldier's heroics inspired the White Army forces present in south Russia, aiding in their own victories there. Despite his devotion to his troops, Drozdovsky's methods with suppressing dissent and bolshevist sympathy are considered brutal and excessive, even by the standards of other traditionalist officers. Drozdovsky's unyielding monarchist beliefs also cause friction between himself and others in the movement, putting him into conflict with those who do not share his convictions. A relative lightweight in influence compared to Denikin or Wrangel, Drozdovsky is still quite capable of leading the Volunteer Army to victory - or ruin.

## **Pyotr Krasnov, Cossacks (Don)**

Pyotr Krasnov is a Cossack and commander in the anti-Bolshevik movement. Having served in the Russo-Japanese war and Great War, Krasnov was assigned to command a force of Cossack soldiers to crush the October Bolshevik uprising at the orders of Alexander Kerensky. Having been defeated, Krasnov was initially imprisoned but released at the behest of Red Army leader Leon Trotsky. Taking refuge in the Don region, Krasnov was elected Ataman of the Don Cossacks and soon reached out to the Germans, suggesting that his independent Don become a client state of the German Empire, similarly to how Pavlo Skoropadskyi had planned in the Ukrainian State. This move deepened the strained relations between Krasnov and the White Army, causing severe friction and disunity between Krasnov's forces and those loyal to Kornilov and Denikin. Krasnov's ambitions have already made him a warlord, though the waning strength of his German benefactors and the bridges nearly completely burned with the White Army in south Russia will cause his position to become more untenable with time. Should Krasnov come crawling back to the Whites, the price they demand may be too much for a man like him to pay.

# CHARACTERS

## **Grigory Semyonov, Cossacks (Baikal)**

Grigory Semyonov is the Ataman of the Cossacks of the Baikal region, and a prominent member of the White Army. A capable commander during the Great War, his skills at leading troops saw the Provisional Government post him to the Baikal region. When the October Revolution came, Semyonov raised a contingent of volunteers and harried Bolshevik forces within his area of operations in Siberia. Forced to retreat to China, Semyonov found himself supporters in the Japanese, nominal Russian allies that had also fought for the Entente in the Great War. Their support would enable him to continue his operations and serve White movement interests in the Russian Far East, Siberia, and Mongolia. His effectiveness is as well-known as his brutality towards revolutionaries, and is seen as reliable by the other White leaders. However, his indebtedness to the Japanese armed forces may prove to be a problem, as their government eyes swaths of Russia's eastern territories and may call in the debts that Semyonov owes them.

## **Afrikan Bogaewsky, Cossacks (Don)**

Afrikan Bogaewsky leads the Don Cossacks alongside Pyotr Krasnov, though is seen as somewhat more useful than his boss to the White Army. Having served with distinction under the Russian Empire, Bogaewsky's military career would nearly come to an end when Bolshevik forces captured him in Ukraine. Narrowly escaping execution, he reached territory held by General Kornilov and served under him. Following this, Bogaewsky would make his way to the capital of the Don region, and begin serving under Ataman Pyotr Krasnov. Intelligent and valiant, Bogaewsky is a reliable pair of hands, who seeks to serve the Cossacks and Russia.



# CHARACTERS

## **Vyacheslav Naumenko, Cossacks (Kuban)**

Vyacheslav Naumenko is the informal Ataman of the Kuban Cossacks in the south of Russia. A war hero, Naumenko served in the Russian Empire's armed forces during the Great War, becoming close friends with Siberian Cossack General Kornilov. When the Provisional Government took over for the Russian Empire, Naumenko shared concerns that the change in government could cripple the Russian war effort and cause significant societal unrest. Though not participating in the disastrous Kornilov Affair, Naumenko followed Kornilov in raising the banner against the Bolsheviks. Joining the Volunteer Army in the Kuban region, Naumenko would for a time lead the Kuban Cossacks against the Bolsheviks. Despite the orders of the Ataman at the time, Alexander Filimonov, to refuse orders from Russians, Naumenko remained loyal to the White movement, and resisted calls for Cossack separatism. Now fighting in the Kuban region alongside the Volunteer Army, Naumenko must ensure that his soldier's loyalty to Russia matches his own, lest the Cossacks abandon the White Army to its fate.

## **Nikolai Yudenich, Northwestern Army**

Nikolai Yudenich, hero of the Russian Empire's Caucasus campaign, is now a leading figure in the White Army. Deployed to deal with the Ottoman Empire when the Great War broke out, Yudenich won a string of victories against the Turkish forces, placing pressure on the Central Powers in the East. The February Revolution would keep Yudenich in command, but a disagreement with Alexander Kerensky led to Yudenich retiring to Petrograd. In a possible act of revenge, Yudenich supported the Kornilov Affair, and after the October Revolution fled to newly independent Finland. There he came into contact with likeminded people seeking to fight the Bolsheviks, and began building up forces for the capture of Petrograd from the Bolsheviks. Now poised to do exactly that, Yudenich is waiting for the perfect opportunity to strike. His support from Finland and the Entente powers, especially Britain, is helpful, but with the support come demands to strike while the Bolsheviks are distracted with goings-on in the south of Russia and Siberia. An early attack may be insufficient to take Petrograd back, but further delays may spell doom for Yudenich's Northwestern Army before it can even begin to march.



# CHARACTERS

## **Alexander Rodzyanko, Northwestern Army**

Alexander Rodzyanko, descended from Ukrainian aristocrats, is a general in the Northwestern Army. Having served in the Olympics in Stockholm in 1912 on behalf of Russia, Rodzyanko would go on to serve in the Great War. The October revolution sent Rodzyanko to the Baltics, where he began to gather support for an anti-Bolshevik volunteer force. Soliciting and receiving aid from Britain and even Germany, Rodzyanko's forces would link up with those of Yudenich, forming the Northwestern Army. Now waiting for the right time to march into Russia proper, Rodzyanko and Yudenich must work with their fellows in the White Army, or all will come to naught.

## **Mikhail Diterikhs, Siberian Army**

Mikhail Diterikhs is the premier general of Kolchak's Siberian Army. Having fought in both the Russo-Japanese war and Great War on the Macedonian Front, Diterikhs served under General Brusilov during the famous Brusilov offensive. Returning to Russia after the February Revolution, he was positioned perfectly to escape the Bolsheviks during their uprising and link up with elements of the Czechoslovak legion in Siberia. Transferred to Kolchak's command, Diterikhs now holds the Supreme Leader's confidences as his top battlefield commander.

## **Anatoly Pepelyayev, Siberian Army**

Anatoly Pepelyayev (younger brother to Viktor Pepelyayev) currently operates directly under Alexander Kolchak. Fighting in the Great War, Pepelyayev was able to raise a large force of troops in Tomsk, Siberia when the October Revolution came. Marching east, he was able to link up with Grigory Semyonov's forces in the Baikal region and secured almost the entirety of Siberia for the White Army. Pepelyayev now works with Kolchak, though the two have been known to bitterly disagree on many occasions. Pepelyayev is an exceptional commander, but his ongoing feud with Supreme Leader Kolchak may complicate his ability to lead effectively.





# CHARACTERS

## **Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim, Finland**

Baron Mannerheim is the present head of the military of the Provisional Republic of Finland, or “White Finland”. Born and serving under the Russian Empire, Mannerheim would be a close ally of the Tsar and harbored monarchist leanings for the duration of his political career. On leave in Finland when the February Revolution occurred, Mannerheim returned to fighting in the Great War, but was removed from command by the Provisional Government for his disapproval of their rule. Following the October Revolution, Finland declared independence, then descended into civil war between the “Red” Finnish Socialist Worker’s Republic and the “White” forces under the political shield of the first Senate of the Finnish Provisional Government. Taking command in his native Finland, Mannerheim would lead the White Finns against the Red Finns and their Bolshevik supporters. A known monarchist who even after the independence of Finland holds the Russian Tsars in high regard, Mannerheim is a born anticommunist and a supporter of the Russian White Army. His first loyalty, however, is to Finland, and should he be forced to choose between the White movement and his homeland, there is little doubt as to which direction he shall go.

## **Alikhan Bukeikhanov, Alash Orda**

Alikhan Bukeikhanov is the Prime Minister of the Provisional National Government of Alash Orda, a Kazakh autonomous state within the Russian Republic. His early political career was marked by arrest and exile for supporting Kazakh autonomy, and much of his time before 1917 was spent in exile in Samara. The February Revolution brought new political opportunities, and Bukeikhanov organized the first All-Kazakh congress in Orenburg. Supported by the Provisional Government, he made strides towards securing autonomy for the Kazakhs, and with the October Revolution he was elected head of the newborn Alash Orda. His loyalty to the Provisional Government extends to the White movement, and his homeland serves as a base of operations for the White Army. Despite this alliance, it is unlikely that Bukeikhanov will fight to the death for the White movement. His priorities are clear, and the Alash Orda is number one. Should the balance of power shift too much in the direction of the Bolsheviks, it is unlikely that Bukeikhanov will remain with the Whites.



# CHARACTERS

## **Maria Bochkareva, 1st Russian Women's Battalion of Death**

Maria Bochkareva is a rarity in Russia, a woman on the field of battle. Having been denied the opportunity to fight on the front line under the Russian Empire, she wrote to Tsar Nicholas II for permission to enlist and fight for Russia, which was granted. Following the February Revolution, Bochkareva sought and received special permission to recruit women as volunteers for a military unit. Naming it the First Russian Women's battalion of death, the unit served and performed well in battle, but the anticipated morale effect of these women shaming the men into fighting more effectively did not materialize. Bochkareva would continue leading the unit in frontline combat until the October Revolution came. Escaping arrest and an attempted execution, Bochkareva came to serve under Kornilov in the south of Russia.

## **Yevgeny Miller, North Army**

Yevgeny Miller commands the Northern Army of the White movement, based out of Archangelsk. His career before the war was impressive, serving as a military attache for Russia to several European countries. Serving as the head of the Moscow Military District, Miller was forced to flee to the north of Russia when the October Revolution came. Now in command of Russia's most vital northern port cities, Miller receives a great deal of aid from the Entente and reports to Supreme Leader Kolchak. His position allows him to pose a threat to the Bolshevik forces in the Russian heartland, which may make him a prime target for the Red Army.

## **Pyotr Vologodsky, Russian State**

Pyotr Vologodsky is the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the closest thing Kolchak's Russian State has to a legislature. Having started his political career as a lawyer, Vologodsky became a member of the Second Duma shortly before it was dissolved in 1907. Returning to work in Siberia, Vologodsky was elected to head the Provisional Siberian Government in the wake of the October Revolution. Serving as its head of state, he stepped down when Kolchak declared himself Supreme Leader, but was convinced to remain in Kolchak's government. Serving as the political know-how in Kolchak's regime, Vologodsky faithfully serves the interests of the White movement.



# CHARACTERS

## **Viktor Pepelyayev, Russian State**

Viktor Pepelyayev (older brother to Anatoly Pepelyayev) serves in Kolchak's Russian State. Having worked as a teacher and a politician in Tomsk, Pepelyayev created a name for himself in supporting the Siberian natives. Sent to Petrograd in the wake of the February Revolution, he supported Kornilov's uprising against the Provisional Government. Following the October Revolution, he made his way to Omsk and took up position in the White movement's government there. One of the few enthusiastic supporters of Kolchak's de facto military dictatorship, Pepelyayev is willing to use his political expertise to further Kolchak's ends.

## **Pavel Bermond-Avalov, West Russian Volunteer Army**

Pavel Bermond-Avalov is the head of the West Russian Volunteer Army, based out of Latvia and Lithuania. An experienced adventurer, Bermond-Avalov served in the Russo-Japanese war and Great War. After the February Revolution, he was part of an officer's clique, plotting to overthrow the Provisional Government. This coup never came into fruition, and the October Revolution caused Bermond-Avalov to flee to Ukraine. Fighting in Ukraine against the independent nationalist Ukrainian People's Republic, he was captured and exiled to Germany with the retreating German forces. From there, he found his way to the Baltics, where with German help he began to gather volunteers to march against the Bolsheviks. Despite his questionable loyalty to the Provisional Government and his ties with the Germans, Bermond-Avalov is seen as a useful leader. The Latvians and Lithuanians hosting his troops, however, are less than enthusiastic about this Russian commander in their lands, and may choose to expel him should he become too much to handle.

