



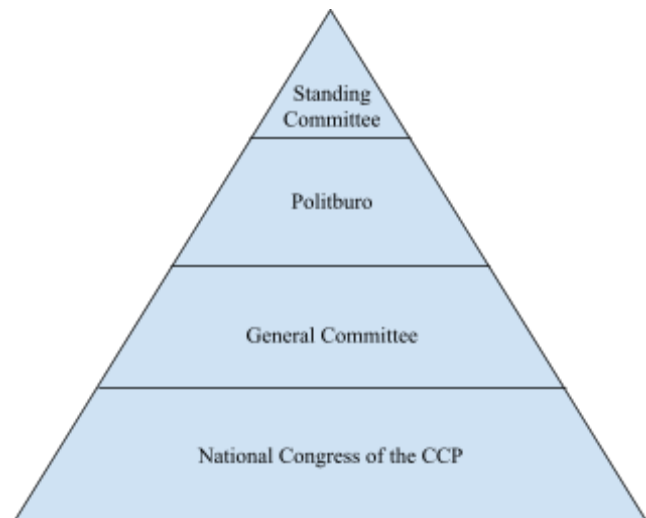
Cabinet of the People's Republic of China (1950)

Background Information

The Chinese cabinet, more formally known as the Politburo, is part of a complex system of government. This section will introduce you to your role in the government.

The Politburo is the second tier of the national four-layer hierarchical structure found within the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

The People's Republic of China is a one-party system led by the CCP and is organized based on geographical hierarchy. It starts with village leadership at the lower level, and then these leadership roles increase in size to mandate over counties, provinces, and then the entire country.



At the national level, the government is divided into four: the National Congress of the CCP¹, the General Committee, the Politburo, and the Standing Committee.²

The Politburo—including the seven members that simultaneously belong to the Standing Committee, like the party general-secretary, premier, chairman of the National People's Congress, and head of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission—is the core of real power in China. These are the people who have the power to envision and execute the path the nation will follow. They are in charge of proposing legislation that will be unconditionally passed by the lower levels of the government and are the image of the government to its citizens and foreign nations.

Meetings within the Politburo and the Standing Committee are kept secret, but “are thought to be regular and frequent, often characterized by blunt speaking and disagreement. Senior leaders speak first and then sum up, giving their views extra weight. The emphasis is always on reaching

¹ https://www.uschina.org/sites/default/files/prc_legislative_process.pdf

² Jeff Davis, p. 150-151

a consensus, but if no consensus is reached, the majority holds sway. Once a decision has been made, all members are bound by it. Although policy disagreements and factional fighting are widely believed to take place in private, it is extremely rare for these to break into the public domain.”³

Two things are important to keep in mind when analyzing the Politburo. First, the CCP works on the basis of nomenklatura, a system in which “members at higher levels of leadership designate which lower-level members they’d like to ‘call up.’”⁴ This means political growth must be achieved through personal connections. Politburo members are chosen for their loyalty to Mao Zedong and the CCP—and this prevails in meetings despite disagreements. Secondly, to be a member of the Politburo, the individual must be an official member of the CCP. The application process to join the Party is complex and values ideological purity as a condition for membership. Therefore, to be a part of the Politburo, the individual must have proven their commitment to the ideals of Maoism⁵—a series of principals conceived to promote the values of the new PRC and establish an internal structure of governance with the working class at its helm. These principles include:

- **Democratic-Centralism and Mass Line:** A Maoist state will be run by an inner revolutionary elite that will professionalize the revolutionary organization. These leaders are expected to act in the best interest of the people of the countryside and listen to the wisdom of the masses.
- **Struggle and Activism:** Although leadership will be centralized, true change must come from the collective action and struggle of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. Peasants have a more central role in the revolution than urban elites and industrial workers.
- **Collectivism:** The good of the community always goes above the good of the individual. People should sacrifice their own interests for the long-run wellbeing of society.
- **Egalitarianism:** All class distinctions must be abolished, even those based on merit or scholarship.

At the core of Maoism and the Politburo is Mao Zedong, the man who successfully managed to become the leader of China through a cult of personality and communist ideals.

Mao Zedong⁶

³ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-pacific-13904441>

⁴ Jeff Davis, p. 151

⁵ Jeff Davis, p. 143 - 144

⁶ Stuart Reynolds Sherram, Mao Zedong

Mao Zedong was born on December 26, 1893 in Shaoshan, Hunan Province, China, to an affluent farmer and grain dealer. Pursuing an education beyond farming, Mao found himself in Beijing University in 1918, where he met with Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu, main figures in the founding of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

Having a history of political activism through student organizations, Mao Zedong found himself at the central stage of the May Fourth Movement. The movement protested against the decision at the Paris Peace Conference by the end of World War I to pass ownership of the Shandong province from Germany to Japan, rather than returning it to China. The movement led to the abandonment of Western ideals by Mao and others, instead embracing Marxism and Leninism as a solution to China's problems.

Returning to Shaoshan for a rest, Mao witnessed a peasant demonstration, and noticed the revolutionary potential in the peasantry. In traditional Marxism, the peasantry was considered backward and chaotic. Yet Mao sought to renew China by channeling the peasantry's potential through a network of peasant associations.

By 1926, Chiang Kai-shek had become leader of the Nationalist Party, of which Mao was a member. Although publicly in favor of the world revolution and sympathetic to the Soviet Union, Chiang opted to control the party and did so by purging communists from positions of power.

Furthering his rise to power through the event known as The Northern Expedition, Chiang usurped the government in Beijing and unified the country under his party. Seeing the owning-class in cities and the countryside as his base of power, Chiang turned against the peasant revolution. This resulted in the massacre of workers in Shanghai, the collapse of the Soviet alliance with the Nationalist party, and the obliteration of the CCP in cities and the countryside. In response, Mao attempted a revolution through the Autumn Harvest Uprising, but its failure forced Mao to flee to the wilderness, where he engaged in protracted guerrilla warfare.

Mao's twenty two years in the wilderness were complex and dynamic; he went from being purely a figurehead to consolidating the power of the party around him. World War II also broke out during this time, and Mao and Chiang united forces—out of internal and Soviet pressures—to combat the invading



Mao Zedong proclaiming the creation of the PRC. Tiananmen Square, 1949.

Japanese. Changing the focus of the fight from an ideological civil war to a defense of national identity allowed Mao's movement to gain grassroots support across China, especially among the peasantry.

One of the main elements that propelled Mao to the leadership of the CCP was the adaptation of Marxism to the traditions and psyche of the Chinese. Through this adaptation, Mao achieved two objectives. First, he achieved ownership of the correct application of Marxism, which gave him authority over those in the CCP who could read Marxism original material and knew the inner workings of the Soviet Union. Second, he achieved the excuse to purge rivals within the CCP—who mainly sympathized with the USSR—using the Rectification Campaign. Mao was keen to not replicate the Soviet experience blindly upon China. These actions distanced Joseph Stalin from Mao to the point that the USSR favored a unified government between Chiang and Mao over the CCP asserting its rightful place as leaders of a new China.

The CCP did assert its supremacy however. By channeling the support of the peasantry, Mao encircled the cities, defeated Chiang Kai-shek, and took control of the country. In 1949, Mao proclaimed the creation of the People's Republic of China.

On the other hand, Maoism recognized the need of maintaining strong international relationships to ensure the success and enduring influence of the revolution. The objective when engaging with other states was that newfound relationships had to respect China's international equality and territorial integrity. Mao's focus was on the alliance with the Soviet Union (which had started to fray), its sphere of influence and the world proletariat. One of the learnings drawn from the revolution was that there were two sides, imperialism and socialism, and that Chinese foreign policy had to lean on one or the other when engaging abroad. Naturally, the focus was to lean in favor of socialist states and against imperial enterprises, such as the United States.⁷

Historical Context

The Chinese fight against an Imperialist Japan began almost a decade before World War II began. The 1911 Revolution led to the creation of a Chinese Republic that was divided into Nationalists and Communists. This led to what is now known as the Chinese Civil War: the period of time after Chiang Kai-shek from the Kuomintang (KMT) nationalist political party intended to obliterate Mao and the Communist Party. The CCP survived this persecution by marching from the south of China to the northern mountains.⁸ The Long March is important to the eventual success of the CCP because, "as Mao's forces retreated across the country to escape

⁷ Jonathan D. Spence, p. 514

⁸ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUCFeC4f6ts>

the KMT, they engaged in a propaganda war to spread the values of Maoist communism to the peasant villages they traveled through.”⁹

At the same time, Japan began a campaign of expansion in the region of Manchuria. In September of 1931, the Imperial Japanese Army planted an explosion on a railway line and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo with the ex-emperor Puyi in power. Over the next six years, both the Nationalists and the Communists would clash with the Japanese forces as they battled each other, and in 1937, they formed the United Front to fully fight against the Japanese.¹⁰ During this time, the CCP gathered even more support from the peasantry than before by being better equipped to fight the Japanese than the KMT—despite the KMT having the USA’s support—and by being able to highlight the KMT’s internal corruption and cowardice in battle.¹¹ By December of 1937, the three cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing fell to Japanese hands. In 1939, World War II formally began, and Japan became an ally of Italy and Nazi Germany the following year. China became an official ally of the USA after the bombing of Pearl Harbor in 1941.

In 1941 and 1942, the Chinese won battles in Shanggao and Changsha. They also helped the British force a Japanese surrender in Burma and keep Allied supply lines open under the guidance of General Joe ‘Vinegar’ Stillwell.¹² “China under the KMT was treated as one of the Allies. However, the country had far fewer resources than the other



Allies, and this led to a real divergence in the viewpoints of the west and China toward the Chinese contribution to the war.”¹³ Nevertheless, the American strategy in the Pacific Theater of ‘Island Hopping’ helped acquire significant maritime victories—such as the Battle of Midway in June of 1942—but did not help weaken the Japanese presence on China’s Mainland.¹⁴ World War II did not end until the American bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6, 1945, and “on August 8, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan and invaded Japanese-occupied Manchuria. After Japan agreed to surrender on August 14, 1945, American forces began to occupy Japan. Japan formally surrendered to the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet

⁹ Jeff Davis, p. 143

¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UpZMDC4Tlg>

¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUCEeC4f6ts>

¹² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UpZMDC4Tlg>

¹³ <https://edition.cnn.com/2015/08/31/opinions/china-wwii-forgotten-ally-rana-mitter/index.html>

¹⁴ <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-ii-in-the-pacific>

Union on September 2, 1945.”¹⁵ During World War II, China lost an estimated 20 million people, saw the abduction of 200,000 women to become Japanese ‘comfort women,’ or sex-slaves, and quickly had to find a solution to the 80 million citizens who became refugees.¹⁶

Right after World War II, the Chinese Civil War continued once again. “When fighting between the KMT and the CCP resumed, Mao’s forces were victorious, and Chiang Kai-Shek and his supporters were forced to flee to the island of Taiwan off the mainland. Mao declared the formation of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, while Chiang and much of the international community insisted the KMT nationalists in Taiwan were in fact still the legitimate rulers of China.”¹⁷ Throughout the Civil War and even after it ended, the United States continued to provide arms and political support to the rebels on Taiwan. Truman faced massive domestic unpopularity for his loss of China.

Current Situation

A. Domestic Policies

The revolution succeeded and the CCP is now in power. However, to secure the future of China the objectives of the revolution must be institutionalized. A framework must be established to unite and guide the efforts of the peasantry, the bourgeoisie and the working class. The potential of China can be developed through the “socialization of agriculture and ‘a powerful industry having state enterprise at its backbone.’”¹⁸

In 1949, Mao Zedong organized a group of delegates ranging from a variety of backgrounds through the People's Political Consultative Conference. They announced the Common Program for China, which would serve as the constitutional structure to support the country’s development. Important promises in the program included freedom of thought, assembly, association, and demonstration to all but political reactionaries, alongside equal rights to women. The Conference recognized universal education as the best tool to achieve these goals.

In terms of agriculture, the Common Program outlined that rural reform ought to occur with the Soviet model in mind. Land redistribution, rent reduction, and the development of heavy industry were measures to be undertaken to prop up Chinese agriculture and grant more security to Chinese families. However, it is important to recognize the power and influence of wealthier

¹⁵ <https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/world-war-ii-in-the-pacific>

¹⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-UpZMDC4Tlg>

¹⁷ Jeff Davis, p. 143

¹⁸ Jonathan D. Spence, p. 515

peasants. As a group, they supply the country with important foodstuffs, and alienating them would risk famine. Seizing their land could grant us greater control over food production, but the short-term instability could have damaging effects on the nascent People's Republic of China. Excluding the land of rich farmers from the redistribution with proper narrative justification could prove to be an alternative. While the peasants can be spared by recognizing that they are not as dangerous as they seem, the grip of the landlords, who own but do not work the fields, must be severed by all means.

The Common Program envisioned a centralized, state-owned environment that nurtured the development of heavy industry in the form of mining and the production of steel, iron, electrical power, machinery and chemicals. While some of these elements could be developed in the countryside, it is in the cities that industry flourishes. The revolution occurred despite urban opposition. However, to ensure the prosperity and power of the CCP, new measures must be taken to shore up urban support. This includes propaganda through all mediums, campaigns against financial speculators that oppose the new renminbi, the creation of closely-monitored labor unions, censorship and removal of opponents, and the co-opting of city officials. The long-term goal is to bring the power of cities to bear in favor of the CCP. In the short term, the party ought to strive to prevent social confrontations, encourage industries affected by the civil war to reopen, and maintain the jobs of workers. The animosity between cities and the revolution should not be underestimated. Rao Shushi, a high-ranking member of the party and a senior leader in Shanghai, illustrates these hostilities. In 1949 he recognized that the old Shanghai was completely dependent on the imperialist economy for its existence and development, and he proposed that its population should be driven deeper into China to integrate with more rural areas, taking with them schools and factories. While ambivalence towards cities is a feature in Chinese communism, it is up to the Politburo to determine how to integrate urban life into the People's Republic of China.¹⁹

Taken together, the goals of the Common Program will not only allow for China's development but also its independence. Diminishing imports on critical elements of Chinese society will ultimately reduce dependence on the foreign powers that currently supply these goods. But no matter the success of the Common Program, the power of the party has to be absolute to properly guide the development of the People's Republic of China.

The Structure of Power of the Chinese Communist Party²⁰

The goal of the CCP was to prove that it was the only and best medium to achieve effective governance and unity of the whole country. This achievement eluded both the several leaders of old China as well as the Japanese invaders. As of today, division of power is based on learnings

¹⁹ Jonathan D. Spence, p. 519

²⁰ Jonathan D. Spence, p. 524

of the civil war and has three core components: The Communist Party, the formal government structure, and the army.

Following a top-down structure, the Communist Party both coordinates the other two branches and supervises the development and adherence toward Communist ideology. When the PRC was founded, the party counted 4,448,080 members in its ranks. Further expansion is required to satisfy governance requirements. Current and new members are integrated across all elements of Chinese society: government organs, mass organizations, courts of justice, the educational system and the army. Regional branches ensure a more diversified and nimble approach, yet all must coordinate with the Central Committee of the party made up of forty-four members, fourteen of which constitute the Politburo.

While the Politburo controls both the formal government and the army, it's useful to know how it is structured. The Central People's Government Council is at the head of the formal government, made of fifty-six members and led by Chairman Mao Zedong. Its ranks include prominent communists, former rival leaders who defected to the CCP, and members of the party who made mistakes in prior years but have since been forgiven. The formal government structure overlaps with the CCP structure and extends its influence throughout the country across regional lines. On the other hand, The People's Liberation Army (PLA) is more firmly divided into six regions, each with its own military command. Ultimately, the PLA also answers to Chairman Mao.

The objective of restructuring the Chinese government is unifying and renewing the country under the leadership of the CCP. However, considering the size and the population of our country, we still require solutions to address old problems. The CCP by itself won't erase tensions between regional and central authorities, cut down on bureaucracy, and eliminate the existence of individual ambitions and power bases. For the revolution to be effective and eternal, the CCP must face these challenges head on.

B. Asian Hegemony

The Situation with Korea

At the end of World War II, Korea was divided into two at the 38th parallel. Korea had first been a unified kingdom and then spent 35 years under Japanese colonial rule after its annexation in the 1905 Russo-Japanese War. "The decision was made—really, without the Koreans involved—between the Soviet Union and the United States to divide Korea into two occupation zones."²¹ The Soviet Army set up a communist regime in the north led by Kim Il Sung, and the United States set up a militaristic anti-communist government in the south headed by Syngman Rhee.²²

²¹ <https://www.history.com/news/north-south-korea-divided-reasons-facts>

²² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2IcmLkuhG0>

The ultimate objective was for the Soviet Union and the United States to leave and let the Koreans decide on their own their future, but all attempts to reunite the peninsula have been thwarted by both the Soviet Union and the United States. Neither one wants to risk the other imposing their ideals on the entire peninsula. In 1948, the United States called for a United Nations-sponsored vote for all Koreans to determine the political vision they agree with, but North Korea refused to participate.²³

As tensions rise between both Koreas—and by extension, the United States and the Soviet Union—China must decide what to do. The issue at hand is complicated because of multiple factors. First, the Chinese economy is currently shattered, plagued with high inflation, has an extremely tight fiscal budget, and lacks material resources. Moreover, our army has not been demobilized since the end of the revolution, and maintaining five million men under arms is exceptionally costly. Agricultural production has fallen by forty percent compared to the pre-civil war years, while major industrial outputs have fallen by more than fifty percent. Secondly, the internal security and authority of the regime is under threat by various acts of sabotage undertaken by remaining Kuomintang (KMT) agents. The Western-backed KMT is highly organized and logistically sophisticated. The CCP is also preparing for battles in Taiwan to unify the whole of China.²⁴

In general, the conditions are highly unfavorable for a confrontation with the West, but nevertheless, we must consider the security concern of a possible U.S. incursion in East Asia. Mao has often argued that the confrontation between capitalism and communism is omnipresent and inevitable. He has long been aware of Washington's hostility towards China, and foresees the confrontation between communist China and capitalist United States will come to a battle. He has convinced The Politburo into believing China has an internationalist duty to assist communist North Korea in fighting against Western imperialists and to boost revolutionary morale among Communist movements in the whole of East Asia.²⁵



If Kim's regime in the DPRK chooses to invade the South, it is highly unlikely that the United States will become heavily involved on the peninsula. At a speech on January 12, 1950,

²³ <https://www.history.com/news/north-south-korea-divided-reasons-facts>

²⁴ <http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1069/explaining-chinas-intervention-in-the-korean-war-in-1950>

²⁵ <http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1069/2/explaining-chinas-intervention-in-the-korean-war-in-1950>

Secretary of State Dean Acheson defined the U.S. defensive perimeter as running between Japan and Korea. Washington will be hesitant to risk confrontation, given the tensions between the Soviets and the Americans in Europe, and Soviet conventional superiority. However, we must consider the geostrategic importance of Korea for the Americans.

Planned Annexation of Tibet

After the 1949 victory of the CCP over the nationalists, Mao revived his imperial ambitions to unite China, including Tibet. After much preparation, the time to act is upon us.

Tibet has always been a part of China. For example, “in 1792, the Qing Emperor sent a Chinese army to help the Tibetans drive out the invading Nepalese, and from 1728 to 1912 there were Qing ambans, imperial administrators, stationed in Lhasa.”²⁶ In the Qing Dynasty, Tibet was an important territory for China because of its function as a buffer state: “ambans and armies were sent to ensure that the region remained peaceful, but they made relatively few administrative changes, and there was no effort to force the Tibetans to adopt the Chinese language or Chinese customs.”²⁷ Now, Tibet is important because it is symbolic of the version of China we wish to become: a unified China free from Western influence.

Intellectuals and political leaders, including Sun Yat-sen, believe that China's historical right to Tibet had been infringed by Western powers, particularly Britain, which invaded Tibet in 1904 to force the thirteenth Dalai Lama to open relations. As Tibet slips further from Chinese control, a steady stream of nationalistic rhetoric has put the loss of Tibet into a familiar pattern; in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Hong Kong went to the British, Manchuria and Shandong to the Japanese, Taiwan to the U.S.-funded Kuomintang.²⁸



²⁶ <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1999/02/tibet-through-chinese-eyes/306395/>

²⁷ <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1999/02/tibet-through-chinese-eyes/306395/>

²⁸ <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1999/02/tibet-through-chinese-eyes/306395/>

Reincorporating Tibet into China is both a nationalistic and a moral endeavor. The region's feudal-theocratic government has failed its citizens: life expectancy is thirty-six years; 95 percent of Tibetans are illiterate; 95 percent of the population are hereditary serfs and slaves owned by monasteries and nobles.²⁹ The Chinese government would be able to reverse this through Maoist policies and attitudes.

For months, under Mao's guidance, Deng Xiaoping has planned an invasion of 40,000 soldiers to cross the River Yangtze into Kham,³⁰ the eastern province of Tibet in the foothills of the Himalayas. The first phase of Mao's initiative is "to force the Tibetan authorities to admit the Chinese forces moving towards their country are not an army of conquerors but an army of liberation from Western imperialism."³¹ The second phase is to march in.

Tibet is imperative to the advancement of China on multiple ideological fronts, so with the escalating war in Korea, the Politburo must decide which are its wartime priorities.

C. The World Stage

The focus of the Politburo has been on internal matters but participation in the international stage was intended since the inception of the People's Republic of China. In 1949, Chairman Mao wrote an essay called "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" which spelled that the nascent country should embrace domestic unity and the international elements of the revolution. The essay recognized that China could not be ambivalent on the world stage, especially because it couldn't survive without international aid, and ought to lean into either socialism or imperialism.

It is important that the Politburo remembers the guidelines established in Mao's essay when engaging internationally. Relationships established between the PRC and other countries should be on the basis of respect towards China's international equality and territorial integrity. Progress has been made, as several countries have recognized the PRC diplomatically. In 1949, this included the USSR, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Burma and India. By January of this year, Pakistan, Ceylon, Norway, Denmark, Israel, Finland, Afghanistan and Sweden also established proper relationships with the PRC.

Relationship with the Socialists

The People's Republic of China has a more natural inclination to nurture its relationship with the Socialists over the Imperialists. Not only based on ideology, but also because of the help provided by the Soviets during the Civil War. Mao envisioned an alliance not only with the

²⁹ <https://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/1999/02/tibet-through-chinese-eyes/306395/>

³⁰ <https://www.historytoday.com/archive/chinese-invade-tibet>

³¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HwF1xWEddfo>

Soviet Union, but a broader relationship with the Soviet bloc and the world proletariat in his essay on Democratic Dictatorship.

Until now, relationships with the Soviet Union have not been a focus of the Politburo but have advanced in a positive direction. However, it is important to keep Chinese interests close at hand, for the Soviets have snubbed China in the past. At the end of World War II, Stalin suggested that Mao veered away from breaking the temporary alliance with Chiang Kai-shek, favoring political allies over the need for revolution. Stalin stopped pressing in favor of the alliance when Chiang opposed the annexation of Mongolia by the USSR. More recently, Chairman Mao visited the USSR, and the results were not favorable. Stalin ignored the presence of our leader for days. Soviet leadership looked down upon the Chinese adaptation of Marxist theory. After weeks of negotiation, a paltry security treaty was obtained in case a defeated Japan decided to somehow muster a military to attack China. In the negotiations, Mao was forced to relinquish China's claims north of Xinjiang's province, recognizing the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic. In the past, Chairman Mao has claimed that one day Mongolia was going to join the People's Republic of China, however, Russian efforts have ensured that the territory remains under strong soviet influence.

A united socialist front present in the international stage is ideal but not at the cost of China's interests. The USSR is a valuable ally, and should be treated as such, but it is important to remember that Moscow has placed their interests in Mongolia above Chinese territorial integrity and aspirations. When engaging with the USSR, it's important to keep those actions in mind.³²

Relationship with the Imperialists

The Imperialists, led by the capitalist United States, are not only ideologically opposed to the People's Republic of China, but have actively fought against the revolution that led to its creation. During the Civil War, the United States financially supported Chiang Kai-shek and continues to do so in their defiance at Taiwan.³³ Their internal meddling also manifested through the envoy George C. Marshall, a distinguished U.S. general who in 1945 attempted to promote negotiations between Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-shek, aiming to prevent the civil war.³⁴

Current diplomatic relations with these countries are limited and almost non-existent. The United States wrongly recognizes Chiang's Taiwan-based government as the true China and endeavors to maintain this farce in the international community. For example, the United States supports the idea of having China be represented in the United Nations, specially in the Security Council, by a member of Chiang's government. Earlier in the year, Great Britain attempted to recognize the

³² Jonathan D. Spence, p. 524

³³ Council of Foreign Affairs - Timeline, U.S. Relations with China 1949 - 2020: <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-relations-china>

³⁴ Encyclopedia Britannica - Marshall Mission: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Marshall-Mission>

PRC diplomatically, however we rebuffed their efforts as they were unwilling to sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan.

Both in the domestic front and the international front, the Imperialists have been eager to intervene in Chinese affairs, unwilling to respect both the PRC's international equality and territorial integrity. Engaging in any sort of negotiation with Imperialist countries should be done with extreme caution, as their intent has proven to be hostile at best.

Possible Solutions

With the withdrawal of the Republic of China (ROC) government from the Chinese Mainland to Taiwan starting from 1947 and the establishment of the PRC in Beijing in 1949, the illegitimate rival government has attempted to claim their status as the rightful international representative of China. To ensure that does not happen, the CCP has chosen to follow a 'One China' policy. This policy pressures international governments and organizations to maintain diplomatic relations with only one of the two governments.³⁵

The United States supports the ROC government of Chiang Kai-shek, and they intend to help their allies retain their seat in the United Nations. However, an increasing number of countries have chosen to recognize Beijing, not Taiwan, as the legitimate government of China.³⁶ With this international momentum, the Politburo must decide what to do, and how to establish the legitimacy of their government on an international level and how to do so in a way that leads to long-lasting power.

Bloc Positions

The Politburo stands united in favor of—and at the fervent service of—Mao Zedong, the Communist Party, and the ideals of Maoism. There are no bloc positions to disclose, as there are no factions within our government.

Questions to Consider

- What is the value of allies? What differences are worth ignoring in the pursuit of allyship?
- What are the long-term benefits and consequences of a government founded on Maoism?
- What can China gain from its involvement in the Korean Peninsula? What can it lose?

³⁵ <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/taiwans-un-dilemma-to-be-or-not-to-be/>

³⁶ <https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/taiwans-un-dilemma-to-be-or-not-to-be/>

- How can China manage both restoration of its borders and protect against future encroachment from abroad?

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