

PMUNC 2014

Yan'An Red Base (MAO)

Chair: Dan Taub

Director:



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Introduction

Committee Rules and Introduction

The Yan'An Red Base will operate under the control of the Chair, who will effectively be playing the role of Mao Zedong. There will be a permanent moderated caucus with a 45-second speaking time with the option for specific motions for specific purposes. Delegates will not be allowed to speak out of turn. Delegates can pass notes, plot intrigue, and gang up on others in the committee should they decide to. If delegates want to do something they are not sure is allowed, send a note to the chair and you will know. This is a creative committee that had as much palace-drama as any TV show. People were routinely and permanently purged from the party, exiled, and killed. In this committee, should that happen, the “deceased” delegate will return as a

different character with a different set of motivations assigned to him or her by the chair. Every delegate is expected to maintain his or her maturity at all times and awards will be given out on the basis of who is most creative, who secures the most personal power, or who is most influential in committee. There is no set criteria for how to win awards in this committee, so I encourage trying out actions you may not have tried before during your time in Model UN. Above all, remember this is a simulation – have fun with it. Having said that, there will be an emphasis on realism, so I will not allow any dinosaurs or aliens to derail committee. There will be no working papers or resolutions – instead, the committee as a whole will issue directives, press releases, and orders to different departments, which will be

simulated by the crisis staff. I encourage
outside reading, and I expect everyone to

have at least a basic understanding of
Marxist thought and Chinese history.

Background

Historical Conditions

For much of the 19th Century, foreign powers humiliated China, invading and colonizing many times. Opium was sold openly, our women were sold like cattle, and entire cities emerged out of filth and brought forth more. The evil Japanese Empire carved our nation into bits, removing Taiwan from our possession in 1895, and seizing China's traditional suzerainty over Korea a few years later. Foreigners bandied about above the law, stealing from the people and selling finished goods at exorbitant prices. The greatest civilization the world had ever seen – a civilization that invented printing centuries before Gutenberg ran off a few copies of the bible – had fallen. The people wallowed in ignorance – illiterate, uneducated in practical subjects, and essentially the property of feudal lords. The Qing dynasty was ignorant, anti-modern, and corrupt. Eunuchs ran the country and men of thought wasted their whole lives

memorizing ancient classics rather than seizing the reins of power and serving the people. There was but one solution, and it was glorious revolution. In 1911, Sun Yat Sen and his revolutionary organization seized power and established the Republic of China.

This proto-socialist revolution faced severe counterrevolutionary threats from warlords, opportunists, and wreckers. Sun Yat-Sen's attempts at modernization were ultimately overcome by competing forces of students, nationalists, foreigners, and feudalist machinations by people such as Yuan Shikai, a former Qing general. The country emerged split between two principal ideologies by the early 1920s, the glorious Communist Party, aiming to give power to the people and fulfill a historical certainty based on dialectal materialism, and the corrupt Kuo Min Tang (the Nationalist Party), a bastardized shadow of Sun Yat-Sen's Revolutionary movement run by the shady Chiang Kai Shek.

After the Treaty of Versailles awarded former German concessions (essentially, small extraterritorial regions run by colonial forces) to Japanese imperialists rather than the government of China, student and labor agitators protested for a new Chinese culture accessible to the urban proletariat and the peasants on May 4th, 1919. This became known as the May 4th movement, and we in the Communist Party celebrate this movement as the beginning of the path to final victory of our movement. In 1921, leaders of Communist thought, including myself, Mao Zedong, met in Western Shanghai to found our Party.

Throughout the 20s the 30s, our Party has fought vicious battles with the Kuo Min Tang dogs and we have borne our share of tragedies – but remember, killing a man does not kill an idea – it only makes our cause more urgent, for it is imperiled!

Eventually, under my direct control, we

established our first long-term, successful experiment in socialist governing. In Jiangxi province, west of Shanghai, we established the Jianxi Soviet Republic. Though I had to order the purging of my army to root out pro-exploitative, pro-capitalist, anti-Marxist spies and saboteurs, we began to construct industry and better the lives of the people. But Chiang Kai Shek would stop at nothing to destroy what he could not control. Because of his continued attacks, we had no choice but to abandon the Soviet and retreat to inland China, marching and fighting all the way – for an entire year.

As I wrote in 1935, “The Long March is a manifesto. It has proclaimed to the world that the Red Army is an army of heroes, while the imperialists and their running dogs, Chiang Kai-shek and his like, are impotent. It has proclaimed their utter failure to encircle, pursue, obstruct and intercept us. The Long March is also a propaganda force. It has announced to some 200 million people in eleven provinces that

the road of the Red Army is their only road to liberation.”¹ We emerged victoriously in Shaanxi Province, in the Yan’an region. And that is where our stronghold remains, though our armies have expanded all over the country since then.

In 1937, the Japanese imperialists invaded; raping and pillaging their way through China. They raped and killed hundreds of thousands in just a few months in the Nanjing region, took over Shanghai, control Beijing, and have split Manchuria from our control, putting their running dog the late Qing emperor Pu Yi on the throne of so-called Manchukuo.

Here we stand in **September 1943**, by necessity allied with the Kuo Min Tang (though you should harbour no illusions about its true nature), the Allied Forces of Great Britain, the USA, and Stalin’s glorious Soviet Union. Do not read too much into

any alliance. We fight for the Chinese people – not for the Americans and not for the Soviets.

Communism

“The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles,” wrote Karl Marx in 1848,² articulating a correct viewpoint of historical materialism. We now dwell in an era of the bourgeoisie and proletariat in urban regions and landlord and peasant in the rural regions. The landlord oppresses the peasant and lives off the commodification of his labor. The common man has no control over his own productive forces. He has neither property nor liberty, and is therefore less free than he will be in the early stages of the dictatorship of the proletariat (the singular leadership of the Communist Party to lead the country through the stages of socialism to communism).

¹
http://english.pladaily.com.cn/site2/special-reports/2006-08/14/content_554037.htm

² Marx, Karl “The Communist Manifesto,”

As Stalin stresses, it is important to build socialism in one country at a time, rather than attempting the revisionist idea of worldwide revolution without a consistent and correct view of history, politics, and economics. In this committee, it is important to remain united in our pursuit of our common goals – supremacy of the communist party and the implementation of socialism throughout the Chinese nation. We face bitter challenges.

Challenges our Party faces

Our world is collapsing. The Japanese imperialists control our biggest cities along with all of our ports. Our biggest patron, the Soviet Union, is embroiled in existential and bloody conflict with Germany. The Kuo Min Tang grows stronger everyday with US support. Though we are technically allied with both the KMT and the US, we know who supports whom. Once we win the war against the Japanese, it is but a matter of time before the capitalists are at our throats. Warlords and opportunists still abound, and

loyalties are fickle. Some of us won't make it out alive. I'm sure there will be plots by Trotskyists, capitalists, pro-Japanese, and revisionist anti-Maoists.

Our support base is ignorant to the tenets of communism and are therefore likely to be fooled by counter-revolutionaries at all steps. We must educate students and peasants, train soldiers, feed our people, and fight a multi-front war. We must propagate our cause and convince the artists and poets of our sincerity. Every act is an act of propaganda – whether it's paying a farmer for food or saving his family from a savage Japanese attack. The eyes of millions are upon us. We must deliver our people from oppression.

Together we will manage our foreign relations and institute party-wide disciplinary rules. We will secure the primacy of myself, Chairman Mao Zedong and ensure no revisionist filth infiltrates the ranks of the Politburo. We will manage our

propaganda efforts and prosecute the war
with Japan. We will develop a new type of
communism suited to Chinese conditions.

Do not cross me, and I will not cross you.
Intrigue will not be tolerated. Forward as
one, comrades. We have nothing to lose but
our chains! We have a country to win. We
have a world to win.

Members of Committee

Zhu De

Song Qingling

Zhou Enlai

Edgar Snow

Mikhail Borodin

Lin Biao

Peng Dehuai

Gao Gang

Bo Yibo

Cai Chang

Chen Yun

Peng Zemin

Bibliography and further reading:

“The Communist Manifesto,” Karl Marx
and Friedrich Engels – Any Version