

Hilton 2024 Chair Letter

Crisis 3

Committee Overview

Chinese Communist Revolution

COMMITTEE DESCRIPTION:

This committee will be run Crisis-style, meaning that the chosen topic will develop as the conference proceeds. Crisis updates will be dependent on the progress made by delegates in the committee, meaning that choices made in committee will be reflected in future updates. Please note that Crisis procedure is different from that of a standard Model-UN committee; do not hesitate to email the chairs if you need assistance in understanding the altered formatting.

For best preparation, delegates should arrive with a working knowledge of the Chinese Communist Revolution, its context, and any beliefs held by their assigned role. A helpful guide for success in Crisis committees can be found [here](#).

To be eligible for an individual award, delegates must email a complete position paper to the chairs by the start of the conference, though in-person submissions will also be accepted. Before delegates start their position papers, they **must** email the chairs with their top three choices for committee roles. Roles will be assigned on a first-come, first-serve basis for the first 12 delegates, so try to email the chairs with your preferences as soon as possible. While this is a pressing matter, remember that Model UN is not necessarily a competition. It is a platform for students to work together and solve the world's most pressing issues, so get to researching and try to have a little fun.

ABOUT US:

Ayan Barat

Omer Okutan

Hi! I'm Ayan Barat, a Junior at Pittsford Mendon High School, this is my second time chairing, but I've been involved in MUN for 3 years. I also love to play soccer, the guitar, cook and participate in my school's Mock Trial team. I'm super excited for this committee and can't wait to start. Feel free to email us with any questions.

Email: ayan.m.barat@gmail.com

Hey guys! My name is Omer Okutan and I am currently a Junior at BHS. This is my 3rd year in Model UN, and my first time chairing. Outside of model UN, I love to write, ski, rock climb, and read. I also write and edit for the BHS newspaper, as well as participate in the Mock Trial Team.

Email: otokutan@gmail.com

Background

The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) was formed in 1921 based on socialist ideas and inspired by the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. Originally the CCP joined with the nationalist party the Kuomintang (KMT) to fight against warlords and foreign imperialist forces. But, in 1927 the KMT leader at the time, Chiang Kai-shek, ordered the massacre of communists in Shanghai. This led the CCP to split from the KMT and the Chinese Civil war began.

The Year is 1946, and World War 2 has just ended. There has been 19 years of turmoil and civil unrest within China ever since the Nationalist Army (KMT) conducted the Shanghai Massacre against the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). This led to the creation of the Chinese Red Army, the military wing



of the CCP. During these two decades, Mao Zedong has slowly gained popularity among the CCP for his bold nature and, eventually, became the figurehead of the CCP, gaining command of the communist party's military wing as well. In the Years leading up to WWII, both the KMT and CCP had formed a frail and temporary alliance, named the "Second United Front,"

in order to defend their homeland from the Japanese invasion. China, devastated after the war, was left with a failing economy as industrial output had dropped to 20% of its pre-war output. Wealth was consolidated under the Nationalist government which contributed to a rise in corruption. Inflation, which had been on the rise since the war started, led to market prices reaching 3,000% of their pre-war levels. After WWII, tensions began to rise as both parties fought for political dominance of the broad nation. The CCP has grown significantly since its creation, with the help of the Soviet Union, their military forces grew to around 4 million men. The CCP controlled around a quarter of the country's land as well as a third of its population. However, the Nationalist party still remained militarily superior, with around 5 million soldiers and a much more technologically advanced military. As well as consistent aid and support from the Allies.

Key Questions: How can the CCP respond to and counter the growing power of the Nationalist Party? How can the CCP address the economic state of China or use it to their advantage? What can the CCP do to gain support within China?

Committee Roles:

Mao Zedong: Political and military leader of the CCP

Mao Anying: Son of Mao Zedong and a hardened war veteran

Liu Shaoqi: Vice Chairman of the CCP and a rising figure within the party, potentially presenting a threat to Mao Zedong's leadership

Ren Bishi: Served as Secretary-General of the CCP during the revolution, and was a close advisor to Mao Zedong

Zhu De: Commander in Chief of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), and figurehead of the CCP's military wing

Zhou Enlai: One of the most respected and well-known leaders of the CCP, as well as an experienced war veteran.

Su Yu: Senior General of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), and an experienced war veteran. Mao considered him to be one of the best commanders of the PLA

Wang Ming: Long time political rival to Mao Zedong and a prominent member within the CCP.

Lin Biao: Chinese politician and one of the ten marshalls in the People's Liberation Army

Ye Jianying: Chinese communist revolutionary and a marshall in the People's Liberation Army

Peng Dehuai: Marshall of the PLA, but rejects some of the ideas which Mao proposes

Deng Xiaoping: Avid supporter of Mao, and an important military commander for the People's Liberation Army. Also a close friend of Liu Bocheng