

55 MUN VI

CRISIS



STUDY GUIDE

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INTRODUCTION

When the word crisis is heard generally the word chaos comes into mind. This year the committee will be staged in the heart of communism. when major communists like Mao Zedong, Joseph Stalin, and Vladimir Lenin are in power. A merger of time and teachings. A debate regarding who is better, who was a reformer or were they just tyrants in their own times and regions. These three communist leaders left an enormous mark on history with their strategies and tactics to achieve their objectives. The committee will be staged on the theory(ies) of communism just like the world was staged in an era when these great figures lived. Our committee this year highlights not only one great theorist, leader or tyrant and thus with the great might and power of each we mirror a true clash of sects in the same thought. Great rivalries result in two parties; those who rise as victors from the ashes of war and those who are dead.



JOSEPH STALIN

1922

Became the secretary general of the communist party of the soviet union Stalin allied with Kamenev and Zinoviev to prevent Trotsky from succeeding Lenin. Stalin and his allies removed Trotsky's allies from positions of power and denied them access to the party press. Trotsky and his remaining allies were removed entirely with Trotsky being removed from the Executive Committee. In 1925, he was also removed from the position of head of the War Commissariat. Additionally, Stalin and his allies used their control over the press to publish accusations against Trotsky and even rewrite official accounts to undermine his achievements whilst also creating the impression that Stalin was a leading figure and extremely important during the October revolution.



January 1923:

The series of letters that Lenin writes becomes his last testament and in that testament he writes to the communist party to remove Stalin from his position as secretary general claiming that it would be dangerous. Lenin claimed that Stalin was rude, fickle, disloyal and did not pay much attention to his comrades. He stated that it was concerning how much power Stalin had acquired and that he won't be able to handle all of it in the necessary way. For that he proposed that his position as secretary general should be changed.

1924-1925:

Stalin attacks Trotsky for being unfaithful to “Leninism” :

Against Stalin's stated policies, Trotsky called for a continuing world revolution that would have led to the dismantling of the Soviet state. He criticized the new political power for suppressing democracy in the Communist Party and for failing to develop an adequate economic plan. In response, Stalin and his supporters launched a scheme against Trotsky. In 1925, he was removed from his post in the war commissariat.



1925:

From 1925 to early 1928 Bukharin played a vital role in the Soviet government. In 1925 he established an alliance with Stalin known as the Duumvirate. Stalin and Bukharin hence gained the favor of a majority of the party due to the support given by Bukharin's supporters.

He claimed to be a true Leninist for the following reasons:

- He joined the Bolshevik faction in 1906 and supported it till the end .
- He was entrusted with many important tasks by Lenin himself such as editorship of the Soviet newspaper Pravda.

1926:

Kamenev, Zinovyev, and Trotsky formed a united opposition against Stalin. He dealt with them during the 15th party congress of the communist party



1927:

The first five year plan was established and it focussed on developing heavy and big industries along with organizing agriculture collectively. This led to a drastic fall in consumer goods. Due to such policies there were great famines within the territory of the soviet union. An example is the holodomor in Ukraine which caused millions of people to die.

- Neither Zinovyev's control over the Leningrad party organization and the Comintern nor his belated political alliance with Trotsky (1926) proved sufficient to protect his position and influence in the party. By the end of 1926 he was expelled from the Politburo and the Comintern, and in 1927 he was expelled from the Communist Party.
- Stalin succeeded in demoting Kamenev's status in the Politburo and removing him as head of the Moscow party organization. Kamenev had many posts, but, after he, Zinovyev, and Trotsky formed the united opposition against Stalin (1926), he was removed entirely from the Politburo (October 1926) and from the party's Central Committee (November 1927) and was expelled from the party.



January 1928:

Stalin exiled Trotsky to the southern part of the soviet union in Alma Ata. he is later expelled from the soviet union altogether

1929:

Bukharin loses his comintern post.

December 1929:

The Soviet regime registered the resisters as kulaks—well-to-do peasants, who in Soviet ideology were considered enemies of the state. Kulaks had private farmland, a large number of cattle and were financially capable of hiring labor and leasing land. They were quite prominent before the russian revolution. They were undermined during the era of war communism. The Soviet government began to modify its peasant policy in 1927, increasing taxes on kulaks and restricting their right to own land, and in 1929, it launched a program for quick agricultural collectivization. The kulaks strongly opposed initiatives to persuade peasants to abandon their privately owned farms in favor of larger cooperative agricultural businesses. The government initiated a campaign in late 1929 for "dekulakization". By 1934, when nearly 75% of Soviet farms had been collectivized, most kulaks, along with millions of other peasants who had fought collectivization, had been exiled to remote parts of the Soviet Union or jailed, and their land and property confiscated.



1931-1932: famine across soviet union:

It was known as holodomor. The famine originated due to Stalin's policy to collectivize agriculture in 1929. Teams of Communist Party officials forced peasants to give up their land, personal belongings, and sometimes even their homes to collective farms, and forcibly deported kulaks as well as any peasants who opposed collectivization. Collectivization reduced production, disorganized the agricultural economy, and caused food shortages. It also provoked a series of peasant revolts, including armed uprisings, in several districts of Ukraine.

November 8 1932:

Nadezhda was Stalin's second wife who due to his behavior committed suicide. Rudeness was common to Stalin and even though these suicide allegations and reports about other ways his wife was killed aren't confirmed suicide turns out to be more likely considering his behavior.



1934

September

On 18th September, 1934, the Soviet Union was admitted to the League of Nations with the vote of 39 members of the League. The USSR Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinov directly stated that the USSR would be supporting all of the resolutions in this committee as the charter was deemed flawed.

December

On December 1, 1934, Sergei Kirov was assassinated at the Communist Party headquarters by Leonid Nikolayev. This assassination was blamed upon Stalin as Nikita Krushchev strongly stated that Stalin was engineering Kirov's death and history claims that Nikolayev was one of Stalin's agents.

1936-38

Leon Trotsky announced to overthrow the dictatorship of Stalin in *The Revolution Betrayed* and claimed that Stalin had degraded the original aspects of the Bolshevik Revolution which is why he should be removed from power. Stalin took serious action against it as Trotsky's former collaborator was abducted in June 1937 and many others who were close to Trotsky were hunted down.



1939

August

On August 23, 1939, the German-Soviet Nonaggression Pact was signed between Germany and The Soviet Union where the two countries agreed not to attack one another and to also not support any third power that would attack the other party in the pact. Some other agreements in the past also consisted of having negotiations to solve the differences between the two nations. This pact was to last for 10 years. Stalin views this pact as a way to keep both states on peaceful terms, while also giving him time to build up the Soviet military.

1940:

August

On August 20, Trotsky was murdered by a Soviet agent in Mexico. Before his assassination, he survived an assassination attempt in May 1940 but was killed 3 months later by a Spanish communist who was allegedly the agent of Stalin.



1940 - 45 :

Outbreak of the World War II

The outbreak of World War II exposed many tactics of Stalin during the time period of the war. Soviet troops, under the command of Stalin, occupy Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, and some parts of Romania which were incorporated into the USSR. In May 1941, Stalin sensed the danger of a German attack on the Soviet forces as he appointed himself as the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. Hitler attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941 and in response, Stalin made himself the supreme commander in chief and started operating a counter attack. The Battles of Stalingrad and Kursk were fought and won by the Soviet Union by 1943 under Stalin's direction.

1943:

The Tehran Conference

The Tehran Conference was a meeting between the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, US President Franklin Roosevelt and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin from November 28, to December 1, 1943. This meeting was majorly focused upon the military tactics and strategies used to collaborate against Germany and Japan. Operation Overlord was launched in this conference which focused on the invasion of France to be executed in 1944. Stalin emphasized for the revision of Poland's eastern border with the Soviet Union to be collaborated with the line set by Lord Curzon in 1920.



February 1945: The Yalta Conference

This conference was from February 4-11, 1945, during World War 2 in Yalta. The terms and conditions under which the Soviet Union would enter the war against Japan were discussed during the conference by Stalin Churchill and Roosevelt. The three men agreed upon that the Soviets would receive a sphere of influence in Manchuria after Japan surrendered, in return for potentially crucial association in the Pacific theater.

April 31, 1945: Fall of Adolf

On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler ended his own life by shooting himself in the head in his central Berlin command bunker as Soviet forces approached. The Soviets capture Berlin in a matter of days, ending Hitler's dreams of the "1000 year" Reich of Germany. German military forces surrendered unconditionally in the west on May 7 and in the east on May 9, 1945. On May 8, 1945, Victory in Europe Day (V-E Day) was declared, and festivities were held in Washington, London, Moscow, and Paris.



August 1945:

Destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

The United States used two atomic bombs against two Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki. President Truman's goal was to bring Japan's surrender in World War 2. The total casualties in Hiroshima were 135,000 and 64,000 for Nagasaki. This enabled the end of the war in the Pacific.

February 1948:

The Communist Coup in Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak coup d'etat, which occurred in February 1948, deprived Czechoslovaks of their democratic rights. Following the 1946 election, Czechoslovakia's economy deteriorated. and though The United States initially provided aid, they withdrew support as the new political system did not align with the United States policy of not supporting communist regimes. On February 24, 1948, 2.5 million workers staged a countrywide strike for communism, consequently members of the national social party were imprisoned. On February 25th, Benish fell into communist demands and handed over his cabinet to the party and rigged elections were held in May to confirm the communist victory. In 1953, a totalitarian regime was established and formalized, with all means of governance altered to meet communist demands. Opposing voters were given white tickets, so their votes did not count for the candidate they voted for since they were easily identified from the general election votes after two crucial laws were established



(No. 247/1948 and No. 231/1948)

Henceforth, all Czechoslovak elections were manipulated in favor of the communists until 1993, when Czechoslovakia peacefully divided to establish the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Summer 1948: The Berlin Blockade

After World War 2, Germany was divided among France, the UK, the US and the Soviet Union. Berlin suffered the same fate with West Berlin enclosed by the Soviet zone. After two years, Tensions rose over reconstruction and monetary reform of Germany between the Western Allies and the Soviet Union. At this point, contact between West Germany and West Berlin, as well as the Western Allies, was being blocked by the Soviet Union. Stalin then forced the Berlin Blockade from 24 June 1948 to 12 May 1949, cutting off all land and river transit between West Berlin and West Germany.



1949: Chinese Civil War

During Chiang Kai-shek's Northern Expedition in 1927, hostilities broke out, this resulted in anti-leftist purgers within Kuomintang and unsuccessful communist uprisings in multiple cities. Communities then concentrated on rural areas, utilizing guerrilla tactics to counteract nationalist forces. After the Long March, the communists reassembled in Yan'an, but Chiang eventually destroyed the Jiangxi Soviet. Japanese invasion in 1937 temporarily eased tensions until World War 2 ended in 1945. Conflict resumed in 1946 when a compromise failed, leading to nationalist gains but declining morale. By 1948, the communists gained momentum, conquering Manchuria, Central China, and major cities. The People's Republic of China was established in 1949, solidifying communist victory over the fleeing nationalist government to Taiwan.

September 1949:

The Soviet Union detonated its first nuclear weapon code-named "First Lightning" in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan, they established themselves as the second country to develop and successfully test a nuclear device. To measure the aftermaths of the blast, the Soviet scientists constructed infrastructure such as buildings, bridges etc in the vicinity of the bomb. Then, also captured animals who were human-like mammals in cages close to the bombing so that they could also determine the effects of nuclear radiation on them as well. The atomic explosion which at 20 kilotons was approximately the same level to "Trinity", the first U.S. atomic explosion, which destroyed those structures and carbonized the animals.



February 1950: Sino-Soviet Treaty

On February 14, 1950, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China signed a Treaty of Friendship, Alliance, and Mutual Assistance which was ratified by both governments and joined into force on April 11, 1950. It consisted of six articles and remained in force for 30 years. The main following contents were:

Article 1

Promise of collective security that treats an attack on one as an attack on both to prevent the revival of Japanese imperialism. The two sides were obliged to extend military and other forms of assistance when faced with aggression and war. The two contracting parties undertook to uphold principles of cooperation conducive to international peace and security.

Article 2

The signatories should conclude a peace treaty with Japan in conjunction with other allied powers of WWII.



Article 3

The signatories should not participate in coalition and alliance directed against the other.

Article 4

Mutual consultation on major issues concerning the essential interest of the signing parties.

Article 5

The two parties agreed to adhere to the principles of "equal rights, mutual interests, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-intervention," facilitation of close cooperation, rendering economic and industrial assistance and would strive for strengthening friendship between China and the USSR.

Article 6

The treaty would be in effect for thirty years, and if no party voices objection to the treaty one year before expiration, the treaty should automatically be extended for another five years.



1950-53: The Korean War

The Korean War started on June 25, 1950, when some 75,000 soldiers from the North Korean People's Army crossed the 38th parallel, which separated the pro-Western Republic of Korea to the south from the Soviet-backed Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the north. The Cold War's first military engagement was this invasion. American forces had joined the conflict by July, fighting on South Korea's side. From the perspective of American policymakers, the conflict was with the forces of global communism. Following an initial back-and-forth across the 38th parallel, the conflict came to a standstill and the number of deaths increased with no results. Amidst all of this, US officials were frantically trying to negotiate an armistice with North Korea. They were afraid that the alternative would be a more extensive conflict with China and Russia, or perhaps, as some had warned, World War III. Ultimately, the Korean War ended in July of 1953. Overall, almost 5 million soldiers and civilians died in what many Americans call to as "the Forgotten War". The Korean peninsula remains divided today.



January 1953: Doctors' Plot

The Doctors' Plot, which happened in 1953, was an alleged plot by well-known Soviet doctors to kill top government and party officials. Most scholars outside of the Soviet Union think that Joseph Stalin planned to use the doctors' trial to initiate a major purge of the party. Two newspapers, Pravda and Izvestiya, reported on January 13, 1953, that nine doctors who had treated important Soviet leaders had been taken into custody. They were accused of trying to kill several Soviet army marshals as well as poisoning Alexander S. Shcherbakov, the head of the Main Political Administration, and Andrey A. Zhdanov, the secretary of the Central Committee, who had died in 1948. The doctors, at least six of whom were Jewish were further charged with work for the British and American intelligence services and representing the interests of global Jewry. The doctors had all admitted their guilt, according to reports from the Soviet press. Nikita S.Khrushchev said in his secret speech at the 20th Party Congress in February 1956 that Stalin had personally ordered the cases to be developed and confessions collected, a move he called the "doctors' plot" that would launch a new round of purges. Stalin was planning to identify Politburo members amongst the victims of the upcoming purge, which Khrushchev confirmed.



March 5, 1953: Stalin's Death

The second leader of the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin, died on 5 March 1953 at the age of 74, after suffering a stroke. He was found dead at his Kuntsevo Dacha and was given a state funeral in Moscow on 9 March.

VLADIMIR LENIN

1917:

February:

The Russian Revolution, particularly known as the February Revolution began in February according to the Julian calendar, where protestors clamored for bread on the streets of Petrograd. The protest became intense and eventually, the military unit opened fire, resulting in the killing of many protestors. However, the demonstrators did not give up and were successful in abdicating Tsar Nicholas II, putting an end to the Russian Romanov Rule.

April:

On April 16th, Vladimir Lenin returned to Petrograd after a 10 year exile from Russia and started to construct his power as the leader of the Bolsheviks.



July:

The July Days were witnessed from 16-20th July where Aleksandr Kerensky, the new head of provisional government, accused Lenin of being a German spy that caused Lenin to flee to Finland. The tide changed and Bolsheviks were arrested.

November:

Although there was a decline in Bolshevik influence, on November 6, the Bolshevik Revolution was witnessed where the left wing revolutionaries led by Lenin gained control against the provisional government of Duma. Government buildings were occupied and there was a complete seizure of power. Kerensky fled from Petrograd and that is from where the 74 years of Soviet Rule began.

1918:

January:

The Constituent Assembly was summoned which was forcibly disestablished by the Bolsheviks as the Constituent Assembly refused to recognise the Soviet Government control and decided to opt for the Socialist Revolutionary Party's policies. Moreover, Victor Chernov, leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, became the chairman that aggravated the situation as Chernov was an opponent of Lenin. Soviet troops took action against the Non-Bolshevik parties and the assembly was dissolved.



March:

The treaties of Brest-Litovsk were signed, with Germany being the ally to put an end to Russia's involvement in World War 1. The treaties were peace treaties which offered peaceful negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Ukrainian Republic. Lenin was in favor of the treaty however, his associates refused to accept them as it would cause a betrayal of the German working class. By that as it may, Lenin agreed upon this treaty as he believed that the Soviet state was too weak to survive a continuation of the war and told his associates to "sign this shameful peace in order to save the world revolution". As a result, Russia lost its power in Ukraine, Finland, Poland and the Baltic territories. Trotsky became in charge of the Red Army as the People's Commissar for War.

July:

On July 17, Nicholas II and his family were murdered in Ekaterinburg, by the Bolshevik forces in a barbarous way where they all were attacked by bullets. This assassination is known to be a planned act of violence. Yakov Yurovsky led this killing and was personally recognised by Lenin. August:

A murdered attempt was carried out on Vladimir Lenin by Fanny Kaplan as Lenin stood among the crowd in Moscow, as he addressed the people in the factory, and suddenly a gunshot was witnessed. One bullet struck him in the shoulder, the second one in the jaw and neck, and the third one crossed past his coat hitting a woman who he was talking to. Yet, Lenin survived. The suspect, Fanny Kaplan, was a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party.



September:

After the assassination attempt on Lenin, Lenin ordered his Red troops to start taking people as hostages as he informed one of his operatives that it is thereby “necessary secretly and urgently to prepare the terror”. The Red Terror has its introduction where the Bolsheviks sim to demolish anti-Bolsheviks and specifically target those who were suspected to collaborate with the White Army. The Red Terror became the official state policy on September 5,1918. It is noted that the death toll of the Red Terror was up to 1.3 million

1919:

March:

The Communist International (comintern) has laid its foundation aiming for world revolution.It was controlled by the Soviet Union and the Communist Party. The first congress was held in March 1919 in Moscow which was called by Lenin to hinder the continued centrist efforts of revitalising the Second International. The next meeting was held the next year where Lenin presented his Twenty One points which provided a structure of the Comintern which was similar to that of the Soviet Communist Party.



1921:

February 23- March 17:

The Kronstadt rebellion rose due to the Russian civil war and war communism which was badly affecting the economy and the welfare of workers especially in urban areas. The rebellion was by sailors.

March 17:

After the rebellion Lenin is forced to take action and hence the NEP(New Economic Policy) is established. It helps provide temporary relief to the Russian economy and some economic prosperity is gained.

1922:

May 26th:

Lenin suffers from his first stroke.

April 23:

On the advice of a German doctor called at his residence, Lenin gets surgery to remove the bullet lodged near his neck. The bullet was there since the assassination attempt by Fanny Kaplan.

November 20th:

Lenin gives his last speech at a plenary meeting in Moscow



December 15th:

Lenin suffers from his second stroke.

December 24:

The politburo asks for Lenin to be kept in isolation due to his deteriorating health.

December 30th:

Upon the policies of Lenin the USSR was formed. He wanted all republics to be equal in the union. This becomes something contradictory to what Stalin wants but Lenin's policy still holds out and is applied to the formation of the USSR.

1922-1923:

December - January:

Lenin writes a series of letters that become his last testament. He criticizes many prominent political figures in the testament, especially Joseph Stalin. He asks the party to remove Stalin from his position of secretary general, however Stalin remains in power.

March 2nd:

He writes his article "Better fewer, But Better". It talks about the reorganization and reduction regarding the size of the Soviet Union.



March 9th:

Lenin has his 3rd stroke leaving him speechless.

May 12:

Lenin is moved to a sanatorium in Gorki

1924:

January 21:

Lenin dies and Stalin succeeds him.

MAO ZEDONG

1921: Mao Zedong co-founds the Chinese Communist Party (CPC).

1927: Mao launched an unsuccessful rebellion against the Nationalist government, known as the Autumn Harvest Uprising. **1930–1934:** The Nationalist government launched a series of military operations known as the "Encirclement Campaigns" in an effort to destroy the CPC. The CPC endures severe losses but perseveres.

The Long March, 1934–1935: The CPC strategically withdrew to avoid the Nationalist army. During this difficult trip, Mao became the CPC's leader.



Establishment of the People's Republic of China

1945 saw the end of World War II and the resumption of the CPC-Nationalist Kuomintang (KMT) civil war.

Chinese Civil War, 1946–1949; the Liaoshen, Huaihai, and Pingjin campaigns were among its major engagements. After the CPC overthrows the KMT, the People's Republic of China (PRC) is founded on October 1, 1949. Chairman Mao is appointed.

Early Policies and Korean War

1950 saw China join the Korean War, defending North Korea from UN and South Korean forces. The Battle of Kapyong and the Battle of Chosin Reservoir are two significant conflicts. An armistice ended the conflict in 1953.

1950–1953: Land Reform Campaign; land was redistributed from landowners to peasants, Causing a great deal of bloodshed and social unrest.

First Five Year Plan and Industrialisation

1953–1957: The First Five-Year Plan was put into action, with a concentration on heavy industries and the collectivisation of agriculture. Significant industrial expansion is achieved under the strategy, but economic imbalances are also brought about.



The Great Leap Forward

The Great Leap Forward, an extensive initiative to industrialise China quickly and collectivise agriculture, ran from 1958 to 1962. An estimated 15 to 45 million people die as a result of the campaign's devastating famine.

The Sino Soviet Split and Nuclear Power

The Sino-Soviet Split, or political and ideological division between China and the Soviet Union, occurred in 1960. 1962 saw the brief but fierce Sino-Indian War, a boundary dispute between China and India. The Battle of Walong and the Battle of Rezang La are two significant conflicts. China wins the match.

1964: China becomes the fifth nuclear power as it successfully tests its first atomic weapon.

The Cultural Revolution

The Cultural Revolution, which lasted from 1966 to 1976, was started by Mao in an effort to regain power and uphold communist doctrine. It causes severe social and economic upheaval, pervasive persecution, and the loss of cultural legacy. A key player in the unrest is the young militia known as the Red Guards.



International Relations and Diplomacy

The Battle of Zhenbao Island was one of many military skirmishes that occurred in 1969 along the Sino-Soviet border.

1971: Taiwan loses its seat in the United Nations to China.

1972 saw the start of better Sino-American ties and China's openness to the West when US President Richard Nixon paid a visit to the country.

Final Years and Legacy

September 9, 1976: Mao Zedong passes away. With his passing, an era comes to an end and Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms in China officially begin.

Post Mao Era

1978: Deng Xiaoping becomes China's most important leader, launching economic reforms and allowing China to access international trade.

September 1976: Mao Zedong passes away. Hua Guofeng is appointed Premier and Chairman of the Communist Party.

- October: The Cultural Revolution comes to an end with the arrest of the Gang of Four, which included Mao's widow Jiang Qing.



1978: December: Deng Xiaoping's "Reform and Opening-Up" policy is launched during the third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

The main goals of economic reforms are to allow private enterprises, decollectivize agriculture, and open up to international investment.

1979:

- January: China and the United States establish official diplomatic ties.

- March: China launches a short invasion of Vietnam, sparking the Sino-Vietnamese War.

1980: In an effort to draw in foreign investment and spur economic growth, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) were established in August 1980 in the following locations: Xiamen in Fujian Province, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou in Guangdong Province.

1984: In October of 1984, the CPC Central Committee decides to extend the SEZ model to additional coastal towns in an effort to further overhaul the economic system.

1986: December 1986: Protests by students demand greater freedoms and political reforms in many locations.

1987: January 1987: A reformist politician named Hu Yaobang is compelled to step down as CPC General Secretary because of his alleged tolerance of student demonstrations.

1989: April–June: On June 4th, the government brutally puts an end to the student-led Tiananmen Square demonstrations, which were calling for political reform and left many dead.



The Jiang Zemin Era, 1989–2002

1989: June: After the operation on Tiananmen Square, Jiang Zemin is named General Secretary of the CPC.

1992: January–February: Deng Xiaoping's "Southern Tour" promotes more modernisation and launching up while reiterating the commitment to economic reforms.

March 1993: China elects Jiang Zemin as its president.

EXCERPTS FROM THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO BY KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS

- “A spectre is haunting Europe – the spectre of communism. All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre: Pope and Tsar, Metternich and Guizot, French Radicals and German police-spies. Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as communistic by its opponents in power? Where is the opposition that has not hurled back the branding reproach of communism, against the more advanced opposition parties, as well as against its reactionary adversaries? Two things result from this fact:
I. Communism is already acknowledged by all European powers to be itself a power.



II. It is high time that Communists should openly, in the face of the whole world, publish their views, their aims, their tendencies, and meet this nursery tale of the Spectre Communism with a manifesto of the party itself. “

- “In the earlier epochs of history, we find almost everywhere a complicated arrangement of society into various orders, a manifold gradation of social rank.”
- “The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.”

EXCERPTS FROM MAO'S COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

- “The only way to settle questions of an ideological nature or controversial issues among the people is by the democratic method, the method of discussion, of criticism, of persuasion and education, and not by the method of coercion or repression.”
- “The people's democratic dictatorship is based on the alliance of the working class, the peasantry, and the urban petty bourgeoisie, and it is led by the working class.”
- “The rectification campaign is a method of self-criticism and self-education, aimed at correcting mistakes and improving the work of the Party.”



- On the Question of Intellectuals:
- “Intellectuals must integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, and they must learn from them.”
- “The Party must be built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and it must be a vanguard of the working class.”
- “The youth are the future of the revolution, and they must be educated in the spirit of socialism and communism.”
- “Women hold up half the sky, and they must be given equal rights and opportunities in all spheres of life.”
- “The national minorities must be given autonomy and the right to self-determination within the framework of the socialist state.”
- Cultural work must serve the interests of the people and the revolution, and it must be guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism.”
- “Communism is not love. Communism is a hammer which we use to crush the enemy.”
- “The richest source of power to wage war lies in the masses of the people.”
- “In war, the way is to avoid what is strong and to strike at what is weak”



- “Take the ideas of the masses and concentrate them, then go to the masses, persevere in the ideas and carry them through, so as to form correct ideas of leadership—such is the basic method of leadership”
- “The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue.”

EXCERPTS FROM THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO

- The modern bourgeois society that has sprouted from the ruins of feudal society has not done away with class antagonisms. It has but established new classes, new conditions of oppression, new forms of struggle in place of the old ones.
- The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all other proletarian parties: formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat.
- We Communists have been reproached with the desire of abolishing the right of personally acquiring property as the fruit of a man’s own labour, which property is alleged to be the groundwork of all personal freedom, activity and independence.
- In bourgeois society, living labour is but a means to increase accumulated labour. In Communist society, accumulated labour is but a means to widen, to enrich, to promote the existence of the labourer.



● And the abolition of this state of things is called by the bourgeois, abolition of individuality and freedom! And rightly so. The abolition of bourgeois individuality, bourgeois independence, and bourgeois freedom is undoubtedly aimed at.

● Communism deprives no man of the power to appropriate the products of society; all that it does is to deprive him of the power to subjugate the labour of others by means of such appropriations.

● A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.

● Abolition of all rights of inheritance.

● Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.

● Centralisation of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.

● Centralisation of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.

● Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste-lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

● Equal liability of all to work. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

● Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of all the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the populace over the country.



- Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labour in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, &c, &c.
- all these proposals point solely to the disappearance of class antagonisms which were, at that time, only just cropping up, and which, in these publications, are recognised in their earliest indistinct and undefined forms only. These proposals, therefore, are of a purely Utopian character. (socialist and communist publications)
- In short, the Communists everywhere support every revolutionary movement against the existing

