

SRI SRI ACADEMY, KOLKATA
MODEL UNITED NATIONS 2021



JOINT CRISIS CABINET 2 - THE SINO-SOVIET
SPLIT

SSMUN'21 STUDY GUIDE

THE SOVIET CABINET

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Welcome Remark

Welcome to 'The Soviet Cabinet' of 1964 at SSMUN'21!! My name is Vishesh Mehra and I am the chairperson for this committee along with this year's Secretary General; Shlok Mansinka, and I can't wait to link up and work with you all. I am an alumnus of Sri Sri Academy (SSA) Kolkata. My journey with MUN began in the 11th grade, and then on I have attended several conferences. Personally, I find the MUNs quite entertaining for an extracurricular activity. Most of my MUN memories have been outside the committee during the conference as you get to meet some great people with similar interests. I am really looking forward to SSMUN'21.

The Sino-Soviet Split was an issue between two of the communist superpowers during the cold war. It was a very strong clash of opinions between two of these superpowers and their communist leaders. Side by side in the world there were many conflicts taking place due to the rising tensions created by the cold war. Hence, it was an intricate time period in the world.

Even though we are in a cabinet, do not presume that you are with your own countrymen. There is politics outside the cabinet as well as inside the cabinet which makes the committee unpredictable. Therefore, you should really beware of all the actions that you take because you do not know what can happen next within your cabinet. The delegates can expect

a lot of crises to be directed their way. It is going to be a well-paced committee with a lot of twists and turns. I request the delegates to research well before the committee so that the committee maintains a high standard of debate. It's extremely important to stay vigilant to any developments in the committee. Do not be scared to come up and speak and send in your innovative communiques.

To conclude, I would just like to say that the Executive Board expects all delegates always think creatively and think on your feet. The EB is friendly and approachable, so if at any time you need assistance with anything; feel free to come to us without any hesitation. Looking forward to seeing you all! All the best to each delegate!

Regards,

Vishesh Mehra & Shlok Mansinka

Co-Chairpersons

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About the Committee

Since the committee is in the form of a Cabinet, we will be defining a few documents that will be required throughout the committee.

Action Orders –

These documents will serve as a way for the cabinet to issue an immediate response in the event of a crisis/update or as an official response by the PRC to a public statement. They will have no format. An Action Order will only be passed by the committee if it is agreed upon by one-half of the cabinet including Mao Zedong. If Mao Zedong withdraws approval, a two-thirds majority will be required.

Communiques –

Communiques are an essential part of any crisis committee as they determine the course of future updates. It is recommended for a delegate to become well versed with this document especially for this committee. The conference handbook contains the detailed description of a communique; however, if a delegate has further queries, they can contact the Executive Board.

Working Paper –

This will be the final paperwork in the committee and will take the role of a resolution. It too will have no format and can be delivered in the form of simple clauses. Any questions

regarding this document will be clarified during the committee and further instructions may be issued depending on the situation.

To be additionally noted, delegates will be marked at how well they understand the role and opinions of their allotments (as a trade-off of country portfolio).



Introduction

The agenda revolves around 20th century's two great communist powers, the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.) and the People's Republic of China (P.R.C.).

The leading causes of the Sino-Soviet split were De-Stalinization of the Soviet Union, Revisionism and Maoism. Methods for this involved proxy war, propaganda and Sino-Soviet border conflict. Mao Zedong had his reasons to hate 1960 USSR, prime reason for which was the thinking of Nikita Khrushchev towards his predecessor, Joseph Stalin. Khrushchev made a speech in which he publicly denounced Stalin and Stalinism, claiming that the former premier was an intolerant and brutal Premier who abused his power. Khrushchev charged Stalin with having fostered a leadership cult of personality despite ostensibly maintaining support for the ideals of communism. Mao disagreed with Khrushchev's reforms in the Soviet Union and was appalled by his criticism of Stalin and his De-Stalinization campaign. Mao felt this was against the idea of communism which he had. There was a clash of different perspective in relation to imperialism - the USSR felt less threatened, both internally and externally, but wanted trade with the West, while the Chinese rightly felt immediately threatened by imperialism.

Death of Stalin

Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin was paranoid and in his later years of life he suffered from arteriosclerosis. He died on 5th March 1953 at the Kuntsevo Dacha, at the age of 74, after suffering a stroke. Stalin was given a state funeral and a national mourning of 4 days was even declared. Stalin's body was subsequently embalmed and interred in the mausoleum of Lenin's & Stalin until 1961. After the death of Stalin in March 1953, he was succeeded by Nikita Khrushchev as First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and Georgi Malenkov as Premier of the Soviet Union. After his death the Soviet Union was in an unenviable state when he died. The death of Stalin brought change to the Soviet Union. After the death of Stalin, the common people were able to break out the awful system said Kramer." Stalin had left the Soviet Union in an unenviable state when he died. He left at least 2.5 million people deteriorated in prison and in the labor camps, science and the arts had been subjugated to socialist realism, and agriculture productivity overall was meager. The Soviet government had announced that Nikita Khrushchev had been selected as one of five men named to the new office of Secretariat of the Communist Party. The selection of Khrushchev's was a crucial first step in his rise to power in the Soviet Union which became an advance that culminated in Khrushchev being named secretary of the Communist Party in September 1953, and premier in 1958. In the 1940s Khrushchev had held

several important positions in the Soviet government. But when Stalin died in March 1953, Malenkov was preferred over Khrushchev. But it did not take long for Khrushchev to require advantage of the mediocre Malenkov.

Khrushchev's De-Stalinization

De-Stalinization consists of a series of political reforms in the Soviet Union which took place after the death of the long-time leader Joseph Stalin in 1953, and the ascension of Nikita Khrushchev to power. The political reform of De-Stalinization which was launched at the 20th Party Congress (February 1956) by the first secretary of Soviet Communist Party Nikita Khrushchev that criticized the crimes committed by his predecessor, Joseph Stalin which destroyed Stalin's image as an infallible leader, and promised a return to so-called socialist legality and principles of Leninist of the party rule. This caused shock among communists throughout the globe, people who had been taught to always admire Stalin; this severely damaged the status of the Soviet Union, which even resulted in a heavy friction in the international communist movement which even contributed to the uprisings in the 1956 Poland and Hungary. Nikita Khrushchev, Destalinization meant denouncing Stalin's cult of personality, to increase the production of consumer goods, allowing greater cultural freedom, and having a peaceful relation with the West.

Ideological Difference with Mao

Mao launched “The Great Leap Forward” in 1958. This campaign was heavily influenced by Soviet economic policies. The objective of it was the collectivization of agriculture whilst simultaneously industrializing China. Private farms were abolished, and farmers were forced to work on collective farms alongside others. This allowed Mao’s regime to control production, resource allocation and food distribution. To allow for industrialization, Mao’s regime ordered that steel be produced by the masses. This led to the production of steel in poor conditions and through primitive methods. Rudimentary equipment such as household belongings were confiscated and melted down to create this which led to a shortage of material. Flawed planning and coordination led to no manufacturing output which caused major setbacks in the campaign. Furthermore, millions of farmers were plucked from their farms and were made to work as laborers in steel production. This hampered production in the agriculture sector as the most abled and male workers worked in steel production. This left the elderly, children and women behind to work on farms. This resulted in famine with millions starving to death. Despite this, Mao directed the exports of grain and refused assistance from other nations in order to convince the world that his plans were successful. Poor working conditions, starvation and exhaustion due to this endeavor claimed lives in their

millions; the Great Leap Forward had failed. However, Mao denied it, claiming it was successful. Mao was insistent of development on Marxist lines. Being an Orthodox Marxist, Mao was insistent on maintaining “ideology purity” whilst implementing his policies. He was deeply influenced by Stalin and his cult of personality (Stalinism) which also used similar methods in order to implement and complete such endeavors. However, after the death of Stalin in 1953, the tides changed. The new Soviet premier, Nikita Khrushchev opposed Mao’s Great Leap Forward alongside many of his “Stalinist” policies. Due to his orthodox Marxist beliefs Mao disagreed with Khrushchev’s reforms in the Soviet Union and was appalled by his criticism of Stalin and his Destalinization campaign. Mao thought Khrushchev’s “Marxist revisionism” went against the very idea of Communism. This marked an ideological split between the Soviets and Chinese, as Khrushchev held on to his policies of reformation and peace with the West whilst Mao clung on to his Orthodox Marxist views and sought to maintain “ideological purity”. Being appalled by Khrushchev’s actions, Mao formally denounced the Soviet Union, which effectively propelled the Sino-Soviet split. Mao also demonized Khrushchev claiming that a removal of Soviet support from Chinese projects led to the famine. These further escalated tensions. Mao thought of China and himself as vanguards of Marxism. Mao despised Khrushchev due to irreconcilable differences and high amounts of personal animosity between the two, further escalating tensions. Mao was also furious at the Soviets for being neutral in the Sino-Indian border clash. Mao expected

the Soviets to side with China, however, due to their neutrality he called out on them, stating that they abandoned “Communist Principles”.

Relations with the Western World:

Khrushchev's policy of peaceful coexistence led to certain complex relations with the western world. These policy reforms were followed by ideas of demilitarization, disarmament, and conflict resolution through peaceful methods, there were several benchmarks that were based on these very morals like the Geneva Summit of 1955, Austria state treaty 1955.

Geneva Summit, 1955:

The Geneva summit was held by the ‘big four’(USSR, USA , France and Britain)with a mission to reduce international tensions, the meeting discussed German unification, peaceful conflict resolution, establish and strengthen trade relations even emphasizing on the east-west trade relations, disarmament and creation of an international community to overlook the implementation of these steps. One of the most noteworthy aspects of this meeting was the proposal of plan “Open Skies” by USA that was aimed at disarmament,

prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, arms stockpiling, nuclear arms proliferation and stockpiling through an international aerial monitoring system which was rejected by Khrushchev. Overall, this summit laid down the grounds for peace talks and gave rise to important issues like disarmament and international trade relations.

Austrian State Treaty 1955:

The Austrian state treaty was signed between United States of America, USSR, France and Britain in April 1955. This treaty led to the independence of Austria and the declaration of its neutrality. This treaty even led to the complete withdrawal of USSR from Austria, which showed Khrushchev's steps towards establishing international peace. The signing of this treaty showed the implementation of 'Khrushchev's Thaw' and warming of USSR's relations with the west.

Deterioration of the USA-USSR Relations:

The relations with the USA somewhat improved but the shooting down of the American U-2 spy plane by the USSR on 1st May 1960 derailed the peaceful coexistence and cooperation established between these countries. This incident even affected the Paris summit and once again made the relations between the USSR and the USA tense.

Cuban Missile Crisis 1962:

One of the most aggressive phases of the cold war was the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962, the USSR had entered into an agreement with Fidel Castro the dictator of Cuba in July 1962, and had placed nuclear missiles in Cuba seeing such a rapid militarization the USA sent out several warnings and this resulted in sour relations between the two superpowers that led to the world onto the brink of war, but with a series of agreements and secret negotiations, the USSR agreed to dismantle and remove it's IL-28 bombers from Cuba in return The U.S. Jupiter missiles from Turkey.

The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963:

The series of events made the superpowers realize the monstrosity of nuclear armament and thus the Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963. This prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons on land, underwater or in outer space thus aiming to reduce the stockpiling and establish international arms control and maintain peace. This treaty was based on USSR's proposal of test ban in 1955. The Nuclear Test Ban treaty was a pivotal treaty in establishing steps towards disarmament and arms control.

Tense Relations with China:

While these actions depicted signs of collaboration and peaceful cooperation between the east and the west, there was constant criticism and opposition from Mao. Mao was in complete opposition to the idea of "peaceful coexistence" following the principles of Lenin that danger of war existed if capitalism existed. Mao even said, "Khrushchev wants to improve relations with the United States? Good, we'll congratulate him with our guns". While USSR and the west continued with their steps towards demilitarization and disarmament Mao continued with its policy of armament.

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