



LUMUNXVII



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RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Uprising of the Chinese Communist Party, 1934-35



Dais

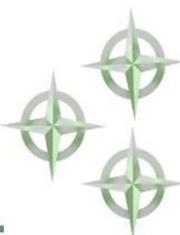
The chair, i.e., Mao Zedong, has established himself as first in command of the first front army of the Chinese Soviet Republic. Mao has secured complete loyalty of nearly 80% of the existing forces in Jiangxi, giving him the power to veto a cabinet policy and instead force one of his own. However, given that Mao lacks support from the central leadership, he does not have the power to eject the ‘personalities’ in the committee. He must confine to the relative power distribution in China regarding his demeanor with the delegates. He shall remain in character at all times, participating in debate whenever deemed necessary. Unlike the usual committee chair-delegate relationship, I hope to keep the power dynamics much more equal in this committee. Mao is not the leader of the CPC right now, and many of the personality profiles feel that they should have a more significant say over how things fold.

Party Ratings

Every personality shall receive an initial rating which reflects the support they have from the party at the start of the committee. Every action they take shall affect their ratings, and upon failure to maintain a significant number, the party shall deem them as ineffective and terminate their membership. Mao, however, can still keep them as part of the force, however, this shall require an oath of complete loyalty along with some concessions. Every personality power’s rating shall be kept secret and periodically disclosed to them upon the dais’s discretion.

Personal Directives

Every personality will be able to use Personal Directives that will allow them to exercise their respective portfolio powers.





Joint Private Directives

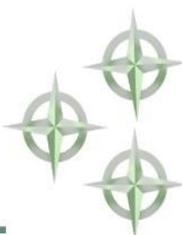
Delegates will be allowed to use Joint Private directives. In effect, these will be bilateral or multilateral personal directives that delegates can create together in response to crises. They can comprise of:

1. **Recruitment Directives:** These will serve as a mechanism used to obtain political support or recruit members for the party. Delegates can also request to recruit these individuals for their own military forces or regiments.
2. **Military Directives:** These will be joint military action plans issued by delegates to carry out a particular military action. These will require complete details regarding the type of strategy, the number of troops, and the area of attack.
3. **External Communication:** These can be in the form of Communiques, Public Service Announcements, and Invitations/Requests. Delegates can also issue these to get into contact with any member or group outside the party.
4. **Intelligence Directives:** These can be in the form of intelligence collection, dissemination and/or sabotage.
5. **Assassinations:** Assassinations may also be attempted.

The backing and/or legitimacy of actions will be dependent on the portfolio powers those who issue such joint private directives and will carry with them the writ of the individual delegates. These will not be subject to voting and can be issued at any time by any delegates in the committee. Delegates will be expected to use Joint Action Plans to bypass the committee and pursue personal agendas.

Formation of a New Front:

Delegates will have the power to combine their own regiments into a new front. This move may however be seen as an attempt by particular delegates to mutually increase their own power, and thus this motion will only be accepted by Mao if the respective delegates succeed in convincing him.





Failure to do so may make Mao suspicious, and could result in him imprisoning or stripping the powers of all individuals involved in this act.

Public Directives

All public directives will require a simple majority to pass and can consist of any proposal that the committee deems is sufficient to solve a particular crisis. Mao, however, will have the authority to veto any public directive that he deems insufficient. However, delegates will have the opportunity to appoint two members who shall attempt to dissuade Mao from vetoing the respective public directive.

Private Meetings

Delegates will be allowed to request the dais for a private meeting of up to 10 minutes. Proceedings of the private meeting will not be disclosed to the cabinet. Delegates may also request a private meeting with Mao. Meetings will be observed by the dais.

Coup

Delegates can attempt a coup against the current leader Mao Zedong. However, this will require 60% of the forces of the cabinet to combine together. Moreover, the motion for a coup must pass with a 2/3rds majority and the signatories of the motion must then elect a new leader. This new leader shall have to authority to reassign the portfolio powers of any personality. If that motion fails, Mao will go on to execute all those who voted in favor of this motion and will take command of any forces involved.

Speeches

All delegates are highly advised to maintain character at all times during the committee proceedings. There shall be no moderated caucuses, with the speaking time resting upon the discretion of the chair. Speeches are advised to mirror interpersonal, political dynamics as one would expect in party meetings rather than the more formal tone adopted during general Model UN proceedings.

