



*Cámara de Crisis en Conjunto*  
*Russian Communist Party*  
*Chamber*

Estimados Faculties y Delegados:

En nombre del Colegio San Ignacio de Loyola y el Comité Organizador de SIMUN 2012, les doy la más cordial bienvenida a la VI edición del San Ignacio Model of United Nations.

Es para nosotros un gran honor y privilegio poder recibirlos una vez más en nuestras instalaciones para participar en nuestro modelo. Este año buscamos ser sedes de grandes experiencias, momentos que logren marcar una pauta y dejen una enseñanza que contribuya con su crecimiento personal.

Los Modelos de Naciones Unidas nos brindan habilidades que sin darnos cuenta logran definir lo que somos hoy en día. Ser capaces de conocer, analizar y emitir una opinión acerca una situación dentro de nuestra sociedad. Ser capaces de tomar decisiones ante circunstancias que involucren a miles de personas. Ser capaces de negociar acuerdos entre lados contrarios. Ser capaces de formar un país diferente, con pluralidad de ideas y dispuestos a realizar un cambio, un cambio que no quede en palabras y perdure en acciones.

De antemano los felicito por asumir el compromiso de participar en una actividad como esta. Los resultados de estos tres días de trabajo son difíciles de ver a primera instancia, pero con constancia y dedicación se darán cuenta que lo mejor está por venir, porque el futuro de Venezuela está presente en las personas que sueñan ser hoy en día. En palabras del ignaciano excursionista Carlos Calderas “el hombre es del tamaño de sus sueños” sean bienvenidos una vez más a SIMUN 2012.

“En todo amar y servir”

**David Sorondo**

Secretario General

Dear Comrades,

The time for revolution is upon us. We must act strongly but wisely in order to save our Mother Russia from these traitors who believe themselves saviors of the Nation and are trying to gain power to have control over everything we know and care. I ask of you, my trusted fellows and leaders of this massive campaign, to be courageous, intelligent and merciless because in these qualities is where victory is found, and we can't allow ourselves to lose when the future of the country is being threatened by people who behave like if they were masters of the world when they are nothing more than hypocrites trying to achieve power just for ambition and personal gain. Capitalists. Now, more than ever, success is on our side, and we must take advantage of everything we have at our disposal, recruiting as many faithful to our cause as we can, compelling all sort of brothers to join our ideals, filling the air with rebellion, with hatred, with blood. They will know who are they fighting with, they will realize who are they messing up with; they will learn who we are, and what we want. They will fear us and through fear we will overthrow them. And so to overthrow these people and save the working classes from the yoke of landowners and capitalists forever, we have to build the greatest army ever seen, a group of people so massive and strong that it will rumble the earth as we go through.

We have been ignored many times, Comrades. We have been called rebels. But time has finally come and chaos will take us to the top.

Juan Fernando Torres

Vladimir Ilyich Lenin



## **HISTORY:**

On the XX century Russia was in the tsarist period. The landed nobility and the Orthodox Church assured the Tsar's loyalty from his subjects. The Russian government was completely autocrat, the party chambers were forbidden, and these beliefs increased with Nicholas II's rise to the throne, on 1895. And so it began with the Royal Family of the Russian Empire.

It's not a secret to anyone that most of the times the kings and emperors of nations that have absolute power over it tend to abuse of that power and cause disagreement among the population they rule. Russia wasn't the exception. Nicholas Romanov II, successor of his father Alexander III and continuer of his reign, was the Russian Tsar, also called the Russian Emperor, at that time. During the early years of his reign he was misguided unintentionally by his own counselors and drove his people through miserable times. Some historians would describe him as a man who didn't quite have neither the guts nor the sufficient strength to rule a

powerful nation like the Russian Empire represented.

In 1905, Nicholas II leaded his country to a war against Japan, which they lost. This started the 1905 Revolution that despite being repressed, it compelled the Tsar to create an Assemble. Even though everyone knew that this didn't mean that the monarchy would stop being an autocrat system; on January 22, 1905, thousands of workers headed to the Tsar's residence in San Petersburg, obligating the Tsar to create a Parliament (Duma) in charge of writing a liberal constitution. From that point forward, two important events happened: The Parliament regimen failed, and the population's dissatisfaction grew, due to their claims for the divisions of land. During this revolution, the Bolsheviks didn't participate much, however the Moscow Soviet (Labor and workers organization; specifications in the glossary), which was the less important one in the revolution, was completely leaded by Lenin.

Years later, Nicholas II helped create The Tribunal of Haya, and a war code. And even though he had a cordial

relationship with his cousin William III from Germany, the membership of Russia to the Triple Alliance, would determine the confrontation of both countries in World War I. Tough years went by and the Russian situation wasn't getting any better because of the Tsar, in fact he was making it worse. The glorious year of 1917 arrived and with it the February Revolution in which the Aristocracy (bankers, lawyers, industrialists, capitalists) above all exposed, to say it that way, its discontent and dissatisfaction against the Royal power, raising themselves to overthrow its absolute and unfair control of the nation, in which, later we will learn, they succeeded. The February Revolution started as a reaction to the Tsar's politics, but specifically because of the Russian participation in the war, which the liberal alliance was opposed to. In consequence, an alliance between Liberals and Socialists started, creating a democratically elected executive and a Constituent Assembly.

On the first half of February, the hunger provoked rebellions, and made a big factory shut down and start a strike.

A few days later, the strikers were killed, and soldiers were sent to ease down the situation. Thanks to the February Revolution many political prisoners were freed, and the major Bolshevik leaders returned from the exile, Lenin, Stalin, and Molotov.

Meanwhile, the Soviets had spread all over Russia, increasing the nation's discontent. But the Bolsheviks continued to mark their objectives among people, making clear their desire for the end of the war, the distribution of land and the respect for nationalities. From town to town, the Bolsheviks convinced people to support their campaign, with this idea in mind "Peace, bread and land", covering all of the Bolshevik policies.

These happenings made Nicholas II to abdicate on March the second; he was obliged to do whatever it took to stop the spilling of blood in the country. After his resignation, Russia, no longer seen or thought as an empire, was leaderless but it didn't stay that way too long because one of the highest leaders of the same revolution that overthrew the Tsar took his place with his team of

aristocratic revolutionaries to maintain the situation under control. The government that took the place of the Tsar was initially directed by Prince Georgy Yevgenyevich Lvov, a member of the Constitutional Democratic Party but later succeeded by another revolutionary leader named Aleksandr Kérensky. His team was the Provisional Government that ruled beside him and counseled all his decisions. This group of people had strong liberal and democratic beliefs. It was provisional because its purpose was to rule Russia until proper elections could be held but like History has taught us all along, any government that rules over any country will never have all the people's acceptance. Based on this principle, a socialist party, who had already emerged a few months ago, gained a lot of popularity because it represented the poor population of Russia and its leaders promised well being and food for everyone once they had overthrown the aristocrats that were ruling the country. This so-called party is the Russian Communist Party that had emerged from the Bolshevik faction of the Russian Social Democratic Labour

Party and that's why they were also called the Bolsheviks.

At the moment the Bolsheviks are trying to take control of the nation and they are recruiting all the people that feels related to their mission, which is to create a genuine socialist community that treats and favors all people equally with no distinctions and no preferential criteria, and also shares the belief that the working class should liberate themselves from the economical and political control of the aristocracy. The leader of this party is Vladimir Lenin, who arrived to Petrograd from exile in Zurich, Switzerland in the spring of 1917 and immediately joined the communist environment that was beginning to take place in the capital. From the R.S.D.L.P. also emerged another faction called the Menshevik faction, which was directed by Martov but they represented the minority of the working classes power that meant to rise against the Provisional Government.

Lenin, as the major leader of the Russian Communist Party decided that the conditions in Russia in 1917 were ripe for revolution, but regardless of their

ideal, at the beginning of 1917 the Bolsheviks are still a small organization within Russia but currently acquiring more power and popularity with each day.

The provisional government is currently struggling to maintain its power but the Bolsheviks are growing in strength and number and are prepared to fight if the aristocracy is not willing to understand their points. The date is July, 1917 and the Provisional Government is starting to lose popularity because the liberal and democratic conception is losing its sense of fairness and equality among the people of Russia. On the other hand the socialist conception is gaining rapidly a lot of people, because is starting to be seen as the perfect social and economic system, and its ideas and principles satisfy the majority of the population. The people currently find themselves in a rough economic environment that makes them struggle too hard for the daily bread. They want to find a way out of poverty and into a life of sustainable resources that the Russian Communist Party offers them in

exchange of fealty and fighting disposition.

## **RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY**

### **The Bolsheviks:**

From the Russian "bolshinstvo" (majority), the Bolsheviks are those who support the Russian Communist Party Chamber and want to overthrow the political power that the Provisional Government has over Russia. The Bolsheviks believed in organizing a party in a centralized and disciplined fashion that sought to overthrow the Tsar through a mass workers' revolution. They believed and succeeded in creating a vanguard party, a mass revolutionary party composed of (what they called "the most militant and class-conscious") workers capable of leading the masses of Russian workers.

Russia was consumed with political fervor after centuries of Imperial rule, but because of the many different factors and ideas, political stability was still a long way directly after the February Revolution.

The Provisional Government enjoyed widespread popularity at first. It dissolved the czarist police, repealed all limitations on freedom of opinion, press, and association, and put an end to all laws discriminating against national or religious groups. The Provisional Government recognized the right of Poland to be a free and independent state. The Duma, from which it derived, could give no support, for that body was not genuinely representative of the masses. Unable to command, the government could not appeal to a war-weary, impatient people. Its plight was succinctly summed up by the minister of war, Aleksandr Guchkov.

Regardless of all this, the Bolsheviks received a strong boost by many factors, such as:

- The provisional government that was set after the fall of the Tsar was needed to run things until elections could be held, but these were delayed. The provisional government took major decisions that included remaining in WWI and postponing land reforms, which affected the

citizens. This made the provisional government unpopular, in consequence, permitting Lenin to attack the provincial government for these aforementioned reasons.

- After the February Revolution, soviets started gaining power. The first soviet appeared in Petrograd, soon others soviets were elected in Moscow and many other cities, they were councils elected by workers. They were usually disorganized and chaotic, but unlike the provisional government, they were elected. Lenin took advantage of this and stated that the soviets should be the ones that should rule Russia, with the rallying cry "All power to the Soviets".
- Economic hardships persisted after the last emperor of Russia, Nicholas II, had abdicated. The provincial government was unsuccessful in dealing with the crisis, and in consequence, prices kept rising and food was not abundant. The provisional government was



discredited by the economical crisis, making the Bolsheviks stronger.

- The Russian citizens were discouraged, exhausted from the war with Germany and wanted to end it. However, the provincial government was ignorant to the citizen's wishes, so they persisted in continuing the military campaigns. A new opportunity for the Bolsheviks had risen when an unsuccessful offensive with the remaining soldiers against Germany in June of 1917 had failed, effectively shattering the army's morale.

#### **Bolshevik policies:**

Lenin had very clear goals for what he wanted to achieve as a Bolshevik leader, he wanted to seize power in the name of the Soviet, repeat this process on every city to gain control and put an end to the provisional government. Gaining control of the Petrograd Soviet was necessary. The first step was to increase the support of Bolshevik within the Soviets. Bolshevik policies were developed by Lenin with the slogan

"Peace, bread and land" that summarized the Bolshevik policies.

- Peace: Lenin could see clearly that the Russian people wanted to end war, so they offered what the people wanted.

- Bread: The food shortages would be solved, or so it claimed Lenin, because the provisional government made them worse.

- Land: The Bolsheviks were a party from the cities and the industrial areas, and had very little support among the peasants. Being the peasants the vast majority of the population, Lenin had to assure that the peasants stayed neutral when the Bolsheviks made their move for power, so he offered them land.

#### **Russian Communist Party's Main Goals:**

- To establish a completely communist regime in the Russian nation. This idea started with Karl Marx, and his Marxist ideology, but these ideals were refined and

adapted by Lenin and his campaign.

- The extension of the Russian territory and the gain of power among the whole world.
- Defeat the provisional government at any cost.

### **Possible Solutions:**

The Marxist ideology explains that a revolution in an underdeveloped nation, usually leads to a revolution in a near developed capitalist country (Example: Lenin believed that leading a revolution in Russia would cause a revolution in Germany). Also, Karl Marx said that during a revolution, underdeveloped countries join forces and establish a new regime. Maybe Marx was right, and our revolution may cause chaos in Germany, and other nations may join our campaign.

### **IDEOLOGICAL TERMS GLOSSARY:**

The following ideological terms defined in this glossary are intended to be treated as the ONLY possible definition of each one of them. Therefore any kind of debate concerning the definition of anyone of them will not be tolerated in the committee.

- **Bolshevik:** A Bolshevik is defined as a member of the radical group within the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, which, under Lenin's leadership, staged the Bolshevik Revolution. The term "*bol'shevik*" means a member of the majority and was applied to the radical

members of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party after they won a majority of votes cast at a party congress.

- **Communism:** Communism is a doctrine which is based on revolutionary Marxian socialism and Marxism-Leninism. It sought to establish a society in which the goods and the services are equally distributed among the population.

- **Socialism:** Socialism is established, according to Marxism-Leninism, as the first phase of communism. A transition from capitalism in which the means of production are state owned and whose guiding principle was "from each according to his abilities, to each according to his work."

- **Marxism:** Marxism are the economical, political and social theories established by Karl Marx. This included the labor theory of value, dialectical materialism, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, until a classless society can be established.

- **Leninism (Marxism-Leninism):** Leninism established the ideology of communism

established by Karl Marx, redefined and adapted to social and economic conditions in Russia by Lenin that guided the party. Lenin added the idea of a communist party as the leading force in promoting the proletarian revolution and building communism.

- **Soviet:** Literally, advice, counsel, or council.

- **Democracy:** Democracy is defined a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.

- **Capitalism:** Capitalism is an economic system in which investment and ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of wealth is made and maintained by private individuals or corporations, contrasted to cooperatively or state-owned means of wealth.

- **Absolutism:** Absolutism is established as the principle or the exercise of

complete and unrestricted power in government. All power is vested in a single ruler or other authority.

- **Autocracy:** Autocracy is a government system in which supreme political power to direct all the activities of the state is concentrated in the hands of one person, whose decisions are subject to neither external legal restraints nor regularized mechanisms of popular control.

- **Populism:** Populism is stated as a political philosophy that supports the rights and power of the people in their struggle against the privileged elite. Defined as political ideas and activities that are intended to represent ordinary people's needs and wishes.

- **Revolution:** Revolution is a fundamental change in power or organizational structures that takes place in a relatively short period of time. There are two types of political revolution according to Aristotle: 1. Complete change from one constitution to another. 2. Modification of an existing constitution.

- **Russian Social Democratic Labor Party:** A Marxist party founded in 1898 that split into Bolshevik and Menshevik factions in

1903. The Bolsheviks changed the name of the party in March 1918 to the Russian Communist Party and began calling themselves Communists.

- **Provisional Government:** A provisional government is an emergency government set up when a political void has been created by the collapse of a very large government. The Russian Provisional Government was the short-lived administrative body which sought to govern Russia immediately following the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II. On September 14, the State Duma of the Russian Empire was officially dissolved by the newly created Directorate, and the country was declared the Russian Republic.

- **Ruling Class:** The term ruling class refers to the social class of a given society that decides upon and sets that society's political policy, assuming there is one such particular class in the given society. Under the Marxist view of capitalism, the ruling class, consists of those who own and control the means of production and thus are able to dominate and exploit the working class, getting them to labor

enough to produce surplus-value, the basis for profits, interest, and rent.

- **Lower Class (Working class):** Lower class or working class is a term used to describe those employed in lower tier jobs as measured by skill, education and lower incomes, often extending to those in unemployment or otherwise possessing below-average incomes.

- **Empire:** An empire is a geographically extensive group of states and peoples united and ruled either by a monarch or an oligarchy.

- **Nation:** A nation is stated as a community of people who share a common language, culture, ethnicity, descent, and/or history. However, it can also refer to people who share a common territory and government irrespective of their ethnic make-up.

- **Country:** Country is defined by a tract of land, a region or the territory of an independent nation; as distinguished from any other region, and with a personal pronoun. The region of one's birth, permanent residence, or citizenship.

- **Liberalism:** Liberalism is a political theory founded on the natural goodness of humans and the autonomy of the individual and favoring civil and political liberties, government by law with the consent of the governed, and protection from arbitrary authority.

#### **CHAIR'S RECOMMENDATION:**

The chair recommends the delegates to read and learn the definitions of the main and most important words in the committee in order to maintain a good and stable debate, and focus on what matters, so no time is lost. Many definitions were added

to this guide so the delegate can know which ones are necessary to develop a good debate, to establish good speeches and lead this revolution to the victory.

We also recommend that the delegates read about the February Revolution because it explains the early years of the Bolsheviks and how they progressed. Despite the fact that it isn't the topic, delegates should also acquire knowledge about the Provisional Government and how they work, due to the fact that it's the Government that the Bolsheviks are going against, and the more they know about the Government, the higher advantage they have to win this revolution.

It is extremely important for the delegates to know everything about their character, in order to contribute information and strategy to the committee, and also to be aware of how can they be of use and what can they do to help the Bolsheviks reach their goal, and what are their roles in this revolution.

The Chair strongly recommends the delegate to investigate about the

issues that are affecting the Russian society, the economical and ethical problem that concerns the Russian society. Being aware of this issues will ensure a good debate since it will most likely involve all the actual social events, solutions and how can they get advantage of these problems.

Investigating about World War I is a must since the revolution started during this war. WWI left Russia devastated, after it retired in 1917, this devastation left the society in chaos and misery, causing them to be unpleased on how Nicholas II managed it, starting the February Revolution, which later led to the October Revolution. This should be known since it is how the provisional government started leading the country.

### **MODE OF ACTION:**

The different actions and movements that will be carried out in the committee will be written through what it is called an **"Action Paper"**. Although there may be personal action papers that involve only the delegate's character and do not have to be approved by the whole chamber, the Chair strongly encourages

and recommends all the delegates to make the majority of their action papers concerning the whole chamber.

In order to increase but also limit the number of actions and reactions that the delegates may perform during the sessions the Chair would like to present the different Budgets concerning the different needs of the Russian Communist Party Chamber.

- 1) Food Budget (FB): In order to maintain the troops that are traveling abroad and do not suffer losses that may not be restored, the delegates will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget.
- 2) Ammunition and Weapons Budget (AWB): In order to increase the strength of your army and sustain it with a minimum of weapons and ammunition to confront the enemy lines, the delegates will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget
- 3) Propaganda and Advertisement Budget (PAB): In order to

persuade and reclude the largest amount of people to your cause and stop any sublimation that may emerge from the people against the Party, the delegates will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget

- 4) Research Budget (RB): In order to make progress in whatever technology the Chamber finds useful to its purposes, the delegate will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget.
- 5) Medical Budget (MB): In order to bring medical attention to whoever needs it, meaning a single person who is needing of medical care, or a large amount of persons that have been ambushed or massacred in combat, the delegate will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget
- 6) Political Budget (PB): In order to perform the different political moves that the delegates may find useful for the Party purposes,

the delegate will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget

- 7) Discretion Budget (DB): In order to perform different moves in a discrete way, the delegate will have to manage properly the amount of money given in this budget. These could gather spies, ambushes, silent killings and whatever other purposes the delegate may find it useful at the moment.

The delegate must remember that the money that represents each budget is to be spent not wasted, if the delegate runs out of money, the Chamber will run out of moves and the flow of the committee will be stagnated. The amount of money spent in each Action Paper (that involves the use of any budget) will be under the jurisdiction of any representative of the Chair.

In Addition to these seven budgets the delegate will find also a certain amount of "Transfer Points" (TP) given to the whole Chamber. These Points are exclusively for the movement of troops that the delegates may send

out. The quantity of TP used in each Action Paper (that involves troop's movement) will be under the jurisdiction of any representative of the Chair

The Chair recommends the delegates to learn the specific purpose that each budget has and to think what kind of things they could do with each one in order to make a more fluid debate and to make better action papers, because in the preparation of each delegate relies the fluidity of the committee.

#### **EXAMPLE OF THE AVERAGE ACTION PAPER:**

- **Submitters (Characters):** In which the delegate must number the characters that are involve and want to submit the present action paper
- **Specific Objective:** In which the delegate must announce in no more than three lines the purpose of submitting these action paper. What do the



delegate(s) want(s) to accomplish by submitting this action paper

- **General Process of the Plan:** In which the delegate(s) must explain widely the plan that should be carried out to accomplish their goal expressed previously in the Specific Objective.
- **Expected Results:** In which the delegate must express the results that are being looked for with this action paper and the results the delegate thinks will be accomplished
- **Approved/Rejected by:** In which any representative of the Chair will approve or reject the action paper and therefore take the necessary actions to continue with the flow of the committee
- **Quantity of TP used:** In which any representative of the Chair will express the quantity of Transfer

Points used (if they are in any way used). These will only be filled if the Action Paper accomplishes to be approved by the Chair.

- **Budget(s):** In which any representative of the Chair will express the specific budgets that are being used in the present Action Paper (only if approved).
- **Money Spent:** In which any representative of the Chair will express the amount of money spent in any budget (only if approved).

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