

Corporatocracy— Titans of 2100 (Democratic Disney Alliance)

CHMUN XIX
Joint Crisis Committee

Committee Background:

The turn of the 22nd century saw the political landscape of the United States metamorphose into an unrecognizable entity. Once a dominant force, the Grand Old Party (GOP) crumbled in the face of ever-expanding corporate influence. The reins of power shifted, propelling the Democratic Party to power and taking control of the Executive Branch. Little did they know that this new era of governance would come with its own set of challenges, born from a society beholden to the whims of corporate titans. In the century prior, the two “Titans” emerged—mighty corporate entities that dominated every aspect of American life. One of these companies, Disney, became the forefront of entertainment and began asserting dominance over the very policymakers that once used to govern the actions of these giants. The Disney executives saw themselves aligning their policies and lobbying efforts towards the Democratic Party. Soon, the lobbying and alliance evolved into a full-blown corporate-political party. The company's executives became playwrights of the American dream and relied heavily on consumer support to lobby their ideals in Washington. Their rise to eminence, fueled by unprecedented wealth accumulation, cemented the dawn of a “Corporatocracy.” Boundaries between the political realm and the corporate world blurred, and the hands of capital gradually infiltrated Washington.

However, with great prosperity came even greater disparity. The fault lines of wealth gaps widened, leaving millions impoverished while a select few reigned supreme in opulence. As the echoes of the past resonated in the form of socialist ideals, a new movement emerged, fueled by a yearning for social justice and equitable distribution of wealth. The struggle for a more egalitarian society surged with the tides of the corporatocracy, challenging the status quo and demanding change. The company that came about to challenge the Democratic Disney Alliance's (DDA) “throne” was the Socialist Apple Coalition (SAC), strung about by the incredible influence of Apple over the general American consensus. As the DDA gains political dominance, similar to how the SAC has gained public support, it is up to the party members and respective company executives to strategically administer their agenda



and navigate the intricate interplay of corporate power, political maneuvering, and the aspirations of a society yearning for transformation. The decisions made here will alter the course of world history.

|

CHMUN XIX 3



(Current Date: January 19th, 2101)

Topic A: The Race for National Leadership

During the year 2049, a congressional bill was passed by a majority-controlled House of Representatives and Senate to eradicate the twenty-second amendment of the Bill of Rights, which stated that “no person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once.” Republican President Garry Leeland became the first president in American history to serve five terms. However, unlike President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had comfortably served nearly 13 years in office in the 1930s and 40s, Leeland had little to no public support by his fifth term and was charged on multiple accounts of election fraud, conspiracy to commit election fraud, voter suppression, and tampering with voting machines to stay in office.

While the populace surely wanted the twenty-second amendment reinstated, the newly founded DDA of the early 2060s thought otherwise. The election of 2065 saw the first time in history that majority control of the Legislative and Executive branches of government shifted from one party to another. The initial support for the DDA sparked such a turn of events, as their political platform consisted of progressive taxation, access to affordable housing, inheritance and estate tax, universal basic income (UBI), corporate responsibility, and many other ways to reduce the concerning wealth disparity amongst the American citizens.

However, this support quickly waned as the United States’ first corporatocracy was a looming disaster for public policymaking. The wealthy executives of Disney worked day and night to keep money in their hands and the hands of billionaires across the country, preventing many policy changes from being made. From 2065 to 2101, we only saw the faces of Presidents Mercer Hawthorne and Bartholomew “Barty” Sinclair for ten presidential terms.

CHMUN XIX 4



President Hawthorne was considered “America’s favorite president” and was called “Mercy” by many party members and close friends. Despite allying with Disney, on many occasions, he voiced concern over the lack of congressional progress by the policymakers at the Capital while being based in the same party. He privately urged Disney executives to stray away from corrupt practices such that the legislators in Washington could do what’s best for the American public once again. In 2075, after serving two and a half terms, Hawthorne passed away due to unknown causes. His vice-president, Sinclair, took over the office until 2077, when he was officially elected for his first term. Due to his open criticism of his fellow party members, it is still believed that Mercy was assassinated by puppeteers of the party who wished to silence him.

Coincidentally, the death of Mercy brought about the formation of an official political allegiance between an up-and-coming socialist party called Socialist Party of USA (SUSA) and the world’s biggest technological company, Apple. The Socialist-Apple Coalition (SAC) was founded in 2076, and for the first time, they will have a congressional majority in the House of Representatives for the start of the 2101 presidential term. It is believed by many that the upcoming term will decide whether the DDA continues its reign over American democracy or the SAC will have a say in possibly reforming the structure of our entire government.

With regards to the DDA, the Democratic Democratic Alliance (DDA) emerged in the early 2060s, riding a wave of initial support that led to a historic shift in majority control of the Legislative and Executive branches during the 2065 election. The party’s progressive platform initially rallied around addressing wealth disparity, progressive taxation, affordable housing, universal basic income (UBI), and corporate accountability. However, the golden era of the DDA was short-lived, as the juggernaut of corporatocracy controlled by Disney executives stymied the party’s ability to enact meaningful policy changes. With the DDA’s grip on power spanning from 2065 to 2101, its legacy is one of controversies, concerns over democratic integrity, and a struggle to balance the needs of the populace with corporate interests. The looming question now is whether the DDA can maintain its



hold on American democracy against the rising tide of the SAC's socialist ideals and the innovative might of Apple.

Questions to Consider:

1. What are some concrete steps the DDA needs to take in order to fend off the SAC in the race for the office?
2. What are valuable lessons that the DDA can adapt from the up-and-coming SAC political platform?
3. How can the DDA prove that the party is not a reflection of its failures but a representation of future success?



Topic B: Capturing the American Hearts

In the wake of the tumultuous political landscape of the early 21st century, two formidable political entities have emerged as prominent contenders in the race to capture American hearts: the Social Alliance Coalition (SAC) and the Democratic Democracy Alliance (DDA). Over the past two decades, the SAC has seen a meteoric rise, forming a unique political alliance between the up-and-coming socialist party, the Socialist Union for Sustainable Advancement (SUSA), and the world's tech giant, Apple.

The SAC's journey began in 2076 when the tech-savvy leadership of Apple saw an opportunity to revolutionize American politics. Aligning their technological prowess with the progressive ideals of SUSA, they formed the SAC with a mission to champion social equality, technological advancement, and democratic principles. By utilizing cutting-edge digital platforms, they sought to engage the American public like never before.

Utilizing strategic data-driven campaigns, the SAC captivated the nation's hearts, harnessing social media, immersive virtual experiences, and interactive AI-based platforms to connect with citizens on a personal level. However, the DDA also started to implement innovative outreach strategies, which led to a surge in young voter participation and cross-generational support, attempting to ignite a nationwide movement of passionate activists and informed voters. The SAC's dedication to direct citizen engagement distinguished them from traditional political paradigms, as they forged a novel path by utilizing AI-driven chatbots to answer policy-related queries, organizing holographic rallies, and fostering virtual town halls accessible to all. The genuine sense of inclusion generated by the SAC's approach resonated powerfully, fueling a sense of agency among citizens who felt heard and valued like never before.

As the SAC soared to new heights, their newfound success did not go unnoticed. The DDA, recognizing the potency of the SAC's methods, sought to emulate their success in gaining popularity. With the upcoming 2101 presidential term looming, the DDA is determined to replicate the SAC's approach to engage and mobilize the populace. Despite investing heavily in revamping its outreach



strategies, the DDA's efforts to gain similar levels of popularity have fallen short of the SAC's achievements. While they have made incremental progress in engaging younger demographics, their voter registration numbers pale compared to the SAC's achievements. In recent polls, the DDA has seen a modest increase in favorability ratings but still lags significantly behind the SAC.

The DDA's attempts to leverage big data analytics, virtual reality town halls, and AI-powered personalized policy recommendations have faced challenges in implementation, leading to mixed responses from the public. Their emphasis on historical commitments hasn't resonated as effectively with younger generations, leaving them struggling to create a cohesive message that captivates the American people. As the nation approaches the upcoming presidential term, the DDA faces an uphill battle in gaining the level of support the SAC has enjoyed over the past two decades. The SAC's tech-savvy approach and innovative strategies continue to resonate with the public, leaving the DDA grappling with the daunting task of regaining the nation's hearts.

Questions to Consider:

1. How can the DDA appeal to younger demographics?
2. What challenges have they encountered in implementing advanced technological tools, and how have they impacted their popularity?
3. How do they plan to bridge the gap between historical commitments and the evolving expectations of younger voters?

