

# SSICsim 2017

SEARCH FOR MODERN CHINA

**BACKGROUND GUIDE**



The Search for Modern China: 1945  
Background Guide

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## Welcome from the Dias

Dear Delegates,

We are very excited to welcome all of you to the 2017 Secondary School Crisis Simulation and our committee, the Search for Modern China. Whether you are a novice or an experienced delegate, we will do our best to make sure you have an exciting and enjoyable conference.

Our committee is a joint crisis that brings you back to the summer of 1945. We pit the two committee rooms against each other in the struggle between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nationalist Party of China, the two most viable options for leadership in China at the time. By the Japanese surrender at the end of the Second World War, China had been in turmoil for the better part of a century. After the collapse of the Qing dynasty, the search for modern China is nowhere close to a conclusion, and the fate of the nation depends on your actions. As the Second United Front crumbles after the Japanese surrender, you, as the most powerful men and women in China, must choose whether to fight against or negotiate with the other party. We trust that whichever option you decide to pursue will be in the best interest of China.

The characters in this committee are real. None of these ruthless leaders can be considered “good” or moral by today’s standards, but each one of them was strong-willed, immensely resourceful, and therefore intriguing to read about. We hope you have great fun bringing these historical figures to life. Moreover, perhaps you can find better solutions to China’s national crisis than those that were implemented in history.

Chinese history is an incredibly lengthy and complex topic of study. Our committee attempts to recreate but a small part of it. Nonetheless, we hope that in researching for your committee assignments, you gain valuable insight into the making of today’s China and the motivations behind an important player in international relations.

Happy researching and we look forward to meeting you in November!

Asic Chen,  
Neumann Hon,  
Stefan Rus

Committee Directors, SSICsim 2017

## Notes on Naming Conventions and Romanization

### Chinese Naming Conventions

Chinese names display the surname first, then the given name. For example, Mao Zedong's surname is Mao, and his given name is Zedong. Likewise, Chiang Kai-Shek's surname is Chiang, and his given name is Kai-Shek. In informal settings, close friends, family and confidantes might address Mao Zedong and Chiang Kai-Shek as Zedong and Kai-Shek respectively, however this would not be appropriate for this committee. "Dong" and "Shek" are the second syllables of their respective given names, *not* their surnames. Referring to President Chiang Kai Shek as "President Shek" is analogous to referring to Prime Minister Justin Trudeau as "Prime Minister Tin", or to (Former) Prime Minister Stephen Harper as "The Right Honorable Phen"

### Chinese Romanization

There are two commonly used romanization systems for Mandarin Chinese - Wade-Giles, and Hanyu Pinyin. Wade-Giles was developed in England during the mid 19th century and became the dominant romanization system for Mandarin Chinese up until the 1980s. Hanyu Pinyin was developed in the 1950s in the People's Republic of China, and gradually saw increased global usage. Nowadays, Hanyu Pinyin is the dominant romanization system, and will be used predominantly in this conference. However, certain names, including but not limited to Chiang Kai-Shek, and the Kuomintang are still frequently romanized using the Wade-Giles system, even in modern texts. As such, names that are more commonly romanized using Wade-Giles will be romanized as such in this committee, whereas all others will be romanized using Hanyu Pinyin.

Delegates may refer to the appendix to find conversions between the Wade-Giles and Hanyu Pinyin romanizations of relevant figures, organizations, and locations.

## Introduction

Since the 1920s, the Communist Party of China and Kuomintang represented the two most viable options for leadership during a turbulent era in Chinese history. The two ideological factions had been engaged in intermittent warfare for two decades, except during the Second World War, when they formed the Second United Front against Japan. In August 1945, Japan surrendered unconditionally and started to vacate occupied territories in China. As a result, hostility threatened to resume between the Communist and Nationalist factions. At this point, the previously disadvantaged Communist forces have grown significantly in size, territory, and grassroots support. The CPC was receiving a substantial amount of equipment and territory as the Soviet troops pulled out of areas they occupied during their short but forceful anti-Japanese campaign, which the KMT was anxious to prevent. The de facto government in most coastal cities and trading zones, the KMT was facing grave challenges in the form of postwar inflation, banditry, destroyed infrastructure, mass unemployment, starvation, lack of conscripts, and so on. The CPC troops, although still less well-equipped than the American-supported KMT forces, were a serious threat to the beleaguered Nationalist troops, who suffered greater losses fighting against the Japanese. The Communist's anti-Japanese guerilla efforts also provided them with great popularity among the people, a quality that the KMT sorely lacked due to long-term corruption and administrative ineptitude. The Truman administration in the United States realized that the Japanese surrender could lead to an imminent Communist takeover and the "fall" of China. Meanwhile, Stalin's USSR had to weigh its preferences for either a strong American ally in the South led by Chiang or a unified Communist China that could threaten the Soviet Union's role as the sole leader of the "Third World". The two superpowers thus tried to mold events in China in their own geopolitical interest. This joint crisis committee takes delegates to the eventful summer of 1945, when victory gave rise to more problems and the most senior members of the two parties had to decide on China's future through diplomacy or by force.

## **Background Information**

### **The Century of Humiliation**

Since its formation in the mid-17th century, the Qing Dynasty of China had operated under the assumption that China was, for all intents and purposes, the center of the world. It adopted an extraordinarily insular worldview, paying little, if any attention events that occurred outside the Chinese sphere. Unfortunately, they would receive a rude awakening in 1839 during the First Opium War, where a dispute with the British Empire regarding the legality of the Opium Trade resulted in a smashing victory for the British. So began the so-called Century of Humiliation, where various imperial powers, such as the British Empire, French Empire, German Empire, Japanese Empire, Russian Empire, and the United States of America were able to coerce Qing China into giving up various monetary, territorial, and legal concessions, essentially at gunpoint. By the beginning of the 20th century, the Qing Court was effectively powerless in their own country. Citizens of the Western Imperial powers and Japan generally enjoyed extraterritoriality within China, key port cities on the coast were partitioned between the Imperial powers (effectively allowing them to effectively control trade within China), and the Qing court was powerless to stop them.

### **The Search for a Modern Chinese Nation**

As the Qing Court began to lose more and more autonomy within its own country, its subjects gradually began to encounter an influx of western ideas and philosophies, namely Liberalism, Capitalism, Socialism, Communism, and Nationalism. In particular, Chinese nationalists began to see the Qing Court as foreign conquerors and blamed them for the unfortunate state of affairs China was in. This led to the formation of various Secret Societies that professed the goal of overthrowing the Qing Dynasty and forming a Han Chinese government in its place. Many of the leaders and members of these Secret Societies were either Western-educated or educated in Japan in addition to having received a traditional Chinese-Confucian education, and were therefore well-versed in ideas from both cultures. It was from one of these Secret Societies that the Kuomintang (KMT) would be born.

### **End of the Qing and Hopes for Democracy**

In February 1912 the last Manchu Emperor of China, Puyi, abdicated. This marked the end of the Qing dynasty's rule over China, which had been in place since 1644 following the Ming dynasty. Sun Yat-sen, leader of the Revolutionary Alliance, established a provisional government in the city of Nanjing in early 1912. However, he soon realised that another anti-Qing revolutionary, Yuan Shikai, would be a more stable choice as provisional President due to his greater military power. With an election scheduled to happen later in 1913, Sun reformed the Revolutionary Alliance into a democratic party to run in these elections. His party, the Kuomintang (KMT) won a clear victory in January 1913 and its representatives headed to the Beijing Parliament.

## **Democracy Hijacked**

Unfortunately, this new democracy would not last. In May 1913, Yuan's troops stormed the Parliament, killing the Kuomintang soldiers. He then forced the Parliament to vote him President, after which he evicted the Kuomintang representatives and banned the organization. Without the majority party present, Parliament failed to achieve quorum and was dissolved in early 1914. Yuan centralized power into a "council of six" built out of his cabinet. Together they drafted a constitutional compact that gave Yuan unrestrained powers. In December 1915, Yuan declared himself Emperor of China. This act, in tandem with acquiescing to some Japanese demands earlier, damaged his popularity. Many in his government and the Beiyang clique (referring to generals from a Beiyang army, a modernized army created by the late Qing government) began to abandon him. By early 1916, his popularity with the foreign powers was also declining and regional leaders started declaring independence. In a last ditch effort, Yuan demoted himself back to President but the damage was done; more leaders had declared independence. Yuan died on June 6th 1916 due to sickness, leaving his successor to inherit a fractured and nearly bankrupt China.

## **The Warlord Period (1916-1928)**

China was fractured with many provinces ruled by semi-autonomous warlords. Beijing was controlled by militarists. It was a time of unrest and disunity. In July 1917, the Qing emperor Puyi was briefly reinstated before a counter-coup at the end of the month deposed him again. On August 14th 1917, China declared war on Germany, joining the First World War in hopes of taking back the German concession towns in China. Despite China's participation on the side of the victors in the war, the Chinese were snubbed at the Paris Peace Conference when the German concessions were instead handed over to Japan. China never signed the treaty, and on May 4th 1919, large scale demonstrations erupted, protesting the government's inability to stand up to the foreign powers and giving voice to the general dissatisfaction with Chinese society. The May 4th Movement included a search for a new path for China and solutions to its fragmentation and oppression under the foreign powers. It was from this soul searching that communism and a renewed Kuomintang would emerge.

## **The Rise of Communism in China**

Marx's works were not popular in China before the Bolshevik Revolution. His theories did not fit China's history or contemporary society. Yet after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the USSR and Communism's popularity increased, the former from its cancellation of imperialist policies including land claims in China, rail line ownership, and secret pacts, and the latter after a Chinese Marxist scholar reinterpreted Marxism such that it was applicable to China. He positioned the foreign powers as the bourgeoisie, thus making all Chinese proletariats who suffered additionally because they were oppressed by the international in addition to the local bourgeoisie. The founding meeting of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) occurred in secret in 1921, involving 13 delegates and a Comintern agent dispatched to China by the USSR.

### **Alliance with the Kuomintang**

Although the CCP was a communist party heavily influenced by the Comintern, they found common ground with Sun's Nationalist Party on the May 4th ideals of anti-imperialism and Chinese unification. It led them to form a temporary alliance in the summer of 1922. The CCP was directed by the Comintern to cooperate with the local bourgeoisie (the nationalists) against the feudal warlords and foreign influence (up to 10% of China's GDP was foreign owned firms) in this first stage. However, ultimately in the second stage the proletariat would need to rise up against the local bourgeoisie as well.

### **The USSR and China**

In 1921, Sun established a military government in Guangzhou. After the alliance with the CCP in 1922, Sun agreed to allow Communists to join his party. He got the USSR to agree that a Soviet system could not be implemented in China and that unification was the top priority. The USSR's seemingly strange support for the Nationalists not just in 1922 but in later decades is important to understand. The USSR wanted a strong China to counterbalance Japan in the East; they thought the Beiyang government and the CCP were too weak, the latter still being in its formative stage. Thus the logical choice was to support Sun's nationalists who had more prestige and potential. The communists could join the effort while still retaining the CCP membership. Although USSR involvement in both groups was quite extensive, Chen Duxiu (co-founder of the Chinese Communist Party) suspected an alliance with the Kuomintang would restrict their independence. The Soviet agent in China argued it was a coalition of all classes and ultimately the CCP cooperated. This same agent also presided over the CCP's first meeting and another was put to the task of reorganizing the Kuomintang in 1923. The result was a Kuomintang based on nationalism, democracy, socialism, the elevation of Sun to party leader for life, and a party where 15% of its members were from the CCP by 1924. The USSR also helped build up the Kuomintang army, providing weapons and artillery. They established the Whampoa military academy with Chiang Kai Shek as its first commander and Soviet veterans and advisors teaching.

### **The Northern Expedition**

On March 12<sup>th</sup> 1925, Sun Yat Sen died of cancer at age 59. He had longed envisioned a military campaign to unify China. This ambition would have to be realized by one of his senior generals Chiang Kai Shek. In June 1926, Chiang was made commander in chief of the National Revolutionary Army, with 85,000 soldiers at his command. He mobilized this force on July 1<sup>st</sup> with the intention of liberating the people of China from the imperialists and warlords, unifying China, and restoring the Parliament. By December, the Kuomintang army held 7 of China's 22 provinces, comprising of 170 million people. By co-opting some of the Northern warlords and military conquest, Chiang took Beijing in June 1928. On October 10<sup>th</sup> 1928, Chiang installed a nationalist government for all of China. With Nanjing as its capital, he had at long last realized Sun's dream.

## **The CCP-KMT Split**

The CCP-KMT alliance was always an uneasy one. A series of events lead to its eventual collapse:

March 1926: A gunboat commanded by a CCP officer was spotted outside Whampoa Academy, Chiang, convinced they were attempting to kidnap him, arrested the Captain, instituted martial law in Guangzhou, suspended the CCP newspaper, and sent CCP commissars to Whampoa for retraining. Chiang met with a USSR agent in late April and agreed to a compromise, wherein the Kuomintang would continue their alliance with the CCP and USSR, but there could be no CCP members heading Kuomintang bureaus, no CCP criticism of Sen's three principles, and no Kuomintang members joining the CCP.

April 1927: A workers' insurrection caused disarray, freezing Shanghai, immobilizing security forces and allowing the National Revolutionary Army to take over without struggle. On April 12th, mercenaries gathered by an organized crime gang in Shanghai, secretly backed by Chiang and with the assistance of the foreign concessions launched raids on major union headquarters. Workers and unions protested the next day, but Kuomintang troops shot down almost 100 protestors. General labor unions were banned and picket lines broken, ending the Shanghai Worker's Spring. The CCP was concerned about these actions.

April 18th 1927: Chiang established his own government in Nanjing, the remainder of the Kuomintang now operating out of Wuhan. Stalin concluded that Chiang's actions in Shanghai and subsequent split to form his own government amounted to treachery. He instructed the CCP to ally with any leftists in the Kuomintang inside the Wuhan government, and not to inflame the peasants too much so as not to alienate the remaining Kuomintang.

May 21st, 1927: A Kuomintang general raided leftist organizations and attacked CCP backed peasant forces in the countryside, Kuomintang leaders in Wuhan blamed CCP excesses in inciting unrest among the peasants for this disaster.

June 1st, 1927: Stalin sent a cable instructing the CCP to take a radical stance including the direct seizure of land by peasants and the formation of a CCP army. The Wuhan government reacted by trying to curb CCP power and healing the rift with Chiang, whom they reached an agreement with. Stalin withdrew Soviet agents from China in anticipation of the CCP's failure against the reunited Kuomintang, instructing the CCP to create an insurrection.

Dec. 11th 1927: Guangzhou Uprising: Communist troops and Guangzhou workers launched an attack, seizing parts of the city and claiming control. Anti-Communist troops rallied and destroyed the communist forces and the USSR embassy in Guangzhou. The USSR blamed poor execution on the part of the CCP for this outcome.

The CCP was shattered in 1927, Mao managed to escape with 1000 peasant troops into the mountains in October of that year.

### **The Consolidation to the Countryside and the Jiangxi Soviet**

Although the CCP's power was severely weakened post-1927, the communists continued the insurrection. Mao rallied the dispossessed and communist fugitives into his insurrection group, which after a failed attack on Nanchang in 1930, settled in the mountainous parts of Fujian and Jiangxi provinces, forming the Jiangxi Soviet. This was one of several unrecognized Communist Soviets within China. The Red Army defended the Soviets which became the bases of operation for the CCP. They attracted fleeing communists, many of whom had fled from the cities as CCP power in urban areas continued to evaporate. With an armistice signed in May 1933 between China and Japan after the latter's invasion of Manchuria, Chiang was able to put more resources into the removal of the Chinese Soviets, termed the Encirclement Campaigns. Although the Red Army enjoyed initial successes, ultimately these anti-communist campaigns were able to destroy one of the Soviets in central China and push in on the Jiangxi Soviet. By the middle of 1934 the Jiangxi Soviet was encircled and the Communists decided to abandon it as they faced overwhelming odds.

### **The Long March**

On October 16th 1934, the Communist escape began. Mao and 18,000 combat troops, plus other personnel and equipment moved out. 28,000 troops were left behind as a rearguard to conduct guerrilla warfare. In December 1934, the retreating forces barely broke through the third defensive line encircling the Soviet, nearly trapped for moving too slowly because of poor roads and cumbersome baggage trains. The Long March continued until Oct. 20th 1935, 6000 miles traveled in 370 days representing a strategic victory for the Communists. This difficult trek took the troops through snowy mountains where many died from frostbite and harassment by Tibetan troops and the Kuomintang air force. Throughout this ordeal Mao's standing in the CCP increased and he slowly moved to take military control from Zhou Enlai. By the time the forces arrived at their destination, the Shaanxi Soviet, only 9000 troops and some stragglers from other forces remained. Mao called the march the first of its kind and declared it a propaganda victory. Yet all the Southern and Eastern bases of the CCP were gone and they had no more urban presence.

### **Japanese Aggressions and Anti-Japan Sentiments**

During the CCP-KMT conflict in the late 1920s and early 1930s - also dubbed the first Chinese Civil War - the greatest foreign threat the nation faced came from Japan. China had long been the prime target for an imperial Japanese expansion. Anti-Japan sentiments in China had been festering since the Chinese loss in the first Sino-Japanese War (1895) and the concessions on modern day Taiwan and Korea that the Qing government had to make. In 1915, Japan issued the Twenty-One Demands extort more economic and political gains from a fragile Chinese republic. In September 1931 (Mukden Incident), the Japanese military staged a bombing of a Japanese owned rail line in Manchuria. It was blamed on Chinese dissidents and used as a pretext to launch a full invasion which resulted in the occupation of

Manchuria (a region in northeast China) and the installation of a puppet government (called Manchukuo) headed by Puyi, the last Qing emperor. The neighboring province of Jehol was also invaded by the Japanese in 1932 and annexed into Manchukuo in 1933. Then in October 1936 Japanese backed, inner mongolian armies and their allies launched an unsuccessful invasion of Suiyuan province.

### **The Ideological War and the Xi'an Incident**

The CCP-KMT conflict was also a war of ideologies, one that was not decisively won by either the CCP or Kuomintang. Chiang created a cult of personality and established a secret police force called the Blue Shirts that in 1935 had 1700 operatives, but covert ops could not remove the fundamental causes of discontent. The Chinese people despaired the wasted effort on the eradication of communists while Japan became stronger. The CCP capitalized on this, declaring war on Japan in 1932. Mao also called on a united front that included the communists, the warlords, and the bourgeoisie against the Japanese. The CCP could take this stance since they knew Chiang was determined to eradicate the Communists and would not cooperate, ultimately scoring points for the CCP with the people. Anti-Japanese sentiment continued to grow in China; in December 1935, 30,000 students across the country protested against Japanese power. In the summer of 1936, a group of southern warlord troops marched north, demanding to be allowed to fight the Japanese. Chiang's inability to stand up to Japan and his focus on eliminating the communists before dealing with Japan weakened his support. This reached a climax in December 1936 when Chiang was kidnapped by several Kuomintang generals working with Zhang Xueliang, one of Chiang's allies. Zhang's homeland of Manchuria had been recently invaded by the Japanese, and he did not support continued campaigns against the Communists. In fact, he had met with them and allowed their agents to operate in his territories. Hearing of the kidnapping, Stalin telegraphed Zhou Enlai and Mao to urge Chiang's release. Since Zhang Xueliang was not strong enough to lead the country, Chiang remained the best candidate to lead a united front. The Communists eventually released Chiang, stating that they would transfer troops to the Nationalists if Chiang agreed to a united front. Chiang did indeed change priorities, lessening the anti-Communist military campaign and taking the heat off the Shaanxi Soviet. The Second United Front was thus established.

### **The Second Sino-Japanese War**

On July 7th 1937, full scale war erupted between China and Japan after a Japanese soldier was missing from roll call in an area where both Chinese and Japanese troops conducted military exercises (Marco Polo Bridge Incident). The Japanese commander ordered an attack on the Chinese army base outside of Wanping. The Chinese troops counterattacked unsuccessfully and both sides mobilized their forces. Just as the withdrawal of troops was being negotiated, fighting erupted anew on July 27th, causing the Japanese to take over the area and by the end of the month the Tianjing-Beijing area as well. The Japanese government warned that it was time for a fundamental solution to Sino-Japanese relations, while Chiang rallied for the whole nation unite. Chiang planned to attack the Japanese naval base in Shanghai. The plan failed terribly, Chinese planes missed the Japanese fleet, hitting the city instead. 15 Japanese divisions were sent into Shanghai in response, while some of the Nationalists' best troops were mobilized to remove them. 250,000 (60%) of Chiang's finest troops were killed in Shanghai,

and the Japanese broke through their lines in October, triggering a KMT retreat back to Nanjing. Japan then offered Chiang terms of surrender, but he delayed in responding, hoping that the League of Nations would intervene. By the time he realized no help was coming and decided to accept the terms, it was too late. Japanese military leaders were eager for more gains and continued their conquest. In 1937, Chiang prepared to defend his capital, Nanjing. Chinese moral was low, with some troops abandoning the city in civilian clothing, and the general in charge of the garrison fleeing on December 12th. The next day, Japanese troops took over the city and began 7 weeks of terror, violence, and cruelty, known later as the Rape of Nanjing. Widespread looting, rape and killing of civilians and disarmed fighters led to an estimated 40,000-300,000 killed (the destruction of records makes exact number impossible to determine). Chiang and his troops fled further west, with fighting during the first half of 1938 taking place in central China. In their retreat, the nationalist troops blew up the dykes on the yellow river triggering flooding that destroyed hundreds of villages and delayed the Japanese troops by three months. By late summer 1938, Japanese troops assembled enough armor, airpower and artillery to siege Wuhan. Russian pilots were sent to support the Chinese troops, inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese air force. On October 25th, Japanese troops took the Wuhan tri-city area after suffering 200,000 casualties. Canton was also lost around this time and Chiang had fled to Sichuan. By the end of 1938 China was fragmented into 10 pieces, the east controlled in varying degrees by Japan through puppet governments, Tibet reasserting independence, the Communists based in Shaanxi and the Nationalists in Sichuan. Guangxi, Guangdong, Hunan, south Shanxi, west Hubei and Henan acted as buffer zones between the nationalists and the Japanese.

### **CCP-Kuomintang Cooperation**

The position of the Nationalists was dire. Chiang's headquarters at Chongqing in Yunnan was an underdeveloped town, and it had suffered from droughts in 1936. Lastly, the Kuomintang did not have a support base there to begin with. The Chinese government had difficulty collecting taxes from its scattered administration, causing income to shrink substantially while military expenses grew. In September 1938, the communists pledged their cooperation, placing their army nominally under Nationalist control. They also agreed not to establish anymore soviets or incite any more rebellions; to abolish the Shaanxi soviet, soften their land redistribution goals, and uphold Sun's three principles. The CCP grew in strength especially relative to the Kuomintang in this period, establishing two regional governments in the north-west instead of soviets. Between 1939 and 1940, their membership exploded from 40,000 to 800,000. With Mao as its *de facto* leader, the CCP instituted rent reductions, a graduated taxation system that broke up large landlord holdings, and made sure that their army did not molest women from village, paying for all supplies instead of looting. In 1940, the Red Army attacked several Japanese strong points but were repelled. The Japanese counterattack pushed them back, reducing the land under their control from 40 million inhabitants to 10 million.

In January 1941, a group of CCP troops that had been ordered to move north of the Yangtze by the end of 1940, and had not done so, were ambushed by Nationalist troops who killed or arrested 3000 of them. Chiang defended the actions as punishment for the CCP troops not following orders, while the

CCP claimed it was a cold blooded plot. A united front was maintained despite this, but with greater disdain. After this incident Chiang imposed a blockade against the Yan'an government and stopped subsidies initially established under the united front agreement, resulting in inflation in Yan'an. In 1939, the USSR withdrew its volunteer pilots, while US President FDR sent roughly 100 planes and pilots to China in late 1941. The US also contributed 630 million dollars worth of material to China through the lend-lease program. In 1943, Chiang joined the Allies at the Cairo conference, and in June 1944 U.S.-supplied bombers were used against Japanese forces in the Ichi-Go campaign. The same summer, a Japanese counter-attack destroyed the airfields the Nationalists had built in the buffer provinces, this was very damaging to Chiang's forces. What was worse were reports that Chinese peasants were attacking retreating Nationalist forces. This was not entirely surprising given the Nationalists' cruel treatment of the locals when it came to conscripting troops. By 1943, 1.6 million had been drafted, 40% had died or deserted before even reaching the front. The Allies expressed doubt about Chiang's abilities after the failure of the Nationalists against the Japanese' 1944 Ichi-Go campaign. Some in the administration even suggested cooperating with the CCP. Chiang was sidelined at the Yalta conference in February 1945, and was not told of agreements to increase Russian power over Japan. The war concluded soon after with the surrender of Germany in May, a massive influx of USSR forces into Manchuria on August the 8th, the dropping of the second atomic bomb on Japan by the USA on August the 9th, and the surrender of Japan on the 14th.

### **Aftermath of the War**

At the end of the Second World War, the communist troops numbered around 1 million while the Nationalists had around 2.7 million across 290 divisions, with 35 of them trained by the US, and several American aircraft. The CCP had also undergone a change in structure. At its 7th congress in April of 1945, a new constitution was created. Mao was officially acknowledged as the party's leader, and all references to the USSR were dropped from the Constitution. As the united front became more frayed in the late stages of the war, the CCP had resumed their campaign of radicalizing the peasants, and had expanded their party considerably to over 1.2 million members. The effects of this radicalization combined with the Nationalists' poor treatment of the people lead to a countryside that was unsupportive, and even hostile, towards the KMT. At the end of the war, 2 million Japanese troops and 1.75 million Japanese civilians were still left in China and Manchuria.

## Current Situation - Summer 1945

### Foreign Relations

Japan: At the end of the war, Japanese commanders were instructed to surrender to the Nationalists and not to the Communists. In some cases Japanese troops continued to fight against the Communists at war's end. It took months for surrender to be completed, about 2 million Japanese troops and 1.75 million Japanese civilians were still in China and Manchuria.

USA: The United States supported the Chinese government (though what such a government would look like was in flux) They wanted the Kuomintang to unite China through negotiation, not force of arms. They hoped for a democratic Chinese ally to balance out the USSR. Perceptions of Chiang's leadership were mixed, certain factions in the US govt had a great deal of faith in his Nationalists. Others believed that he was both incompetent and a tyrant, and at minimum ought to be replaced.

USSR: From its founding the CCP had long taken its instructions from the Comintern, a bureau of the USSR in charge of directing communist movements abroad. Stalin's stance was generally that the CCP should suborn itself to Chiang and the Nationalists as they were in a better position to defeat Japanese and other imperialists, which Stalin prioritized over internal Communist- Bourgeoisie conflict. Therefore the USSR was not adamantly against the nationalists for ideological reasons. But their obvious preference for the CCP pushed them further from any cooperation with the nationalists after the United Front Policy fell apart.

Great Britain: Though wartime allies with the Nationalists, Churchill expressed disdain for the Nationalists after their failures against the Japanese in the summer of 1944. Chiang conversely saw the Great Britain as a declining empire evidenced by how quickly their holdings in the Pacific (Hong Kong, Singapore) fell.

## CCP

Military Position and Assets: 1 million regular Communist troops: more poorly equipped than the Nationalists (can improve equipment if they move north and claim supplies purposefully left behind by the Soviets)

Political/Social Situation: In 1945 the CCP had 1.2 million party members and controlled territory that comprised 95 million citizens, total Chinese population was 537 million. They were well-liked by the rural populace, their Red Army enjoyed a good reputation among peasants (The warlord armies/Japanese/NRA set a low bar). The CCP did not however exercise any direct control over any of China's major cities. Communists had also infiltrated many unions, at end of the war and immediately after, CCP members were installed in key factories (machine factory, French Tram, Power and Water Company, Shanghai Power Company, and a number of large department stores) and agencies (like utilities) in Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, and Guangzhou.

Economic Situation: Not terrible, at least in the areas they controlled, though high unemployment was a problem. Land in villages being taken from landlords with large holdings and being parcelled out to peasants. The final goal was to put an end to tenant farming. Inflation was combatted by paying workers with essential goods, such as grain and oil. The use of currencies as a wage was forgone altogether in some CCP-controlled regions. In terms of land the CCP had been following a policy of forcible land seizure and redistribution.

## KMT

Military: 2.7 million regular Nationalist troops across 290 divisions, 35 divisions trained by the USA, and 100 modern bombers from the USA alongside the Kuomintang air force. Despite numeric superiority and the advantage of an air force, the morale of Nationalist troops was lower due to its aggressive conscription policies and treatment of its troops.

Political/Social: NRA soldiers were particularly brutal when moving into territory formerly occupied by the Japanese. When they took back villages from the CCP security forces would sometimes shoot one family member of those households that had participated in the land reforms. other times they buried alive former peasant leaders and their relatives. Generally, supplies were forcibly requisitioned and civilians were brutalized.

Economic: There is a severe economic crisis across China, featuring many overlapping problems. First, the problem of multiple currencies in circulation; various puppet governments created by the Japanese in east and central China had started issuing their own currencies. Second, rampant inflation: September 1945 to February 1946, 500% price increase, 1100% by May 1946, 3000% by February 1947. The result is that anyone on a fixed income faced disaster. In response to this the Nationalist government sometimes tried to buy off workers by guaranteeing wage rates primed to past pay scale and multiplied by current cost of living index. But this failed to placate laborers and angered owners. Urban areas were particularly devastated in the war, unemployment is high and rising: 8% in Shanghai, 20% in Guangzhou, 30% in Nanjing, by late 1946.

## Topics of Discussion

### ***The Big Question:***

To fight or not to fight? Is civil war inevitable? Should China be divided and governed by two separate systems? Or can the two parties share power over a unified China through a joint constitution?

### **KMT:**

#### Political:

- What will China look like? Unified or split control?
- What will its government structure be if Unified? (power splitting)
- How will this transition be achieved? (Over 3 million Japanese still in China, US wants to hand off control to the Nationalists)
- What should be done about the remaining treaty ports in China? If they are to be recaptured, how should we go about doing so?
- What is to be done with Japanese collaborators and those in the bureaucracy of the puppet regimes? The KMT does not have enough skilled personnel to fill all the administrative roles across the country...

#### Socio-economic:

- How to revive China's economy
- How to overcome the pandemic illiteracy
- More KMT specific: inflation and vast unemployment in the cities
- The Problem of Japanese and formerly Japanese owned factories: Japanese investment and enterprises existed throughout China even before the occupation, the Japanese had invested very heavily in Manchukuo, they had furthermore seized many factories in their invasion. With the withdrawal of the Japanese at the end of the war what will happen to all the factories left behind and their employees?

#### Military

- See "Current Situation" section

## CCP:

### Political / sovereignty:

- What is to be done with Japanese collaborators and those in the bureaucracy of the puppet regimes? The CCP does not have enough skilled personnel to fill all the administrative roles across the country.

### Socio-economic

- How to revive China's economy
- How to overcome the pandemic illiteracy
- More CCP specific:
  - What level of land seizure and redistribution to pursue? Forcible seizure and redistribution, or a system of taxes that makes large land holdings not viable?

### Military

- See "Current Situation" section

## Characters

### KMT

#### Chiang Kai-Shek

President of China and Chairman of the National Government

Chiang Kai-shek was born in Zhejiang, during the Qing Dynasty. Chiang first attended the Baoding Military Academy, then the Imperial Japanese Army Academy. It was in Japan where Chiang became a member of the Tongmenghui, a Secret Society dedicated to overthrowing what its members believed to be the corrupt, incompetent and weak Qing Dynasty. Chiang returned to China in 1911, fighting as an artillery officer during the Wuchang Uprising. The success of the 1911 Revolution led to the fall of the Qing, however the Republican government soon fell to Yuan Shikai. Chiang was forced into exile in either Japan or the Shanghai International Settlement. During this time, he formed a great deal of connections with Shanghai's criminal elements, in particular Du Yuesheng, the leader of the Green Gang. Chiang joined Sun Yat-sen in retreating to Guangzhou in 1918 with the rest of the KMT. They suffered great difficulty in controlling even Guangzhou, but were finally able to succeed in doing so. Chiang was briefly sent to Moscow in 1923 to study the Soviet system of government, however he deemed it unsuitable for China. In 1924, Chiang was named commandant of the Whampoa Military Academy, where he was able to recruit a cohort of young officers that were personally loyal to him, and also the KMT. After Sun Yat-sen's death, Chiang partook in a power struggle with Wang Jingwei, who led the Leftist (though not quite Communist) members of the KMT. However, he was able to seize control of the KMT in a coup. This helped solidify his control over the KMT before launching the Northern Expedition, a great campaign, starting from Guangdong aimed to subjugate or destroy the Warlords and unify China under the banner of the KMT. The cities of Wuhan, Nanjing, Shanghai, then Beijing fell to the National Revolutionary Army, the military of the KMT, as the Warlords were either defeated, or forced to acknowledge the leadership of the KMT. In addition, Chiang turned on the Communists, which were at the time allied with the KMT, attacking their forces and killing many of them, bringing about open conflict between the KMT and the Communists. In 1927, the Warlords had, officially at least, bent the knee, bringing an end to the Warlord Era and the (nominal) unification of China. Chiang established his government in Nanjing. In practice, the KMT controlled only the major cities, the countryside was controlled either by Warlords that paid only lip service to Chiang's Nanjing government, or worse, Communists. The next ten years of Chiang's rule were fraught with major challenges. The country was nearly bankrupted fighting remaining Warlords and the Communists, they continued to suffer foreign imperialism, and China's many outdated institutions were incredibly expensive, both in time and money to modernise. After the

Japanese invasion, Chiang insisted that the Communists were the greater threat and refused to fight back against Japan until the Communists were dealt with, something that led to him being kidnapped by Warlord Zhang Xueliang, and he was only released after promising to work with the Communists against the Japanese. During the Second World War, Chiang employed a scorched earth policy to delay the Japanese advance. While this was successful in doing so, it also resulted in massive amounts of civilian casualties, greatly harming the popularity of the KMT among the general populace. Chiang also collaborated with the Communists only nominally, and ultimately broke with the Communists in 1941. Chiang was believed by his detractors to be incompetent and corrupt during the war; his insistence on continuing to fight the Communists while half his country was under attack by a foreign invader greatly contributed to the aforementioned beliefs.

### Li Zongren

Vice President of China

Director of the Beijing Field Headquarters

Li Zongren was born in Guangxi, China. For a while, he served as a commander under a local warlord. However, the defeat and subsequent death of the aforementioned warlord caused his armies to turn to common banditry. Li, however, sought to be more than just a bandit. He put together a personal professional army, and, when Sun Yat-sen established a base in Guangxi, Li joined the Kuomintang as the military governor of Guangxi. He later would play a major role in the Northern Expedition, where the Kuomintang defeated the warlord-controlled Beiyang government. In addition, Li also played a major role in the purge of communists from the KMT towards the end of the Northern Expedition. However, he suffered a political setback when he earned the enmity of Chiang Kai-shek, forcing him to return to Guangxi after the Northern Expedition instead of playing a role in the national government. Despite Chiang's mistrust of Li, Li was appointed director of the KMT Fifth War Zone during the Second World War, where he inflicted the first major military defeat of the war against Japan. In spite of this, he was sidelined for political reasons. At the end of the war, Li was named Director of the Beijing Field Headquarters, a rear echelon position that was not believed to be of much importance at the time. In spite of this, Li was widely respected in many circles within the Kuomintang, and in particular among those who disapproved of or disliked Chiang.

## Chen Cheng

General

Became Chief of the General Staff and Commander of the Navy historically

Chen Cheng was born in Zhejiang province during the Qing Dynasty. He attended the Whampoa Military Academy, which is where he met Chiang Kai-shek, who was commandant of the academy at the time. He joined the Nationalist Army as an officer, where he showed great promise in the campaigns against the warlords, and swiftly rose through the ranks. When the Nationalists began the process of purging the communists, he was put in charge of suppressing the Red Army. Although the Communist forces inflicted heavy casualties on Chen's soldiers, Chen was finally able to decisively defeat them in battle, forcing the Communists on their Long March. During the war against Japan, Chen served as a the top military advisor to Chiang, and played major roles in some of the most important battles and theaters of the war, such as the Battle of Wuhan (1938), the Battle of Changsha (1939), and commanded the Chinese forces in the Burma theatre.

## Gu Zhutong

General

Became Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army

Gu Zhutong was born in Jiangsu province. Gu attended the Baoding Military Academy, and would later serve as an instructor at the Whampoa Military Academy, which Chiang Kai-shek was commandant of. Gu served as a division, the corps commander during the Northern Expedition, where he performed ably. He was further appointed as Commander-in-Chief of the Third War Zone during the Second World War. During the war, he was best known for his role during the New Fourth Army incident, in which Nationalist troops under his command attacked and destroyed a large contingent of Communist troops. For this, Chiang awarded him Order of Blue Sky and White Sun, which was the highest military order in the National Revolutionary Army.

## Yan Xishan

The "Model Governor" of Shanxi Province

Yan Xishan was born in the Shanxi province during Qing Dynasty into a family of bankers and merchants. He was enrolled in a military school in Taiyuan city, then sent to the Imperial Japanese Army Academy to study. Yan was impressed by the Japanese martial culture and grew to disdain the corrupt Qing during his time in Japan. It was in Japan where he also met Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Kuomintang. During the Warlord Era, Yan took control over Shanxi province, where he avoided conflicts with other warlords in order to focus on developing and modernising Shanxi, however he was ultimately forced to pledge at least nominal allegiance to

Chiang Kai-shek. As governor of Shanxi, he collaborated with Kung Hsiang-hsi to develop the economy of Shanxi. During the Second World War, Yan fought fiercely against the Japanese; his forces were responsible for inflicting just over half of the Japanese casualties in Northern China during the war. Even so, after the war he succeeded in recruiting thousands of Japanese soldiers to his banner in order to defend his territory against the Communists.

### Dai Li

Director of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics

Dai Li was born in Zhejiang province. His parents lacked the funds to send him to university, and by the age of sixteen he found himself involved with gangsters. It was through those gangsters that he was introduced to Chiang Kai-shek. He was encouraged to enrol in Chiang's Whampoa Military Academy. He would later play a pivotal role in developing the Kuomintang's intelligence service. Which he wielded first against the Communists, then the Japanese, conducting espionage and performing assassinations against officers of both groups. By the end of the Second World War, his deceptively-named Bureau of Investigation and Statistics had transformed into a powerful and deadly secret police organisation, with Dai Li himself drawing comparisons to Heinrich Himmler, who headed the Nazi Germany's own secret police service.

### He Yingqin

General

Born in Guizhou, He Yingqin was sent by the Qing court to study in Japan, where he first met Chiang Kai-shek. He later was asked by Chiang to join the Whampoa Military Academy as the General Instructor, an offer that He accepted. He also became acquainted with Zhou Enlai at his time at Whampoa. During the Northern Expedition, He commanded the National Revolutionary Army's 1st Army Corps against the warlords, and later joined Chiang when he turned on the Communists in 1927. However, when Chiang faced internal dissent within the KMT shortly afterwards, He, believing Chiang was destined to fail, did not overtly support Chiang (though he did not support Chiang's rivals either). As such, Chiang's trust in him began to erode, though they reconciled, with He serving as Minister of War for a while, where he performed well as an administrator. In addition, He continued to campaign against the Communists. However, he suffered several embarrassing defeat against the Red Army (then commanded by Zhu De) during the Second through Fourth Encirclement Campaigns despite heavily outnumbering his enemies, which greatly damaged his reputation as a competent military commander. He supported striking against Zhang Xueliang when Zhang kidnapped Chiang during the Xi'an Incident, something that further caused Chiang to mistrust He after Chiang returned safely (as Chiang believed his own personal safety could have been

endangered by He's actions). In 1944, during the Second World War, he was replaced as Minister of War by Chen Cheng, who enjoyed Chiang's favour.

### Soong Tse-ven (AKA T.V Soong)

Premier of China

Born in Shanghai, T.V Soong studied Economics at Harvard University, then at Columbia University for graduate studies while working at the International Banking Corporation. Upon his return to China, Soong became a successful businessman before he was approached by Chiang to join his government as Finance Minister. As Finance Minister, he was able to balance China's strained budget, which was no small task until he resigned from that position in 1933 in protest over what he perceived as Chiang's weak foreign policy regarding Japan. Soong also served as governor for China's Central Bank. During the Second World War, Soong was instrumental in securing loans from the United State to fund the war effort. Throughout his time in China, Soong collaborated extensively with other financial figures in China, such as Kung Hsiang-hsi to advance their own political and financial interests. His sister, Soong Mei-ling was the wife of Chiang Kai-Shek.

### Kung Hsiang-hsi

Minister of Finance

Kung Hsiang-hsi was born in Shanxi during the Qing Dynasty. As a youth during the Boxer Rebellion, he supported some of the besieged (and later murdered) missionaries by smuggling letters from them through the Boxer rebels. Kung was educated at Oberlin College in the United States, then at Yale University. He then returned to his home province in China, where he found employment as an economic advisor to Yan Yishan, who was then the governor of Shanxi province. It was at this time that he met and married Soong Ai-ling, sister to Soong Mei-ling, the wife of Chiang Kai-shek. His marriage to Soong Ai-ling also made him the brother-in-law of Soong Tse-ven. He served as Minister of Industry between 1927 to 1931, then as Minister of Finance from 1933 to 1944. He frequently collaborated with his brother-in-law, Soong Tse-ven to control China's economic policy, developing a reputation as an extremely powerful and manipulative figure within the Chinese government, to the point where he was running his own, private intelligence service in Chongqing during the Second World War.

### Ma Hongkui

General

Governor/Warlord of Ningxia Province

Ma Hongkui was born in Gansu Province during the Qing Dynasty to the Ma clan, a family of Hui muslims who enjoyed prominent positions in the Qing court, in particular the

military. He became commander of Ningxia's Modern Army after the Republic was founded, and he was a member of the Fengtian Clique, a faction of warlords. However, during the Northern Expedition, Ma betrayed the Fengtian Clique and joined Chiang. Chiang named him governor of Ningxia in 1932, where he continued to battle Communist forces in the area until the Japanese invasion in 1937. As governor, he ruled with an iron grip. One of his major accomplishments was stamping out the rampant corruption the region, something he accomplished by shooting or beheading anyone caught taking bribes. His other accomplishments included maintaining a fairly large and well-trained army, and promoting Islam within Ningxia and surrounding provinces. During the Second World War, the Japanese attempted to encourage him to turn on the Republic of China and rule a Muslim puppet state, Ma rebuffed their offers. His troops battled both Japanese troops and soldiers from Mengjiang, a puppet state of Japan situated in modern-day Mongolia. Ma Hongkui enjoyed swordsmanship, Chinese calligraphy, and ice cream.

### Hu Zongnan

General

Born in Zhejiang, during the Qing Dynasty, Hu was educated in the Whampoa Military Academy, and became one of Chiang Kai-shek's favourite students. He distinguished himself in the Northern Expedition, and in the Central Plains War. Hu also participated in the first few battles of the Second World War against Japan, namely the battles of Shanghai and Wuhan. Although he performed ably in both battles, he was recalled and assigned to blockading the Communist bases in Shaanxi, a task that dismayed him greatly, as he would have greatly preferred to defend his homeland against the Japanese invaders. Hu was close to Dai Li, the Director of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics.

### Soong Mei-ling

First Lady

Foreign Minister in all but name.

Soong Tse-ven is her brother, and Kung Hsiang-hsi is her brother-in-law.

Born in Shanghai, Soong Mei-ling was educated at Wellesley College. She married Chiang Kai-shek in 1927. During the Nanjing Decade, Soong Mei-ling was very active in Chinese politics, spearheading the New Life Movement and was a member of the Legislative Yuan. Additionally, she was heavily involved in charity and social welfare programs throughout the country. During the Second World War, Soong Mei-ling travelled to the United States in order to rally support for her husband's government. She was well-liked in both in China and abroad. She was widely believed to have heavy influence on her husband's policies, with many believing her to be the true power behind the throne.

## Tang Enbo

### General

Born in Zhejiang during the Qing Dynasty, Tang studied in the Imperial Japanese Army Academy. He served as an instructor in the Whampoa Military Academy, and was also instrumental in putting down the short-lived Fujian Rebellion in 1933. During the Second World War, Tang performed as well as could be expected against the Japanese, given Chiang's belief that the Communists were a gravest threat (as opposed to the Japanese) and left Tang's forces heavily undermanned. Tang was in overall command during the Japanese offensive in Henan, Hunan and Guangxi in 1944, Operation Ichigo where, despite his best efforts, he was unable to resist the Japanese offensive.

## Du Yuesheng

### Gangster/Mob boss

Du Yuesheng was born in a small town at the outskirts of Shanghai during the Qing Dynasty. At the age of 16, he became a member of the Green Gang, a gang of criminals in Shanghai that were frequently involved in dealing with narcotics, prostitution, and underground gambling rings. Du rose through the ranks of the Green Gang, and by the early 1920s, Du was a force to be reckoned with within Shanghai.

## CCP

## Mao Zedong

### Chairman of the Communist Party of China

### CCP Secretary, Politburo member

At age 18, Mao Zedong enlisted in the revolutionary army during the 1911 revolution that overthrew the Qing Dynasty. After the establishment of the Republic China, Mao drifted from school to school obtaining both Chinese and Western education, until he ended up at Peking University during the 1919 May Fourth Movement that protested the Paris Peace Conference. Mao was a founding member of the CCP while organizing various student movements, mostly inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917. Soon after, Mao joined the KMT as the Communists entered into an alliance with the ruling Nationalists, heading the KMT propaganda bureau while organizing peasant associations in the countryside. It was during this period that Mao realized the revolutionary potential in the rural peasants. As Chiang Kai-Shek expelled communists from the KMT, Mao relocated to the countryside, building the military branch of the CCP. Mao and Zhu De led the fledgling Red Army in guerrilla warfare, in addition to several unsuccessful attempts to bring revolution back to the cities. By 1931, the Red Army

had grown significantly in size, and Mao founded the Jiangxi Soviet. Nonetheless, the Soviet was overrun in 1934 by KMT forces, and the majority of the Red Army embarked on a retreat we now call the Long March. During the Long March, Mao finally gained overall leadership of the CCP at the 1935 Zunyi Conference. When the CCP allied itself once again with the Nationalists in the Second United Front against the invading Japanese, Mao had the leisure to produce his most important theoretical writings. Becoming chairman of the CCP, Mao conducted several rectification movements and purges within the party to solidify his ideological control. Most importantly, the CCP had now broken from a blind following of Soviet revolutionary theories and shifted focus to a “sinification” of Marxism. Throughout the Sino-Japanese War, Mao sent small guerilla units behind enemy lines, disrupting Japanese control while gaining much grassroots support for the communist movement. In 1945, while the CCP still formally supported a unified government consisting of a Nationalist-Communist alliance, Mao must decide how to proceed in his making of a new China that fit his vision.

### Zhu De

Commander-in-Chief, People’s Liberation Army

Zhu De, born into a peasant family, studied at the Yunan Military Academy and participated in the 1911 revolution upon graduation. After the demise of the Qing regime, Zhu served as an officer in the forces of southwestern warlords. While studying in Germany, Zhu joined the CCP, for which he was expelled. After his studies in the USSR, Zhu led the unsuccessful Nanchang Uprising (1927) against the GMD. Instrumental in building the Red Army from the ground up, Zhu served as commander in chief during Chiang’s anti-communist campaigns and the Long March. During the second Sino-Japanese War, Zhu was handed overall command of all Communist operations against the Japanese. Zhu was considered the most senior military leader in the CCP by the end of the war.

### Liu Shaoqi

CCP Secretary, Politburo member

Political commissar of the New Fourth Army (later part of the Fourth Field Army)

Supreme commander of all CCP forces in Northern China and Manchuria

Liu Shaoqi is the son of wealthy landowners. After studying abroad in Moscow and joining the fledgling CCP during its founding year, Liu rose rapidly in the ranks, leading the underground communist movement in Shanghai after the 1927 split from the Nationalists. Liu joined Mao’s guerrilla warfare as anti-Japanese resistance broke out across the country. Elected to the Politburo at the Seventh Congress, Liu became a prominent theoretical spokesperson for the CCP. By the end of the Second World War, Liu was clearly poised to be Mao’s second-in-line in regards to party affairs.

### Zhou Enlai

CCP Secretary, Politburo member

Diplomatic chief; historically delegate to the Dixie and Marshal Missions

Previously one of CCP's most senior intelligence officers

Zhou Enlai was born to a wealthy scholarly family and received a modern education. In his youth, Zhou studied in both Japan and France, recruited in an overseas branch of the CCP in Paris. Zhou worked closely with the Nationalists at the Whampoa Military Academy until the split in 1927, after which he led extensive underground intelligence work for the CCP in Shanghai. As the CCP shifted focus from city to country, Zhou moved to Mao's Jiangxi base. Fleeing Chiang Kai-shek's encirclement campaigns, Zhou survived the Long March with Mao's forces. The Second United Front between the KMT and the CCP was established in 1937, and Zhou again served as the main communist liaison. During the war, Zhou also directed important propaganda and intelligence work in the temporary capital of Chongqing. As the CCP's frontman, Zhou communicated with the June 1945 Dixie Mission and attempted to convince the Americans of the CCP's commitment to a unified post-war Chinese government.

### Ren Bishi

Central Secretary General of the CCP; Politburo member

Chief strategist of economic and land reform in Northwest China

Founder of the Communist Youth League of China

Ren Bishi joined the CCP during its founding and studied in the Soviet Union. In the 1920s, Ren ran propaganda work on behalf of the CCP and organized youth league activities. After the KMT-CCP split, Ren became a central member of the Party and had serious disagreements with Mao on the CCP's counterstrategy against Chiang Kai-shek's encirclement campaigns. During the Second World War, Ren was involved in some military planning in the northeastern region and served as the CCP representative to the Comintern.

### Chen Yun

CCP Secretary, Politburo member

In charge of economics and finance

Chen Yun was from an urban working class background in a district that is now part of Shanghai. Chen started his CCP career as a union organizer under Zhou Enlai and participated in the Long March. Zhou had long had an interest in economics, and was in charge of the finances of most of northern China by 1945.

## Peng Dehuai

### Overall strategy & First Field Army (Northwest)

Peng Dehuai became a professional soldier as teenager due to poverty, first serving under a local warlord then under Chiang Kai-Shek in the Northern Expedition. In 1927, Peng sided with the Communists that were removed from the KMT and became involved in various peasant uprisings and guerilla attacks. Peng participated in the Long March and defended the Jiangxi Soviet from KMT attacks. As Japanese aggression grew, Peng strongly supported the formation of the Second United Front and led the famous Hundred Regiments Offensive against the Japanese in 1940. At the end of the Second World War, Peng was considered the second most senior military commander after Zhu De and given command of Communist forces in Northwest China.

## Lin Biao

### Commander, Fourth Field Army (Northeast/Manchuria)

Lin Biao joined the Socialist Youth League in his teenage years and studied at the Whampoa Military Academy, where he joined the CCP and proved his military talent in Chiang's Northern Expedition. When the Nationalists turned on the Communists in 1927, Lin fled with CCP forces and took part in the Nanchang Uprising. Throughout the First Chinese Civil War, Lin expanded the Red Army based at the Jiangxi Soviet and became one of the most prominent military leaders in the CCP. Wounded in a battle against the Japanese, Lin spent several years in the Soviet Union to recuperate. Upon his return, he resumed his presidency at the CCP's Political and Military Academy. At the end of the Second World War, in anticipation of further conflict with the KMT, Lin was sent to Manchuria as commander of the newly formed Fourth Field Army.

## Nie Rongzhen

### Commander, Northern China Military Region

Nie Rongzhen was born into a wealthy family and studied the sciences in Belgium in his youth. While abroad, he was recruited by the communist Chinese students in France and connected with Zhou Enlai. Nie joined the CCP in 1923. Graduating from the Soviet Red Army Military College and Whampoa Military Academy, Nie served as an officer in the CCP's Red Army. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Nie was second-in-command under Lin Biao in the Eight Route Army. In 1945, Nie was given command of the Northern China Military Region near Beijing to counter Fu Zuoyi's forces.

## Kang Sheng

Intelligence & internal affairs

Soviet Union liason and diplomat

Kang Sheng was born into a wealthy landowning family, receiving a Western education in Shanghai. In 1925, Kang joined the CCP. After proving his worth in labour organization and worker uprisings in the city, Kang became head of the CCP's intelligence bureau. From 1933 to 1940, Kang remained in the Soviet Union as a representative at the Comintern. Upon his return, he took charge of the internal security operations for the CCP. At the end of the Second World War, Kang retained contacts in the USSR while potentially assisting Zhou Enlai on various diplomatic missions.

## Liu Bocheng

Commander, Second Field Army (Central China/Yellow River)

Liu Bocheng joined the military efforts of the 1911 Revolution at an early age, quickly proving his military talents in Nationalist campaigns against Yuan Shikai and various warlords. In the 1920s, Liu became acquainted with communist thought and joined the CCP in 1926, still serving as an officer in the North Expedition against the warlords. After the KMT-CPC split in 1927, Liu led the Nanchang Uprising with Zhu De and Zhou Enlai. For the next three years, Liu was sent to the Soviet Union to study conventional Western military strategy. Upon his return, Liu became commissioner of the newly formed Red Army, and later headed the Red Army Military Academy. Liu was at odds with Mao Zedong and Peng Dehuai due to his preference for conventional military over guerilla warfare as well as Mao and Peng's management styles. Despite that, Liu was appointed Chief of General Staff of the Red Army during the Long March and pledged his allegiance to Mao at the Zunyi Conference. During the Second Sino-Japanese, Liu commanded the Eighth Route Army and started a partnership with Deng Xiaoping. In 1945, Liu was tasked with transforming the CCP military branch in preparation for counterattacks against the Japanese and a potential civil war against the KMT.

## Deng Xiaoping

Chief Political Officer, Second Field Army (Central China/Yellow River)

Deng Xiaoping had a well-to-do childhood as the son of a landowner, involving himself in communist activities during his studies in France and the Soviet Union. After returning to China, Deng rose in political and military prominence through anti-KMT campaigns and later at Mao's Jiangxi Soviet. Deng survived the Long March and went on to serve as the chief political officer of the Eight Route Army (later Fourth Field Army), commanded by Liu Bocheng, during the Second Sino-Japanese War. Deng thus became a long term friend and ally of Liu's. In 1945, Deng was transferred to Liu's Second Field Army, still serving as chief political officer and

propaganda head. Well-versed in foreign policy and educated overseas, Deng was a good candidate for negotiations with both the KMT and foreign powers at the end of the Second World War.

### Chen Yi

Commander, Third Field Army (Central/East China)

Chen Yi joined the CCP in 1923 after studying in France for two years. In 1928, Chen joined the newly formed Red Army under Mao, and stayed behind to continue guerilla warfare against the KMT while Mao's forces retreated on the Long March. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Chen commanded CCP forces that fought in central/eastern China along the Lower Yangtze River. At the end of the war, Chen's forces were rebranded into the Third Field Army.

### Su yu

Second-In-Command, Third Field Army (Central/East China)

Su Yu was a farmer's son that joined the Chinese Communists in the late 1920s, starting out in the Communist Youth League. He took part in the Northern Expedition alongside the KMT and later participated in the anti-KMT Nanchang Uprising. During the First Chinese Civil War, Su conducted guerrilla warfare against the Nationalists as Mao's forces retreated on the Long March. In 1945, Su was given the role of second-in-command of the Third Field Army, and was tasked with transforming the Communist forces from guerilla units into an army more suitable for conventional warfare.

### Peng Zhen

Head of organization; logistics and supply

Peng Zhen joined the then underground Communist Youth League in middle school, later joining the CCP in 1923. Peng was arrested in 1929 by the Nationalist government and served six years in prison. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, Peng organized guerilla attacks behind enemy lines. In 1945, Peng accompanied Lin Biao and the Fourth Field Army to establish strong CCP footholds in the former Japanese occupied territories.

## Committee Mechanics

### Veto power

Neither Party Leader has veto power at the beginning of the committee. This is subject to change on a case-by-case basis at the director's discretion as events unfold.

### Normal MUN procedures

*Public Directives:* Analogous to a resolution. Public directives must be submitted to crisis, approved, then read out in front of committee, debated upon, and finally voted upon.

*Private Directives:* Executed by submitting a note to crisis. Private directives are submitted by one delegate, and can only use powers available to that delegate.

*Group Directives:* Similar to a private directive, except submitted by several delegates. Group directives are typically used because they require the powers of all its signatories (ie. more than one delegate).

Personal powers are executed by private/group directive.

Exception: Use of powers pertaining to military movements do NOT require directives (but may be issued with directives if the delegate wants to hide their actions from the rest of their committee) - they can be made simply by raising their hand, and the moderator or a member of crisis in the room can make them immediately.

No "committee hopping" unless otherwise stated. We may have special events where parts (or even the entirety) of one committee join the other committee.

No communicating with the other committee via note/directive unless specifically allowed by the character's portfolio.

### Timeline

The timeframe of each committee is fluid; there is no precise correspondence between real time and committee time. Generally speaking, we can expect one committee session to cover approximately 6 -12 months.

## Assassinations and Spying

For the most part, assassinations will not be entertained by crisis. Though the use of assassination is not ahistorical, what would likely happen is that the victim would be replaced by a protégée with similar, if not identical goals and powers. As such, assassinations are unlikely to change the playing field significantly.

Spying on the communications and actions of the other committee is not only permitted, but strongly encouraged. Each committee has one or more member whose primary responsibility is to do so. Delegates are encouraged to work together to gather intelligence on the opposing committee.

Spying on members of the same committee is also permitted, however not as strongly encouraged. Generally speaking, the CCP was more united and hence directives from the CCP committee pertaining to spying on other delegates of the CCP are less likely to be entertained. However, the KMT did not enjoy such levels of unity. As such, delegates from the KMT committee wishing to spy on their fellow KMT delegates are much more likely to succeed in doing so.

The government and militaries of foreign powers will be represented by crisis. However, depending on how events play out, elements of the militaries of certain foreign powers may fall under the command of either the CCP or KMT committee.

## Appendix

### Further Reading

Jonathan D. Spence's *The Search for Modern China* is the definitive work on modern Chinese history. It covers a very large time range, from the Qing conquest of Ming China up to the 1990s. For a more period specific account, consider Odd Arne Westad's *Decisive Encounters: The Chinese Civil War, 1946-1950*. The same scholar's *Cold War and Revolution: Soviet-American Rivalry and the Origins of the Chinese Civil War* provides a more Western/Russian perspective on China's spiral into civil war. Harold Miles Tanner's *Where Chiang Kai-Shek Lost China: the Liao-Shen Campaign* gives a detailed military narrative of mainly the latter part of the civil war, but it also offers valuable background information on the entire 4-year conflict.

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## Wade-Giles to Hanyu Pinyin Table

	Hanyu Pinyin	Wade-Giles	Chinese	Remarks
<b>People</b>				
	Jiang Jieshi	Chiang Kai-Shek	蔣介石	Wade-Giles romanization is more popular
	Li Zongren	Li Tsung-jen	李宗仁	
	Chen Cheng	Chen Cheng	陳誠	
	Gu Zhongtong	Ku Chu-Tung	顧祝同	
	Yan Xishan	Yan Hsi-Shan	閻錫山	
	Dai Li	Tai Li	戴笠	
	Chen Guofu	Chen Kuo-Fu	陳果夫	
	He Yingqin	Ho Ying-Chin	何應欽	
	Song Ziwen	Soong Tse-Ven	宋子文	Wade-Giles romanization is more popular. Also known as T.V Soong.
	Kong Xiangxi	Kung Hsiang-Hsi	孔祥熙	Wade-Giles romanization is more popular. Also known as H.H Kung.
	Ma Hongkui	Ma Hung-K'uei	馬鴻逵	
	Hu Zongnan	Hu Tsung-Nan	胡宗南	
	Song Meiling	Soong Mei-Ling	宋美齡	Wade-Giles romanization is more popular. Also known as

				Madame Chiang.
	Tang Enbo	T'ang En-Po	湯恩伯	
	Mao Zedong	Mao Tse-Tung	毛澤東	
	Zhu De	Chu Teh	朱德	
	Liu Shao-chi	Liu Shao-chi	劉少奇	
	Zhou Enlai	Chou En-lai	周恩來	
	Ren Bishi	Ren Bi-shi	任弼時	
	Chen Yun	Chen Yun	陳雲	
	Peng Dehuai	Peng Te-huai	彭德懷	
	Lin Biao	Lin Piao	林彪	
	Nie Rongzhen	Nieh Jung-chen	聶榮臻	
	Kang Sheng	Kang Sheng	康生	
	Liu Bocheng	Liu Po-ch'eng	劉伯承	
	Deng Xiaoping	Teng Hsiao-p'ing	鄧小平	
	Chen Yi	Chen I	陳毅	
	Su Yu	Su Yu	粟裕	
	Peng Zhen	Peng Chen	彭真	
<b>Organizations</b>				
	Guomindang	Kuomintang	國民黨	Wade-Giles romanization is more popular. Abbreviated as GMD (if following the Hanyu Pinyin system) or KMT (if following

				Wade-Giles). Also known as “The Nationalist Party”.
	Qing Dynasty	Ch’ing Dynasty	清朝	
<b>Locations</b>				
	Beijing	Peking	北京	<p>The city was actually called “Beiping” during the time period spanned by this committee. (The name was changed by the CCP in 1949.). Nevertheless, delegates are encouraged to refer to it as Beijing or Peking anyways to avoid confusion.</p> <p>Also, strictly speaking, Peking isn’t actually Wade-Giles, but rather another, even older form of romanization of Cantonese Chinese, which is a different dialect of Chinese.</p>
	Nanjing	Nanking	南京	Strictly speaking, Nanking isn’t actually Wade-

				Giles either, but rather another, even older form of romanization of Cantonese Chinese, which is a different dialect of Chinese.
	Guangdong	Kwangtung	廣東	Confusingly, this province is also known as “Canton”. Canton is neither Wade-Giles nor Hanyu Pinyin, or in fact one based on the English language at all, but rather a Portuguese transliteration of Hakka Chinese, which is another dialect of Chinese.
	Guangzhou	Kuangchou	廣州	Even more confusingly, this city (which is the provincial capital of Guangdong) is <i>also</i> known as Canton. Like above, Canton is a transliteration of Hakka to Portuguese.
	Taiwan	Taiwan	台灣	

	Taibei	Taipei	台北	
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