

Houston Area Model United Nations Crisis Committee

团结万岁



March On!

The Chinese Communist Party
Chinese Civil War Joint Crisis Committee
Houston Area Model United Nations 46
January 21-22, 2021

Hello Comrades of the 中国共产党,

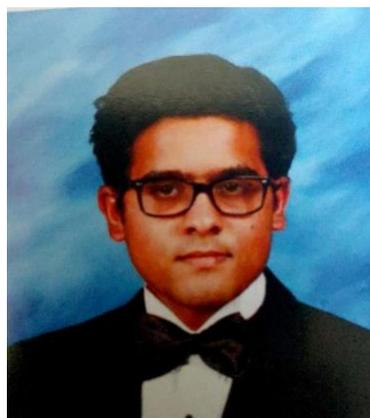
Welcome to the 46th iteration of the Houston Area Model United Nations Conference! It is with great pleasure that we run this double-joint crisis. The Chinese Civil War was a political and military conflict between the Chinese National Party (KMT) and the associated National Revolutionary Army against the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the associated Chinese Red Army. Before one can understand modern China and its role in an increasingly global world, one must first understand the Chinese Civil War and the events that led up to it. However, before we go further, allow us to introduce ourselves.

Mario DePavia will be directing the CCP committee. He is currently on a gap year and will start his undergraduate studies at Stanford University in September 2021. He has been involved in his high school's Model UN club throughout his high school career, serving as club president his senior year. His passion for international relations goes beyond the committee room; he is a former exchange student to Japan through the American Field Service. Mario slowly developed a love for crisis committees as he grew increasingly goofy and extroverted and is excited to be working with Joseph to bring the Chinese Civil War to life. Should any inquiries arise regarding the CCP committee, please contact Mario at mariodp45@gmail.com and title your email "HAMUN Inquiry".

Joseph Babu will be directing the KMT committee. He is a sophomore at the University of Houston Honors College and is pursuing a degree in Computer Engineering. He has been a part Model UN since his sophomore year in high school, and has been in love with it ever since. He has since received an award as a Crisis delegate in HAMUN 44 and also was instrumental in hosting Crisis in his local area from his high school. Joseph has a deep invested interest in making Model UN fun and engaging; especially in Crisis where one can relive past events and change the future with our understanding of the present. Should any inquiries arise regarding the KMT committee, please contact Joseph at josephbabu61@gmail.com and title your email "HAMUN Inquiry".



Mario DePavia



Joseph Babu

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

Background

Fall of the Qing Dynasty (1860 - 1911)

The Qing Dynasty was the last of what would be of imperial China. The Industrial Revolution rapidly brought power to western nations (and thereby the expansion of their spheres of influence). China, on the other hand, was slowly losing control over its naval borders as foreign trade ships encroached, ready to fight for better trading rights within the generally isolationist country. Soon, the Opium Wars broke out due to this conflict between the isolationist Qing dynasty and the imperial powers (the west and Japan). With this struggle from external forces remote regions disregarded the Qing's control entirely and became ruled by local warlords. Those living under stricter jurisdiction of the Qing dynasty cried out for the modernization of China to counter the imperial spheres of influence. However, the Qing dynasty, plagued with corruption and at the mercy of fully industrialized imperialists, was unable to return to the Chinese tradition of isolation, one that had lasted for over 2 centuries.



The defeat of the Qing dynasty in the Opium Wars left China, and indeed, the Chinese people (many of who were addicted to opium,) at the mercy of the imperial powers.



没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

Rise of the Republic (1899 - 1912)

The people of China shared a strong desire to preserve their cultural and national identity. They despised the thought of living under the influence of a foreign empire. The Boxer Rebellion could be viewed as the earliest representation of movements toward a strong, independent China freeing itself from these foreign influences. The so-called Boxers greatly supported the Qing and despised foreign powers, but the Qing dynasty, afraid that the Boxers would not be able to overthrow the imperialists, did not embrace the movement, and labeled the Boxers a terrorist organization. The Boxers were easily suppressed by a joint coalition of Japanese, Russian, British, American, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian forces in Beijing. However, the failure of the Qing dynasty to support the Boxers would prove to be a fatal mistake; many Chinese citizens felt that the Qing could no longer protect its own citizens from nations miles away.

One of these Chinese was Sun Yat-Sen, an American-educated revolutionary who despised the Qing dynasty. In November 1894, he and others who disapproved of the Qing dynasty met in Honolulu to establish the Revive China Society, an organization dedicated to organizing the technical and strategical overthrow of the Chinese emperor. He led many uprisings in China to no avail, and was eventually exiled to Japan. However, in 1908, Qing emperor Zaitian died, and it was announced that his then 2-year-old son, Puyi would ascend the throne. Sun Yat-Sen saw this as the opportunity he had been waiting for. In 1911 while Sun was still in exile, an army led the Tongmenghui ("United League"), a secret society founded by Sun Yat-Sen to overthrow the Qing, took over the Wuchang District in the Hubei Province. Unlike the previous uprisings, the Tongmenghui gained the support of the Chinese military. The Tongmenghui then captured Nanjing in December, 1911. On New Year's Day, 1912, they declared themselves independent from the Qing dynasty. This was the founding of the Republic of China, with Nanjing as its capital. The Tongmenghui and other revolutionary groups combined to form the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party), commonly referred to as the KMT, which helped elect their leader, Sun Yat-Sen, as the first president of the Republic of China.



To the dismay of many Chinese, their country was divided by the imperial powers (namely Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia) into regions commonly referred to as spheres of influence

Early KMT Turmoil (1912-1921)

The Republic of China was still divided and greatly lacked military strength. The KMT still had many adversaries, including both the Qing dynasty and the imperialists. President Sun reached out to Yuan Shikai, the head of the Beiyang Army (the then largest army in China, loyal to the Qing dynasty). Bearing in mind the goal of a unified China, Sun negotiated that he would give Yuan Shikai his seat as the president of the Republic of China if Yuan helped them fight the Qing and get emperor Pu Yi to abdicate. Yuan agreed, and Pu Yi soon abdicated the throne. This marked the end of almost four millennia of dynastic rule in China. Under Yuan, the territory that had belonged to the Qing dynasty was added to the Republic of China. However, President Yuan grew into more and more tyrannical, ignoring the legislature and constitution of the Republic of China. The KMT was fragmented over whether or not to support Yuan, who eventually banned the party's existence. Much turmoil was to follow.



Flag of the Beiyang Government

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

At one point, Yuan declared himself emperor, tanking his popularity. He also moved the capital to Beijing, founding what became referred to as the Beiyang government, which built an alliance with the Japanese. "Emperor" Yuan died shortly after, and a great portion of China was fractured under the rule of local warlords. Sun Yat-Sen would revive the KMT in Shanghai, with the goal of uniting China and overthrowing warlords, the Beiyang government, and the imperialist powers. The new KMT denounced the Beiyang government as illegitimate and declared themselves the real Republic of China. Under Sun's leadership, they would gain influence and territory in southeastern China.



Flag of the Kuomintang (KMT)

Formation of the Chinese Communist Party (1921)

Mao Ze Dong, noted as the Father of Chinese Communism, states that the party all began during the May 4th Movement. The Movement was an anti-imperialist student protest in Beijing in response to the Treaty of Versailles after WWI. Many Chinese, were displeased how the Beiyang government allowed Japan to keep control over the territories in Shandong that were surrendered by Germany during the war.

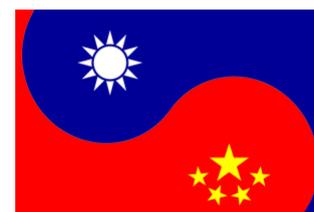


Flag of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

Early in Chinese Communism, there was disunity in party leadership. Li Lisun, who led the party and came into contact with it while he studied and worked in France, and who'd rather stay in the cities and fight and not back down, with his experience with classical Communism, but Mao favored retreating to rural areas and regrouping among the peasantry as that was how Chinese Communism was to be, to be among the people.

First United Front against warlords and Imperialists (1924-28)

After the fall of the Qing Dynasty, much of China was under the de facto rule of local warlords who had historically influenced their surroundings. The left wing of the KMT, led by Wang Jingwei, along with Soviet Union, hoping to one day see a unified China, urged for cooperation with the communists, and in 1924, the KMT and CCP officially formed an alliance known as the First United Front to fight what they viewed as common enemies of China: warlords and the Beiyang Government (which was supported by Japan). It was during this time that the KMT lost their most iconic leader. Sun Yat-Sen, then Premier Sun Yat-Sen died of cancer in a Beijing hospital.



The most notable military action taken by the First United Front was the Northern Expedition (1926-28) led by KMT right-winger Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. As the name implied, the expedition started in Guangdong province and pushed north to Beijing. However, both the CCP and the KMT had ulterior motives in participating in the expedition. The CCP wanted to spread communism among the KMT, while the KMT wanted to control the communists from within.

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

The Communist Purge (April 1927)

In 1927, Chiang Kai-Shek, leader of the right wing of the KMT, denounced the open cooperation with the communists. When the Northern Expedition reached Shanghai, Chiang halted and convinced local gang leaders to target Communist unions, assemblies, and protests; over a thousand communists were arrested and anywhere from 500-10,000 were killed. Wang Jingwei declared Chiang a traitor for betraying the First United Front, and the KMT was split in two. Jingwei claimed the KMT was now based in Wuhan (this KMT was known as the Left-Wing Faction). Chiang declares the KMT was now based in Nanjing (Known as the Right-Wing Faction) and denounces the Left Wing Faction as illegitimate.



Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek

The Left-Wing Faction attempted to continue the alliance with the CCP. However, they eventually refused to cooperate with increasingly obstructive demands by the CCP and Soviet Union. The Left-Wing Faction conducted a communist purge of their own in Wuhan, known as the 715 Incident in July 1927, and Wang Jingwei agreed to unify with the Right-Wing Faction in Nanjing so long as Chiang resigned from Commander in Chief and all other political positions in the KMT. Chiang agreed, so the KMT was reunited in Nanjing in September 1927. This proved to be an empty promise, as Chiang would again rise to power through his favorable standing among KMT military leaders. He was back at the head of the KMT by December 1928, when he officially toppled the Beiyang government.

Mukden Incident and establishment of Manchukuo (1931-1934)

Since 1905, the Japanese had held a strip of territory spanning from the northwest corner of the Korean peninsula 100 miles west known as the South Manchuria Railway Zone, which they had won in the Russo-Japanese War. The Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway line ran through this territory. After Japan invaded the Korean Peninsula in 1910, this railway served as a vital link to the rest of the Asian continent.



The Japanese-run South Manchuria Railway line

In 1931, a Japanese lieutenant detonated TNT along this railway. The Japanese claimed the attack was by Chinese terrorists opposed to Japan, and used it for justification in invading Manchuria, which they completed in 1932. The Japanese then installed the fully-grown Qing Emperor Pu Yi as the leader and emperor of the supposedly independent country of Manchukuo, which was in reality, a puppet state of the Japanese empire. The Japanese Empire now stretched significantly into mainland Asia.

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

The Chinese Soviet Republic (1931-1937)

After the Communist purge, the communists fled south. At a 1931 conference in Ruijin, they declared the Chinese Soviet Republic, a country composed of CCP soviets and closely allied to the Soviet Union. Most notable among these communes was the Jiangxi-Fujian Soviet, founded by Mao Zedong and Zhu De. Mao served as both chairman and prime minister. The soviets were often surrounded by the National Revolutionary Army led by Chiang in operations called encirclement campaigns. However, the Red Army, under the command of Mao, successfully beat back Chiang's troops through operations known as counter-encirclement campaigns. However, in 1932, power shifted in favor of those with closer ties to the Soviet Union. As a result, political power shifted in favor of the 28 Bolsheviks, a group of Chinese students who had studied in the Soviet Union. Control of the Red Army was transferred to German communist Otto Braun, Bo Gu, and Zhou Enlai. The new leaders proved ineffective at commanding the Red Army against encirclement campaigns. In 1934, they found themselves surrounded, with the National Revolutionary Army closing in, so the communists fled their soviets.



Mao Zedong

Long March (1934 — 1935)

The communists scattered in all directions when fleeing their soviets. There was not an agreed plan of escape. The Red Army was fragmented and scattered, with battalions travelling individually under differing leadership. However, by January 1935, the leaders of the CCP were able to hold a conference in Zunyi. Bo Gu was the first speaker, and emphasized the failure of the Red Army had been due to circumstances that were out of the CCP's control. In stark contrast, Zhou Enlai, who spoke second, openly admitted to his mistakes. Mao Zedong then spoke, criticising current party leaders. Mao won support from almost all the delegates, including Zhou Enlai and some of the 28 Bolsheviks. As a result, power within the CCP once again shifted. Officially, Zhou retained his leadership and was made the head of the party with Mao recognized as the second-in-command, but by the end of the march, Mao would overtake Zhou as the head of the party.

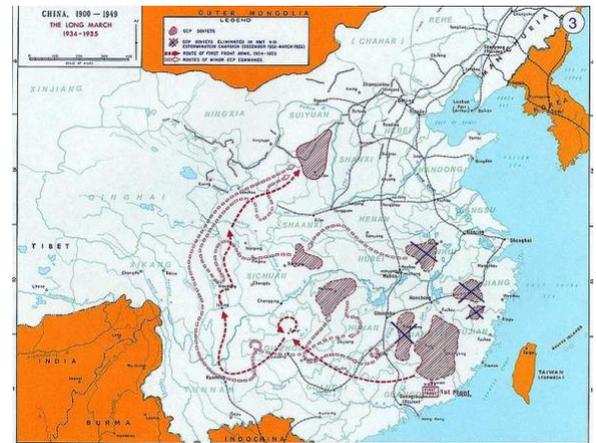


Even after the Zunyi Conference, there was not one universal consensus as to where the Communists should establish a base: in June of 1935, Zhang Guotao, a high-ranking CCP member and leader of an 80,000-man army reunited with Mao's army of 10,000, but the two leaders bitterly disagreed over where the Communists should take refuge. Zhang insisted upon marching southwest toward Tibet, while Mao was determined to go north to a remote area in the northern tip of Shaanxi province. Two factions split, and those who followed Zhang faced many hostilities from the locals they encountered and were eventually forced to turn north and catch up to Mao.

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

Mao, too, faced hostilities on his way to northern Shaanxi. Although previously enemies of the KMT, many local warlords had sworn allegiance to the KMT. This resulted in the Communists being attacked and harassed often throughout the Long March. However, not everyone in KMT-controlled regions of China were unfriendly toward Communists. In October 1935, Mao reached Shaanxi with fewer than 8000 troops, taking refuge in a Communist soviet established by several CCP members before his arrival. Over time, what was left of the Communist armies regrouped in the northeastern part of Shaanxi, their numbers greatly depleted. Slowly, the base expanded east into Shanxi prefecture toward Yan'an as Communist sympathizers from across China traveled to Shaanxi to join the communist encampments. For the past year, they have been training soldiers, conferencing with representatives from the Soviet Union, and earning the trust and respect of the locals of Shaanxi and Shanxi.



Today, November 24, 1936, marks the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Revive China Society. What will become of the Middle Kingdom? Only time will tell.

Committee Objectives

- Conquer as much land as possible
- Subdue local warlords
- Stockpile ammunition
- Resist foreign influence, especially the Japanese
- Reform agriculture to end famine
- Earn popularity and trust among the Chinese people
- Cooperate with the Soviet Union to progress your party's agenda

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

Comrades

1. **Mao Zedong:** Current head & founding member of the CCP; After the communist purge, Mao co-founded the Jianxi-Fujian soviet, the key settlement of the Chinese Soviet Republic. He rose to the top of the CCP at the Zunyi Conference during the Long March. He is a clear political leader, currently serving as the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee. He is also a prominent military leader, being named chairman of the Military Commission. He has been working on the Eastern and Western expansion.
2. **Zhu De:** Commander in Chief of the Red Army; Zhu is so close to Mao that the two are often referred to as Zhu-Mao. The two co-founded the Jianxi-Fujian soviet. Zhu later supported Mao through his rise to power at the Zunyi Conference. Since arriving at the base in Shaanxi, Zhu has been focused on rebuilding the Red Army. He has been the commander in chief of the Red Army since 1933.
3. **Peng Dehuai:** Considered to be one of the best 2 battlefield commanders; Peng is a former member of the KMT. He is well-known for his close friendship with Lin Biao. The two shared great success in counter-encirclement campaigns. Peng was a strong supporter of Mao at Zunyi. Since the end of the march, he has been campaigning in provinces surrounding Shaanxi to gain local support.
4. **Zhou Enlai:** Key diplomat; Zhou was the de-facto leader of the CCP after the Zunyi Conference until the end of the Long March; Enlai is now a high-ranking politician who now is following Wang Ming's orders to conduct meetings with the KMT. He is the CCP's biggest asset in negotiating with the KMT. He is known for his honest character and was able to retain power by owning up to his mistakes during the Zunyi Conference.
5. **Lin Biao:** Considered to be one of the best 2 battlefield commanders; He is well known for his success in counter-encirclement campaigns and his close friendship to Peng. He is also well known for his success in fighting off the KMT during the Long March. Since arriving to Yan'an, he has been serving as principal of a newly founded military academy, the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political University.
6. **Zhang Wentian:** High ranking CCP politician; during the Long March, he worked with Mao and Wang Jiaxing to plan how to turn the delegates against the leaders of the CCP at Zunyi. After Bu Guo was sacked, Wentian replaced him as CPC Central Committee General Secretary. He is currently working with Mao and Zhou Enlai on the Eastern and Western expansion

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

7. **Wang Jiaxiang**: Prominent commander in the Red Army; Wang was one of the first of the 28 Bolsheviks to support Mao at the Zunyi conference. He rose to hold prominent control in the Red Army along with Mao and Zhou Enlai after Bo Gu was sacked at the conclusion of the conference. Recently, Wang has also become more involved in politics and diplomacy.
8. **He Long**: Commander of the Second Legion of the Second Red Army in Northern Shaanxi; He was one of the few commanders whose forces mostly made it to the end of the Long March undiminished. As a result, he has been playing a crucial role in protecting the communists in Shaanxi from the KMT. He was once a member of the KMT, but rebelled after the Shanghai Massacre, disgusted by Chiang's actions.
9. **Zhang Guotao**: Chairman of Yan'an Frontier Area; Zhang was educated in the Soviet Union, and served as a Chinese delegate to a Soviet politburo and later to the Comintern; Zhang led the 4th Red Army during the Long March, which briefly united with Mao's First Red Army, but Zhang had a disagreement with Mao as to which direction to march. Zhang ended up losing a large number of his troops to the hostile locals.
10. **Gao Gang**: Considered "one of the most important commanders of the region"; Gao is a Shaanxi native who worked as a guerilla fighter to establish a Communist base in Shaanxi where the communist forces would eventually end up at the end of the Long March. He had a close personal friendship with Mao and was promoted to an important communist official. He was known for his confidence, ambition, and charm.
11. **Ye Jianying**: Important CCP diplomat; Ye disobeyed his commander Zhang Guotao, choosing to follow Mao after their disagreement on the Long March. For this, Mao would later credit him for saving the CCP, the Red Army, and the revolution. Ye is currently working in Chongqing under Zhou Enlai to conduct communications with the KMT
12. **Liu Shaoqi**: CCP Secretary in North China; Liu was on the Long March until the Zunyi conference, after which he worked in northern China to organize CCP members in KMT-controlled northern China. Liu is currently serving as CCP Secretary in North China, where he is leading operations against the Japanese.
13. **Deng Xiaoping**: High ranking CCP politician; Deng attended the Zunyi Conference as the head of the *Red Star*, a CCP newspaper. Deng was a strong supporter of Mao, even at his own expense. As an experienced propagandist, Deng is crucial part of the CCP's ability to gain popularity among the Chinese people. Deng is currently in Shaanxi.
14. **Wang Ming**: CCP's Director of Delegates to the Comintern; Wang was the head of the once prominent 28 Bolsheviks. He is a valuable diplomat in negotiations with the Soviets. Following the advice of the Soviets, he is urging for cooperation with KMT against the Japanese. Wang is currently living in Moscow.

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

15. **Ren Bishi:** Political Commissar for the Front Command; Ren is an important military and political leader who works under Peng Dehuai, defending the Shaanxi base from Hu Zongnan's troops. He has recently been promoted, serving as a member of both the Revolutionary Military Commission of the Central Committee and the Presidium.
16. **Xiong Xianghui:** Literature student at Tsinghua University in Beijing; Xiong secretly joined the CCP earlier this year. The KMT are unaware of his association with the communists, meaning he has great potential to become a spy. Currently, he is continuing his studies and maintaining a low profile.
17. **Yang Jingyu:** Commander-in-chief of the CCP Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army First Route Army; Yang has experience in leading attacks against the Japanese: he previously served as commander-in-chief and political commissar of the Independent Division of the First Army of the Northeastern People's Revolution Army.
18. **Liu Bocheng:** Brilliant military strategist; Liu served as Chief of General Staff of the Red Army during the Long March. He led the Red Army across several rivers and was able to make diplomatic relations with minorities along the way, increasing the CCP's popularity among the Chinese people. He oversaw the seizing of Zunyi for the conference.
19. **Xu Haidong:** Commander of the 15th army corps; Xu was commander of the 25th army before the Long March. He has been leading a campaign against KMT-backed warlord Yan Xishan in the neighboring province of Shanxi. Even Yan admits that Xu's troops have been doing remarkably well considering they were significantly outnumbered.
20. **Kang Sheng:** Wang Ming's deputy on the Comintern; inspired by Stalin's purges, Kang established the Office for the Elimination of Counterrevolutionaries, purging supposed Chinese traders living in Moscow.
21. **Chen Yi:** Military figure; Chen commanded troops who stayed behind in the south to fight the KMT during the Long March. Lin also fought alongside Lin Biao against the KMT before the March. Chen is currently in Shaanxi
22. **Zhu Dehai:** Korean-Chinese connected to the CCP through a Korean communist organization; Zhu was committed to reforming the education of Korean-Chinese youth under the CCP. He is currently working at a university in Moscow.
23. **Zhao Shangzhi:** Commander of the Northeast Anti-Japan United Army since 1934; Zhao was previously in charge of the CPC Northeast military division. He joined the CCP shortly after participating in the May 13th Movement in 1925.
24. **Peng Zhen:** Organization Department Director of the North Bureau of the CPC; Peng was only released from a KMT prison last year. He has been working to organize a resistance movement against Japanese forces since.

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

25. **Lin Boqu**: Minister of Finance at Shaanxi; Lin served as Minister of Finance for the Jiangxi Soviet before the Long March. Lin used to work for Sun Yat-Sen and is thus a valuable asset in diplomatic relations with the KMT; one of the Five Elders of Yan'an
26. **Xiang Ying**: Military hero; Xiang was an active member of the Jiangxi Soviet before the Long March. He stayed behind in Jiangxi to allow marches a safe escape. Xiang is still in Jiangxi organizing guerilla attacks against KMT forces.
27. **Dong Biwu**: Overseeing communist educational institutions in the Shaanxi base; Dong oversaw educational institutions in the Jiangxi Soviet before the Long March. Dong has also been dubbed one Five Elders of Yan'an.
28.) **Deng Fa**: Director of Secret Police in Shaan-Gan Army's third column; Deng was the Party Committee Secretary of Fujian and the head of the State Political Security Bureau at the Jiangxi-Fujian Soviet. He is currently working in Shaanxi and Gansu.
29. **Nelson Fu**: One of the only doctors trained in western medicine on the Long March; Fu proved to be valuable asset during the March in combatting malnutrition and was responsible for the health of the party leaders. He's currently living in Fujian province.
30. **Li Bai**: Experienced radio operator; He studied wireless technology at a university in the Jiangxi Soviet. He then served as the chief and political commissioner of the radio station for the Red 5th Regiment before he participated in the Long March.

Qiánjìn! Qiánjìn! Qiánjìn!
前进！前进！前进！

Arise! Arise! Arise!

Wōmenqiānqiūwàndài
我们，，，

Millions of but one heart

GāojiǔMáo Zédōngqízhì qiánjìn!
高举毛泽东，，前进！

Braving the enemies' fire! March on!

GāojiǔMáo Zédōngqízhì qiánjìn!
高举毛泽东，，前进！

Braving the enemies' fire! March on!

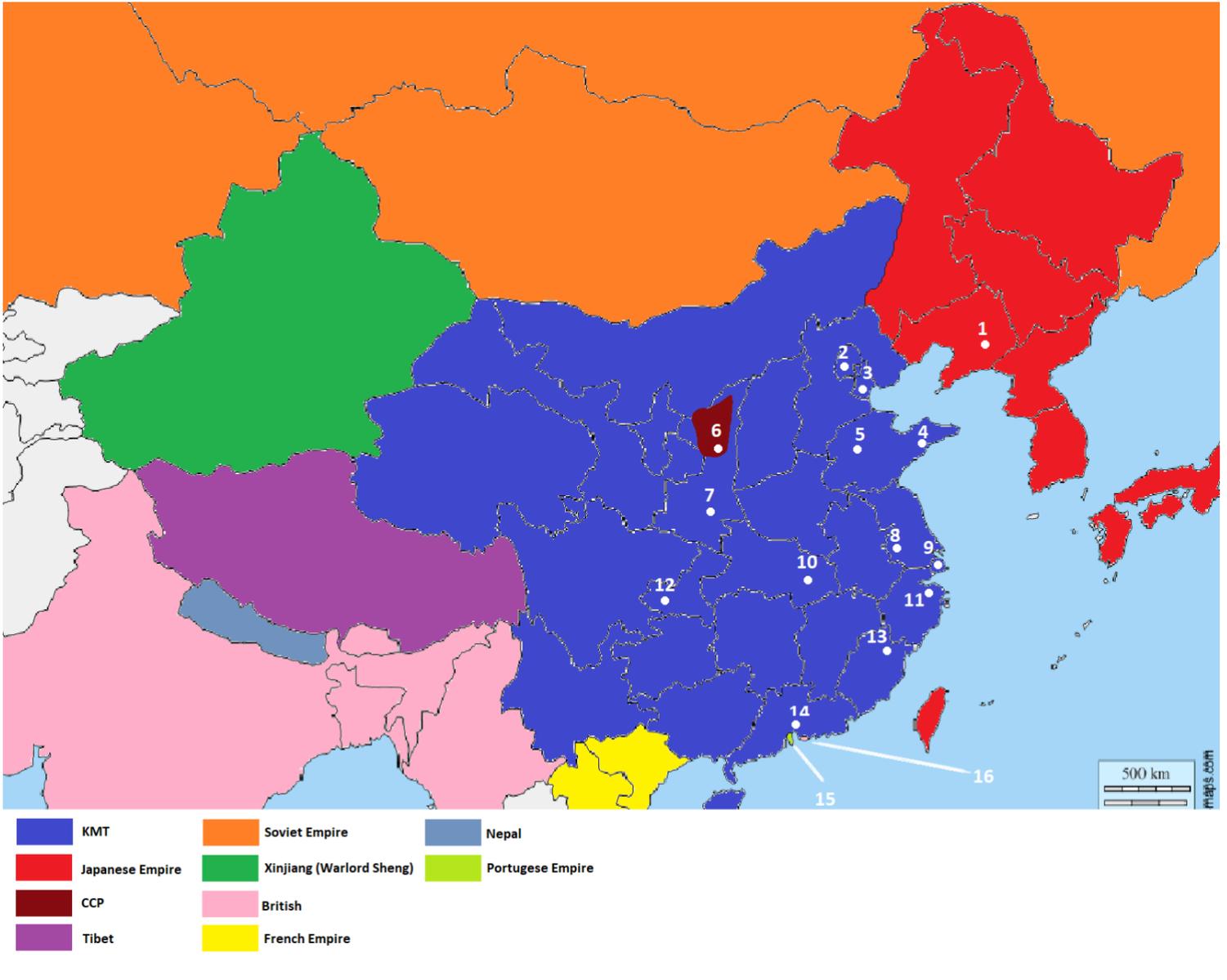
Qiánjìn! Qiánjìn! Jìn!
前进！前进！进！

March on! March on! March on!

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China

East Asia, November 1936



- | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. Shenyang | 4. Qingdao | 7. Xi'an | 10. Wuhan | 13. Fuzhou | 16. Macau |
| 2. Beijing | 5. Jinan | 8. Nanjing | 11. Hongzhou | 14. Guangzhou | |
| 3. Tianjin | 6. Yan' an | 9. Shanghai | 12. Chongqing | 15. Hongkong | |

没有共产党就没有新中国

Without the Communist Party, there is no New China