



Houston Area Model United Nations Crisis Committee

For the Middle Kingdom!

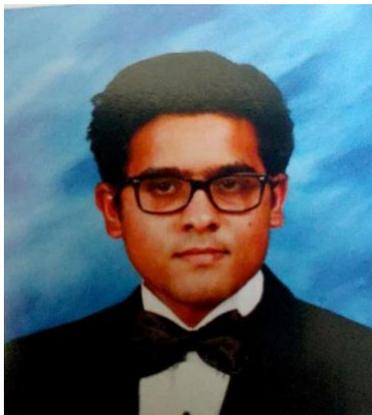
The Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party)
Chinese Civil War Joint Crisis Committee
Houston Area Model United Nations 46
January 21-22, 2021

Hello Nationalists of the Kuomintang,

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

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 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



Mario DePavia

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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.



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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.

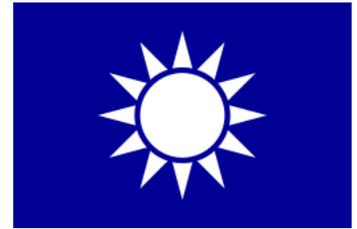


Flag of the Beiyang Government

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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.

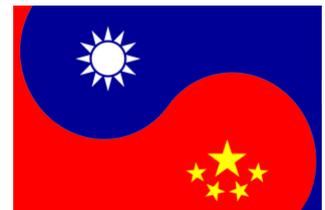


Flag of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

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.

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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.

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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.

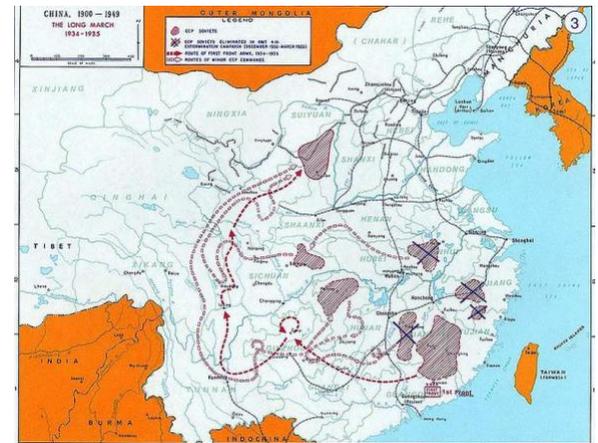


Even after the Zunyi Conference, there was not one universal consensus as to where the Communists should establish a base: in June of 1935, Zhang Guotao, a high-ranking CCP member and leader of an 80,000-man army reunited with Mao's army of 10,000, but the two leaders bitterly disagreed over where the 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.

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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

- Take control over China
- Make sure your Kuomintang dominates China politically
- Resist foreign influence from Japan.
- Take down warlords or get them under your control
- Reform the economy and
- Earn popularity and trust among the Chinese people
- Cooperate with America to progress the KMT agenda

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Nationalists

1. **Chiang Kai-shek** - Leader of the Kuomintang, Chiang was without a doubt one of the greatest leaders during the times of the Revolution. Serving directly under the Sun, when he was alive, on their mission to overthrow the Beiyang Government. Chiang had a background in learning in a Japanese military school, where he would realize the difference in development between the two nations. Chiang had a three-step-plan to getting China where he wanted: military rule, political tutelage, and then constitutional rule. He would love to have democracy instated as soon as possible but knew it would be impossible with the fractured state of the nation.
2. **Feng Yü-hsiang** - An older gentleman who is mostly known for being a Christian Warlord in China. In the past the Chiang and Feng were very close, and even swore vows of blood brotherhood with each other, however their relationship slowly drifted apart, as Feng was more Left leaning than the others in the party. However, regardless of this Feng continued to serve the KMT and defend China while fighting for a revolution.
3. **He Yingqin** - He was one of the most senior generals after Chiang himself. He was familiar with Chiang Kai-Shek ever since he met him in military school while studying in Japan. He was an excellent leader who was chief of staff and responsible for training many KMT troops in the past, now as a Minister of Military Administration Department he strives for the KMT's ultimate success. He would later earn the title of the Lucky General as he would survive many conflicts and outlive many of his colleagues.
4. **Xue Yue** - A headstrong and brilliant General among the KMT. There were many times as his loyalty would be called into question, due to his one-track mind in taking care of what he believed to be their biggest threat: the Japanese. However, his record covers him as he was responsible for many KMT victories and was responsible for forcing the CCP to take the Long March. Due to his military prowess, he quickly gains the title of the God of War.
5. **Dai Li** - Originally, Dai Chufeng, His early life was very troubled as he came from a poor family, and opted to join the military where he would serve under Chiang early on. He would quickly change his name to Dai Li, Chinese for an Assassin's Hood, to reflect his efforts to become a spy. He would quickly gain influence and become the Spymaster of the KMT and head of intelligence.
6. **Zhang Zhizhong** - General of the eight divisions that constituted the Chinese 33rd Army Group, He was a general full of Valor and often would refuse to retreat from battle. Most of his accomplishments were those from the past while serving the KMT's National Revolutionary Army.
7. **Zhang Zhizhong** - Not to be confused with his fellow General above, Zhang's military career started early not too long after graduating, working under some local warlords. When Sun Yat Sen started to revolt, he would follow through and join the revolution. He truly wished for an independent china and therefore was also heavily involved politically aside from his duties as general.

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8. **Tang Enbo** - Tang was another General with a Japanese military education, making him familiar with many Japanese tactics. He was instrumental in earlier conflicts with the Japanese as Chang was fighting both the Japanese and the CCP, with not only splitting the force Chiang tended to focus on the CCP front. Tang would continue to contribute for the Nationalist cause.
9. **Song Zheyuan** - Was one of the Generals who were in the Revolution since the time Yuan Shikai still held power over the military. He is very noble and is loyal to the party's cause, although this would come under suspicion when it was revealed of his illicit affair with a Japanese woman. None the less he continued to serve valiantly for the Nationalist cause.
10. **Hu Zongnan** - One of the most famous Generals in the Revolution. He was extremely loyal to Chiang Kai-shek, sometimes even to a fault. However, this granted him a lot of influence in the army.
11. **Guan Linzheng** - A very successful Commanders, and earned the Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun, the highest medal of honor on the KMT, and would eventually earn the position of Lieutenant General and tasked with defeating the Communists.
12. **Chiang Chung-ling** - Vice Chairman of the Kuomintang Party, He was an influential politician and responsible for a lot. He is responsible for most political affairs in the committee.
13. **Du Yuming** - Was a valiant soldier in KMT. He quickly became a trusted protégé of Chiang Kai-shek. He was also a soldier that was awarded the honor of the Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun. He is heavily supported in the party, and is being raised to be the successor after Chiang.
14. **Sun Li-jen** - He was a General of the infantry that was highly decorated. His New First Army was known as the "Best Army Under Heaven". Because of his strategy and prowess, he was nicknamed the "Rommel of the East" after a famous WWII German General.
15. **Gu Zhutong** - A great military commander who served for the Nationalist cause since the beginning of the Revolution. He continued to climb up the ranks and received the honor of the Order of the Blue Sky and White Sun.
16. **Hu Lien** - A true noble warrior, being wounded many times in battle but continuing to fight regardless. He is the Regiment Commander of the 11th division in the KMT, and is not someone to underestimate in terms of military strength and prowess.
17. **Zhu Shaoliang** - A Middle aged man ready for war, who was handpicked by Chiang Kai-shek. He yearned for the freedom of China from foreign powers and influence, and understood Chiang's sentiments very well.
18. **Bai Chongxi** - A KMT General of the Hui ethnicity that practiced the Islamic faith. He has an on and off relationship with Chiang: sometimes cooperative and sometimes antagonistic. For example, he was against cooperating with the local warlords that Chiang had decided; he however supported Chiang mostly in general decisions regarding the KMT for the sake of China.

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19. **Li Zongren** - Man who was a part of the Revolution since the time of Sun Yat Sen, Li Zongren is known for his military prowess and control of his troops. He advocated for a focus on cleaning the insides of China while fighting the external forces. He was against the idea of working with the Local Warlords due to his experience as one. He was also seen as a Pacifist by the KMT being very lenient with the CCP, as he believed they were looking for a free China as well but we're just misguided, and was overall a more peaceful man.
20. **Yan Xishan** - He was the Warlord of the Shanxi province that worked with the KMT to fight the threats during the Revolution. He was one of the first Generals that advocated for the use of western technology to protect the Chinese heritage. There were many who even looked at him as China's future leader.
21. **Wei Lihuang** - One of China's most successful commanders. He would quickly gain a lot of fame in the Communist Suppression by the KMT and his successive victories would earn him the distinguished title of "One-hundred Victories Wei."
22. **Chen Cheng** - One of the main commanders in the National Revolutionary Army. He quickly rose through the ranks and became an influential figure in the army. He was notably known for his suppression of the Communist during the early '30s.
23. **Fu Zuoyi** - Entered the military sphere working under Yan Xishan and was very loyal to him. Independently he was a good soldier and even greater leader. He would be known for his successes in the military campaigns he participated in.
24. **Zheng Dongguo** - Being from the Manchuria region of China, Zheng had invested interest in returning China to the Chinese. He was well liked by Chiang Kai-shek due to his loyalty, and would continue to fight on the Japanese front of the War.
25. **Ma Bufang** - Was a prominent Muslim Lieutenant in the army. He was known more for his political policies in using his military power to force his uncle secede his governorship to him. He was a strong military leader and a faithful Muslim.
26. **Qin Dechun** - A military officer and politician. He was serious in keeping the Country united and wanted to take back what they can and create a united China. He was more politically involved than most of his colleagues and worried for the people of China than anything.
27. **Tong Linge** - A Manchu Chinese that was the Deputy Commander of the 29th Chinese Corpse. He is a strong leader and always looked towards a time for a peaceful and free Chinese Republic.
28. **Liu Ruming** - A General of the Republic of China, who would eventually join the Kuomintang cause and fight for true Chinese freedom. He has a wealth of knowledge and experience with his times in war.
29. **Feng Zhi'an** - A Chinese Lieutenant General. He was known for being ruthless and utilizing everything he has to succeed.

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30. **Zhao Dengyu** - born to a peasant family, Zhao Dengyu turned to the military to make a name for himself. He would quickly rise to the ranks and become General. He was mostly known for his participation in The Defense of the Great Wall in 1937.

East Asia, November 1936



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| KMT | Soviet Empire | Nepal |
| Japanese Empire | Xinjiang (Warlord Sheng) | Portugese Empire |
| CCP | British | |
| Tibet | French Empire | |

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|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 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 | |

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