THE SECOND UNITED FRONT: A STAND AGAINST THE RISING SUN
CHARACTER GUIDE

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Character Profiles:

This section details a basic description of each character that might appear in this Crisis as a delegate. It includes a summary of each person and their general personality. However, this should **not be an alternative to researching/writing a position paper** - at the very least you should Wikipedia your own character. Instead, this should allow you to get a sense of **who everyone else in the room is**, and get a general sense of what they will probably do. Moreover, be aware that the **portfolio powers listed here (abbreviated PP) are not your only ones**, just the special ones we want you to be aware of. Your portfolio powers are what you can reasonably expect from a person in your position/ministry (if you have one), and you can be creative in what you have as long as you justify it (read the portfolio powers guide in the Topic Guide for more details). **Characters are sorted by Cliques, powerful pre-existing alliances between them who share similar outlooks.** However, you are **not forced to work with** other members of your clique (some “cliques” are expected to disintegrate anyway) and you should feel free to work with anyone in the room as long as it advances your character’s cause. **Cliques have been given “Clique Powers”,** see the Special Crisis Mechanics section in the Topic Guide for more details.

Contents:

Cover Page ........................................................................................................................................................................01
Table of Contents .........................................................................................................................................................02
(2) National Revolutionary Army (Central Army) ........................................................................................03
(5) Central Clique .........................................................................................................................................................05
(4) Assorted Central KMT Members .........................................................................................................................10
(5) Assorted Chiang Kai-shek Cabinet Members .........................................................................................................15
(4) Fascist-Leaning KMT members ..............................................................................................................................19
(2) Xibei San Ma Clique ...............................................................................................................................................24
(2) Guangxi Clique .........................................................................................................................................................27
(2) Other Warlords .........................................................................................................................................................30
(4) Communist China .....................................................................................................................................................32
(3) Chairs ........................................................................................................................................................................37
(2) National Revolutionary Army (Central Army):

The National Revolutionary Army (NRA) was the armed wing of the KMT and the official army of the Republic of China. Founded in 1924, it was initially trained along Soviet lines by advisors from the Soviet Union during the First United Front and absorbed even communist groups due to the charisma of Sun Yat-sen. Its officers (some 25,000 between 1925-1937) were trained at Whampoa (Huangpu) military academy in Guangdong province, and Chiang Kai-shek made his debut as the headmaster - training future friends and even foes during his tenure.

The NRA would prove to be an influential wing of the KMT and was critical in bringing the warlords to heel. During the Shanghai purge and the Northern Expedition, the NRA came firmly on the side of Chiang, much to the ire of the communists and leftist KMT members. Chiang would seek German advisors - including a mission led by General Alexander von Falkenhausen who trained 8 elite Chinese divisions (about 80,000 men) loyal to the Generalissimo. However, its quality was diluted by the addition of warlord soldiers and the very independent Red Army which meant that the full Chinese military was often a patchwork of forces of various calibers. Nonetheless the Central Army and its officers can be expected to remain staunchly loyal to the KMT, even as it struggles to integrate regional warlords.

Your Clique power is Central Military Commission - as a united clique you can make decisions on behalf of the entire central army without the rest of committee (though it can be negated by a committee-wide directive if you do not block it from passing). A committee-wide directive or a clique directive can add people to the NRA’s Central Military Commission. It might be worth inviting warlords and other powerholders to this commission to control their troops.

Chen Cheng  (陳誠), Executive Vice President of the Ministry of Military Affairs - Born in Qingtian County, Zhejiang, Chen graduated from Baoding Military Academy 1922 and entered Whampoa Academy two years later. While at Whampoa Academy, he met Chiang Kai-shek for the first time and as the Commandant of the Academy, he joined the National Revolutionary Army to participate in the Northern Expedition. During the Northern Expedition, Chen displayed his excellence as a leader and within a year of conquest he was promoted from commander of battalions to commander of divisions. After the Northern Expedition, he fought in wars against various warlords and was promoted again.
to the commander of the 18th Army. In 1931, Chen was given the task of suppressing the Red Army. After numerous bloody campaigns, he finally defeated the Communists in his 5th campaign forcing them on the Long March. He was kidnapped along with Chiang Kai-shek during the Xi’an incident, and his loyalty during that time endeared him to the Generalissimo.

**Chair Note:** It would be heavily advisable for you to seek a formal military commission from the committee (right now you are an advisor without formal command). If you are unable to do so, at the start of the war you will be given, by default, command of the army in Shanghai (its composition will hopefully be increased or decreased by the committee)

**Sun Li Jen (孫立人), Lt. General in the NRA** - Sun Li Jen was born in 1899 in Anhui Province. At 5 years old, his mother died, at which point his father sent him to a missionary school in Germany to study. After returning to China and graduating from Tsinghua University in 1923, he travelled to the United States to continue his studies to be an engineer. In the United States, he recognized he had a personal duty to China that would be better fulfilled as a soldier than an engineer. Sun Lijen went to the Virginia Military Institute, and after graduating in 1927 returned to China the year after.

In 1932 he was put in command of a regiment in TV Soong’s newly founded Ministry of Finance and Taxation Police Corps, one of the first German-trained and equipped divisions in China.

He was eventually commissioned as a colonel and given command of a brigade sometime after. As a commander, he earned the nickname “Rommel of the East” and was renowned for his tactical abilities and high morale with his soldiers. He commanded US-equipped NRA troops, and in 1944 was appointed the commander of the powerful New 1st Army. However, his attachment to the US and accusations of disloyalty proved to be his downfall as he struggled to work with Whampoa trained officers.

**Chair Note:** It would be heavily advisable for you to seek a formal military commission from the committee (right now you are an advisor with no formal command). If you are unable to do so, at the start of the war you will be given command of the new 38th division (consisting of your former Ministry of Finance tax collection troops).
(5) Central Clique:

The central clique is the informal name given to prominent members of the civilian KMT controlling the capital, led by the Chen brothers and included in its sphere many wealthy businessmen. Also known as the CC clique, it was generally more conservative and favored a capitalist direction for the nation. The CC clique is the perhaps most Pro-Chiang clique in this crisis (at most second to the NRA), and their influence central government is strong - however with a power-base situated in the rich cities of the coast it is very vulnerable to Japanese invasion. Furthermore, corruption within the CC-clique and their underlings have bred resentment among the poor, especially farmers.

Your clique power is Captains of Industry - As a united group you may take economic decisions on behalf of China (such as national mining commissions, taking loans, and granting monopolies) without the rest of committee (a committee directive can negate this however if you fail to block it). Note that as individuals you can also do many of these actions, such as investing in mining, but as a group your power is amplified and can even form monopolies.

Soong Mei-ling (宋美齡), First Lady of the Republic - Born to the powerful Soong family (See TV Soong below), she was raised a Christian and studied in the United States, graduating from Wellesley College in Massachusetts in 1917. Due to her extensive education in America, she was also fully fluent in English. When she married Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, she introduced him to the Western world and helped him open his ideals to a Western audience. She also provided to be a valuable diplomat, raising much attention and sympathy in the USA for Chinese cause - even giving a speech before both houses of Congress. Her popularity greatly aided the KMT cause and even though she was a woman, she was very influential in her own right - holding government positions in a patriarchal society.

Together, Soong Mei-Ling and her husband established the New Life Movement, an anti-communist movement oriented around using traditional teachings and reinforcing Chinese values centered around 4 virtues of ritual, duty, honesty, and
shame. She also engaged in some social welfare programs, particularly during the war.

**PP: Blue (Red and White) Blood -** You are a member of the 4 Powerful Families of China - (the Chiangs, Kungs, Soongs, and Chens) or related to them. Your personal directives relating to Chiang Kai-shek will receive extra consideration and JPDs you support will likewise have extra weight. Feel free to use it to give yourself a little edge, but remember that such power stems from Chiang’s power. Likewise, a weaker urban upper class (merchants, bankers, investors) means less influence for you.

**PP: Media Darling -** your name is well known within the western media and you have a somewhat celebrity status. You will have an easier time charming the western audience with speeches and raising support within the USA in particular.

**Chen Guofu (陈果夫), Chairman of Jiangsu** - Born in Wuxing, Zhejiang, China, Chen Guofu and his younger brother Chen Lifu were nephews of Chen Qimei, the mentor of Chiang Kai-shek. Chen Guofu joined the Tongmenghui, a secret society and underground resistance movement, in 1911 and would participate in both the revolution against the Qing dynasty and the “second revolution” against Yuan Shikai. He would restart his political career in 1924 as the head of the Department of Organization and the president of the Central Financial Committee. Together with Chen Lifu, Chen Guofu would organize the Central Clique. He would also serve as chairman of the government of Jiangsu from 1933 to 1937 where he would suggest the opening of the dikes of the Yellow River to halt the Japanese advance. This would result in the 1938 Yellow River Flood.

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**Chen Lifu (陈立夫), Minister of Education** - Born in Wuxing, Zhejiang, China, Chen Lifu and his older brother Chen Guofu were nephews of Chen Qimei,
the mentor of Chiang Kai-shek. After receiving his master's degree in mining engineering at the University of Pittsburgh, Chen Lifu joined the KMT in San Francisco and would be hired by Chiang Kai Shek as his confidential secretary in 1926. He would be promoted in 1927 to the head of the Investigation Section of the Organization Department of the KMT and would later be promoted again in 1938 becoming the minister of education. When the Central Clique was formed, Chen Lifu was considered the party head and wielded considerable political power. He also influenced the KMT’s Central Bureau of Investigation and Statistics.

**PP: Blue (Red and White) Blood** - You are a member of the 4 Powerful Families of China - (the Chiangs, Kungs, Soongs, and Chens) or related to them. Your personal directives relating to Chiang Kai-shek will receive extra consideration and JPDs you support will likewise have extra weight. Feel free to use it to give yourself a little edge, but remember that such power stems from Chiang’s power. Likewise, a weaker urban upper class (merchants, bankers, investors) means less influence for you.

**Dr. T. V. Soong (宋子文)**, **Chairman of the Bank of China** - Born Song Ziwen, T.V. Soong was the scion of the Soong family - a wealthy Shanghai business clan founded by industrialist Charlie Jones Soong (the father of several children), who sympathized with the Republican movement. His sisters all married prominent members of the KMT, the eldest (Ai-ling) married H.H. Kung (see below), the middle (Ching-ling) married Sun Yat-sen (founder of the Republic + revered by Communists + KMT alike), and the youngest - Soong Mei-ling (see assorted Central KMT section) - married Chiang Kai-shek. To say he was well connected is an understatement.

However, that is not to say he was not intelligent or powerful on his own right. Educated in Harvard, Soong was nicknamed “the Alexander Hamilton of China”, creating major economic and financial reforms during his tenure as Minister of Finance, even balancing the budget in 1932. He won the support of the bankers for the KMT (and more specifically the CC clique) when the 1st United Front broke down. Despite accusations of corruption, he remained a Chinese nationalist, resigning from his post of Finance Minister in 1933 to protest inaction against Japanese expansion. In 1935 he was appointed by H.H. Kong to be chairman of the Bank of China.
**PP: Astonishing Wealth** - Your family is one of the wealthiest families in China (if not the wealthiest) and you also have the support of much of the upper classes. Your personal directives are less likely to run into questions of cost (another delegate might run into issues of how to fund the construction of a new building, for example) and JPDs you support will also receive less financial hurdles (within reason of course).

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**H. H. Kung (孔祥熙), Minister of Finance** - Born into a prosperous banking and trading family, Kung attended a mission school despite his family’s misgivings. Afterwards, he attended North China Union College in Tongzhou; however, once hearing of the Boxer attacks he returned to his family in Taigu. After the Taiyuan Massacre, he smuggled letters from murdered missionaries into Beijing and then returned to Taigu using the powers in the Boxer Protocol to distribute relief to the families of those killed, bury the dead, and confiscate the estate of a Boxer supporting family.

Kung began his career in the KMT as the Minister of Industry later becoming the Minister of Finance under the Nanjing Government. As the Minister of Finance, Kung would balance the national budget by increasing the tax on cigarettes by 50% and even threatened to increase the salt tax by 28%. Kung would also act as a diplomat to the Axis powers for China and would visit Germany and Italy meeting with Hitler and Mussolini commenting later that, “China considers Germany its best friend.” Through his diplomatic work, Kung would convince Germany to shy away from association with Japan. By the time the KMT moved to Chongqing, Kung had a reputation as a powerful and manipulative figure and even ran his own secret service.
**PP: Astonishing Wealth** - Your family is one of the wealthiest families in China (if not the wealthiest) and you also have the support of much of the upper classes. Your personal directives are less likely to run into questions of cost (another delegate might run into issues of how to fund the construction of a new building, for example) and JPDs you support will also receive less financial hurdles (within reason of course).

**PP: Blue (Red and White) Blood** - You are a member of the 4 Powerful Families of China - (the Chiangs, Kungs, Soongs, and Chens) or related to them. Your personal directives relating to Chiang Kai-shek will receive extra consideration and JPDs you support will likewise have extra weight. Feel free to use it to give yourself a little edge, but remember that such power stems from Chiang’s power. Likewise, a weaker urban upper class (merchants, bankers, investors) means less influence for you.
(4) Assorted Central KMT Members

Within the Republic of China and the KMT included many bureaucrats and leaders not completely affiliated with the staunchly right-wing Central Clique or the Blueshirts Society. While not an organized group, many of them believed in Sun Yat-sen’s Three Principle of the People: Nationalism, Welfare, and Democracy. Together, they hold the ability to found a new, more moderate movement within the party or alternatively they may choose to align with another clique to bring about reform within the government.

CP: The National Assembly - As a group, you may represent the opinions of the National Assembly should it be re-empowered by the committee. Disbanded during the warlord era, it served as a sort of electoral college and had the power to amend the constitution. Should your clique have fewer than 3 people, expect to be merged with the Assorted Chiang Kai-shek Cabinet Clique.

Yu Youren (于右任) (Director of the Control Yuan) - Yu Youren was born on April 11, 1879, in Hedaogang, Shaanxi Province. He would be left without a mother early on, and so his aunt would take him to a village away from his hometown. He would return later, but Youren would not take to the simple life of studies. By 1900, he showed a huge interest in governmental reform, planning on sending a letter to a politician asking that he assassinate the Empress Dowager in order to allow the circumstances for reform, but was stopped from doing so. Further angered that the current government would continue to stay, he composed poems themed around his hatred for the government, and eventually published them as a compilation. While he did pass the civil service exams, his published book would come back to haunt him, having the government persecute him as a revolutionary. Youren would flee to Shanghai seeking safety. He again began movements in 1906, going to Japan where he met Sun Yat-sen, joining his Tongmenghui party. From 1907-1912, Youren established 4 newspapers, 3 of which were shut down by the government and for which he was imprisoned. The 4th became the headquarters for the Chinese Revolutionary Alliance. When Sun Yat-sen’s government was shut down in 1912, he was forced to resign his ministry position that he obtained only 3 months before. Afterwards, he became the revolutionary commander in Shaanxi Province, but this too was disbanded in 1922. In 1927, he
came back to the government under the Nationalists and in 1932, he became the Director of the Control Yuan.

Chair Note: Unfortunately the government of the Republic of China remains a one-party dictatorship, meaning that while you are officially a leader of a major Yuan/branch of government, in reality your branch has not been empowered. Government reform and increased stability are necessary before your Yuan can do anything beyond rubber-stamping the Generalissimo's orders.

PP: The Control Yuan - Your branch of the government is officially responsible for rooting out corruption within the other branches and ensuring that the government runs smoothly and effectively. In theory, you have the ability to investigate ministers and prosecute them, but in reality that remains to be seen.

PP: Articulate Writer - Having many years of experiencing in writing newspaper articles, your words are a large part of your power as you know how to be persuasive and strong in your writing. Rallying support is not a difficult task and public announcements have a bit more sway.

Ju Zheng (居正) Chief Justice of the Judicial Yuan - Born in on November 8, 1876, Ju Zheng was born in Huangzhou in Hubei Province. In 1907, Zheng was studying in Japan when he met Sun Yat-sen. He would then join Yat-sen’s Tongmenghui. After his studies in Japan, he would go to work for newspapers in Rangoon (modern-day Myanmar) and Singapore. In 1912, he returned to China where he was named vice minister of the interior by the Provincial Government of the Republic of China under Sun Yat-sen. After Yuan Shikai took over the government, Zheng led a revolt against him in 1916. Then, from 1917, Zheng joined Sun Yat-sen’s Constitutional Protection Movement against Yuan Shikai, where Zheng would take a number of leadership positions. In 1922, Zheng was Minister of the Interior of the Guangzhou Military Government. Later, at the first Kuomintang National Congress, Zheng was elected to the Central Executive Committee. However, potentially due to his disagreements with Sun Yat-sen, Zheng transferred to Shanghai. He would return in 1925 due to the death of Sun Yat-sen and later, the Second National Congress. His opposition to communism became especially apparent when he declared his stance for anti-communism and against several of the policies initiated. He also co-founded the Western Hills Group, noted for its heavy stance against communism in the
Kuomintang. In 1932, Chiang Kai-shek appointed Ju Zheng as president of the Judicial Yuan.

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PP: Articulate Writer - Having many years of experiencing in writing newspaper articles, your words are a large part of your power as you know how to be persuasive and strong in your writing. Rallying support is not a difficult task and public announcements have a bit more sway.

PP: the Judicial Yuan - In the constitution of the Republic of China, you were given the right to interpret the law and settle major legal cases as a neutral arbiter. However, the strain of war has made the independence of the Judiciary come into question.

Dai Jitao (戴季陶) President of the Examination Yuan - Born as Dai Liangbi in Guanghan, Sichuan to a family of potters on January 6, 1891, Dai would study in Japan at Nihon University law school. He graduated in 1909 and returned to China to write for multiple newspapers in Shanghai. His writings expressed his dissatisfaction with the Qing empire and he ultimately fled back to Japan in 1911 after being threatened with imprisonment. He would return to Shanghai again in the same year to found the Democracy Newspaper after the events of the Wuchang Uprising.

Dai’s fluency in Japanese attracted the attention of Sun Yat-sen who made Dai his translator and confidential secretary. After the KMT’s failure to overthrow Yuan Shikai, Dai would go to Tokyo to join the Chinese Revolutionary Party. He attended the first National Congress of the Chinese KMT in 1924 where he was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee. Dai would go on to serve a variety of positions within the KMT. He would gain notoriety after Sun’s death when Dai published a controversial book describing Sun as a traditionalist influenced by Confucianism. Dai converted to Buddhism after an attempted suicide and would commit suicide after the KMT’s loss to the Communist Party during the Chinese Civil War.
Chair Note: Unfortunately the government of the Republic of China remains a one-party dictatorship, meaning that while you are officially a leader of a major Yuan/branch of government, in reality your branch has not been empowered. Government reform and increased stability are necessary before your Yuan can do anything beyond rubber-stamping the Generalissimo's orders.

PP: Articulate Writer - Having many years of experiencing in writing newspaper articles, your words are a large part of your power as you know how to be persuasive and strong in your writing. Rallying support is not a difficult task and public announcements have a bit more sway.

PP: The Examination Yuan - As the head of the Examination Yuan, you hold the power to decide the next generation of elites. This can give you sway over some of the Republic's influential families. However, the extent of your influence is validated by the strength and stability of the government.

Sun Fo (孫科) President of the Legislative Yuan - Born in Zhongshan, Guangdong province to Sun Yat-sen, Sun Fo traveled abroad to study and graduated from Saint Louis College in 1911. He received multiple degrees from various other schools including a Bachelor of Arts from UCLA and a Master of Science from Columbia University. After returning to China, Sun was appointed Mayor of Guangzhou where the KMT government headed by his father was located. In the Nationalist government, he served as various ministers including the Minister of Communications and the Minister of Railways. In 1931, Sun became President of the Executive Yuan for one month during a crisis within the government - Chiang had resigned in a gambit to prove his indispensability. The RoC was paralyzed and the Generalissimo had proved his point, returning to his post triumphant as the only man able to unite China

Sun disagreed with Chiang in his view of the Communists and believed a war with Japan was more important. Sun would serve in various political positions earning himself the reputation of having an “iron neck” for unflinchingly liberal views. Sun ran for vice presidency in 1948; however, despite being the favored choice of Chiang, he would lose the election. When Japan invaded in 1937, Sun was tasked with obtaining military assistance from the allies; however, they would refuse and he would turn to the Soviet Union where support from Stalin would secure crucial arms and ammunition. At the end of the Chinese Civil War, Sun would exile
himself to Hong Kong and move around to Europe and the US eventually returning to serve in the government of China in 1965 until his death.

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PP: Son of Sun- Your father was considered father of the Republic before he died. Expelling you from the government would be difficult and you also hold considerable power in your own right. Despite disagreeing on numerous political issues, Chiang understands your value and position within the government. Favors requested from him will most likely be granted.

PP: Academic Career - As a prominent scholar and intellectual, you can expect to have connections within the academic community, both in China and elsewhere. You are also very familiar with your character's field of study.

PP: Legislative Yuan - As the head of the lawmaking body of the Republic of China, you have much sway over what types of law pass and have a large role in determining what becomes law. However, rising instability has made your fiats more suggestions than law.
Within Chiang Kai-shek’s cabinet remains many not affiliated with the great families of China, filling in various roles within the mighty Executive Yuan. Unlike others in the Central KMT, this group lacks a powerbase among the people, relying instead on their connections within their departments. While they might not have the wealth and influence of the Central Clique, the military might of the NRA’s generals or the de jure (if not de facto) power of the rest of the Central KMT, these men are crucial cogs within the Republic’s machinery. If the Republic is to move away from the warlordism and military rule, these technocrats will be necessary to establish a fully functioning government - free of the patronage system.

CP: Three Principles of the People - As a group you hold the ability to administer the civilian government and speak on behalf of the weary middle class in China. However, these JPDs can be superseded by committee wide directives, and are subject to loose enforcement. Moreover, it is worth noting that each of the Central KMT in 1937 is mostly situated around Nanjing - the further from the capital you go the less power you have. This could change both ways - war means that the military establishment will gain in strength and control, while peace and centralization would increase the power of the civilian government. Should your clique be short three people, expect to be merged with the Assorted Central KMT clique.

Lin Sen (林森), President of the Republic - Born to a middle-class family in Shanggan Township, Minhou County, Fujian, Lin Sen was educated by American missionaries. By then a government employee, he was sent in 1884 to work the Telegram Bureau in Taipei, Taiwan Province. After the loss of Taiwan to Japan in the First Sino-Japanese War, Lin remained in Taiwan for seven years as a member of the anti-Japanese guerilla force. Once Lin returned to the mainland he worked in the Shanghai customs office. He later moved to Hawaii and then San Francisco. In San Francisco, Lin was recruited by the Tongmenghui, a secret society and underground movement that also functioned as an overseas organizer for the Kuomintang. During the events of the Xinhai Revolution, he was put in charge of the Jiangxi
revolt and became speaker of the Senate in the National Assembly.

During the reign of President Yuan Shikai, he fled to the United States with Sun Yat-sen and eventually returned to China to the Guangzhou in the Guangdong Province where Sun established a new government with Lin as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1921 he became the speaker of the Guangzhou government’s legislature and shortly after was named the Nationalist governor of Fujian Province. Lin then served as one of the founders of the staunchly anti-Communist Western Hill faction of the Nationalist Party and rose in prominence after Chiang Kai Shek’s anti-Communist purge. After the scandal of 1931 where Chiang was forced to step down, Lin was appointed the position as Chairman of the Nationalist Government; however, he turned down the privilege and allowed Chiang to remain in the Presidential Palace. While lacking any true power (or official - the office was deliberately stripped of any concrete jobs), Lin Sen remained quite respected among other officials as de jure head of state.

PP: Trusted Official - While in truth you are a figurehead for Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese people trust you and your decisions since you have served them faithfully for many years. Public opinion is mostly in your favor and in theory you hold the powers of the president of the republic: you oversee all 5 Yuans.

Wang Ch'ung-hui (王宠惠), Foreign Minister of China - Wang Ch’ung-hui was born in Hong Kong and graduated from the Peiyang University in 1900 where he studied law. After graduating, Wang continued his studies abroad in Japan, the United States, Germany, and France. When Wang returned to the Republic of China from London in 1912, he was designated as the first minister of foreign affairs and was later named minister of justice in the cabinet of T’ang Shao-yi. Wang would go on to help draft the republic’s provisional constitution of 1912, and after numerous positions in varying political offices, Wang would spend the final years of his political career as foreign minister and diplomat of the Republic of China.

Chair Note: In real-life Wang would not receive his position as Foreign Minister until March 1937, but in our committee's timeline he has just been appointed to the job just prior to Jan. 1 1937

PP: The Diplomat - As part of your studies abroad, you have made many friends in the United States, Japan, Germany, and France. Due to this, negotiations with those countries would be easy to arrange.

He Jian (何键), Minister of the Interior - Born into a family with a background in farming, Jian spent his early years studying in various schools around China. After the outbreak of the Xinhai Revolution, he was enrolled in the
Wuchang Army High School and graduated from the Baoding Military Academy in 1916 where he was assigned to the 1st Division of the Hunan Ground Force in the 1st Brigade. During the Northern Expedition, Jian would throw down his arms and return to his hometown to amass a guerrilla army after the attack on Hunan by Chang Ching-yao. He joined the KMT after he was commissioned as the commander of the Liuyang-Liling guerrilla forces and was promoted to army commander after the capture of Wuhan.

In April 1927, he fought in Hebei against Chang Tso-lin’s army while Communist revolutionaries including Guo Liang and Xia Xi pressed ahead in rural land reform in Hunan. The Communists were supported by KMT leftists and this lead to tension between the Communist party and the KMT. The Mari Incident in 1927 only served to further this tension and Jian began to suppress the Communists. Jian would be a part of multiple Communist crackdown events including executions of multiple wives of Communist leaders, including Mao Zedong’s wife. During the second Sino-Japanese War, he was the Interior Minister in 1937 and the chairman of the Military Committee in 1939.

**PP: Former Governor of Hunan - Having experience and connections from fighting in Hunan, you retain a significant amount of influence upon the region. You can expect some local soldiers to be loyal to you as well as significant influence upon the bureaucracy.**

**Xie Guansheng (謝壽昌) Minister of Justice** - Born in Shengxian, Zhejiang to a scholarly father, Xie Tingjun would graduate high school to become a teacher. Xie would take a hiatus from teaching to publish at the Commercial Press. After his job at Commercial Press, Guansheng would return to his studies to graduate with a doctorate in law at the University of Paris. He soon after returned to a career in teaching, being a professor of law in several different schools. In 1930, Guansheng came to work under the Judicial Yuan (judicial branch) of the Republic of China. Following his post in the Judicial Yuan, he transferred to the Ministry of Justice in 1934, rising through the ranks to become the ministry’s secretary in 1936.

**PP: Academic Career - As a prominent scholar and intellectual, you can expect to have connections within the academic community, both in China and elsewhere. You are also very familiar with your**
character's field of study.

Weng Wenhao (翁文灏), General Secretary of the Executive Yuan - Weng Wenhao was raised in a family in relative comfort, with his father being a successful local businessman. When he was a 13 year old, he achieved the “scholar” title through the Imperial Examination. He would go on to study in Belgium to study geology. After he graduated, he returned to the Republic of China to serve as the Minister of Mine Industry and as the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. He would simultaneously serve as a professor of geology in the Beijing and Tsinghua Universities, and would become acting president of Tsinghua University. His work in the government did not end, however, as he would come to the KMT to be the General Secretary of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China.

Chair Note: Unfortunately the government of the Republic of China remains a one-party dictatorship, meaning that while you are officially a leader of a major Yuan/branch of government, in reality your branch has not been empowered. Government reform and increased stability are necessary before your Yuan can do anything beyond rubber-stamping the Generalissimo's orders.

PP: The Executive Yuan - while your power is constrained by Chiang and his associates, as second-in-command of the executive yuan you still retain nominal control over the rest of the executive Yuan, which consists of various civilian commissions and bureaucracy.

PP: Academic Career - As a prominent scholar and intellectual, you can expect to have connections within the academic community, both in China and elsewhere. You are also very familiar with your character’s field of study.
(4) Fascist-Leaning KMT members -

The fascist leaning members of the KMT are not a unified group, unlike most of the other cliques. They are a motley crew of anti-communists and nationalists within the KMT, with some being Pro-Chiang and others Anti-Chiang. Their connection/bond is purely a construct of historians (they rarely interacted with one another historically), and is really only of categorical significance. Read each member of this clique for their specific goal and make a choice whether or not it is worth even trying to unite this clique.

Your clique power is National Reorganization and Rejuvenation - as a group you can form a small paramilitary militia group of fanatics (10,000 strong), the fascist equivalent to the Red Army, bent on palingenesis (national rebirth). They will be poorly armed and the committee might vote to disarm or integrate them if you are not careful. Moreover, you must choose a direct commander (though it can be anyone in the room). It’s also worth noting that 10,000 people is not a large army in China.

Wang Jingwei (汪精卫), Vice Director-General of the KMT - Born Wang Zhaoming (Jingwei literally translates to pen-name), Wang Jingwei was the designated heir of Sun Yat-sen before being forced into a secondary role by Chiang Kai-shek. Having studied in Japan, he joined the Tongmenghui against Qing rule in 1905. In his younger days, he was noted for his fantastic speaking abilities and his good looks, which helped him cultivate his image as a daring revolutionary against the Qing. He backed up this image with action - embarking in a failed attempt to assassinate the prince regent of the Qing, meeting his future wife Chen Bijun.

However, upon Sun Yat-sen’s death Wang Jingwei found himself at odds with another rising star of the nationalist party, Chiang Kai-shek. After the Guangzhou incident, in which Chiang put the city under martial law to hunt communists, Wang attempted to assert authority over the young general, only to find that the army supported Chiang. Having lost the power struggle, he was forced into exile to Europe.

Wang would return to establish several rival, more left-wing (but not communist) KMT governments in hopes of clawing back power; Wuhan during the Shanghai
purge, collaborated with the anti-Chiang coalition during the central plains war, and notoriously with the Japanese during the 2nd Sino-Japanese war. Each time, he was exiled briefly to Europe, only to be recalled by Chiang, who sought to broaden his public appeal and keep his competitor close.

During the lead-up to the Sino-Japanese war, he sought a more conciliatory tone with Japan, hoping to avoid or delay war by giving appeasements. He remained anti-imperialist and wanted to avoid alliances with the west, arguing that such an alliance would make China dependent and trade one colonial master for another, non-Asian one. In the end, he changed sides and convinced the occupying Japanese to form a collaborationist government modeled under Nanjing lines and KMT symbols rather than Beiyang symbols, ultimately leading the puppet Reorganized National Government of China (the merging of Provision and Reformed governments). His name is synonyms with traitor in China today (akin to Benedict Arnold in America)

Chair Note: In real life Wang would not receive his post as Vice Director-General of the KMT until 1938, however for this committee Chiang has granted Wang this position at the start of the crisis.

PP: Trusted Official - While in truth you are a figurehead for Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese people trust you and your decisions since you have served them faithfully for many years. Public opinion is mostly in your favor and in theory you hold the powers of the vice director-general of the KMT.

PP: Heir of the Republic - To reflect Wang’s stature and his historic defection, you can form a rival government using a joint personal directive with just ⅓ of the room (for most it is ½). However, you will not be able to form a lasting collaborationist government without the majority’s support (unlike real-life) (see ‘Rival Governments’ in the Special crisis mechanics section).

Dai Li (戴笠), Lt. General of the Bureau of Investigation and Statistics (BIS)

Born Dai Chunfeng, Dai Li would face repeated hardship from a young age - losing his father at age 4. With only his mother to raise him, Dai Li was enrolled in a private academy at age six and studied Chinese Classics later graduating as valedictorian of Wenxi County Elementary School. As his mother was too poor to
send Dai to university, he was forced to leave home at the age of 16 and lived on the rough streets of Shanghai. He became a skilled gambler to make ends meet, meeting at a casino the gangster Du Yuesheng of the Green Gang, who then introduced him to Chiang Kai-shek. Returning home in 1921, he enrolled in Whampoa (Huangpu) military academy. He also changed his name to Dai Li and was soon made a student informant by Chiang with the mission to spy on Communist activities.

In 1928 as the Chief of the KMT Army secret service, Dai would help develop the “Clandestine Investigation Section” directly under the Northern Expeditionary Army’s Headquarters with the aim of putting a speedy end to the war. This organization would eventually evolve into The Investigation and Statistics Bureau making Dai one of the most dreaded men in China, earning him the nickname “the Himmler of China.” Agents were indoctrinated into the Chiang cult of personality and were forbidden to marry while in service. However, for all his sadism and desire for power, he appeared to have a genuine dedication to Chiang, remaining fiercely loyal to his old mentor even in the darkest of times.

Dai was also be appointed head of the Blue Shirts Society, a fascist secret society made up of former Whampoa students that did security and intelligence work for Chiang. However, their drive for radical reform and open endorsement of fascism led them into conflict with other factions of the KMT and Chiang ultimately sidelined them - replacing their original leaders with a loyalist - Dai Li.

**PP: The Shadow of Terror** - As the head of the secret police and intelligence, your crisis notes regarding espionage and political repression will receive extra consideration from the chairs. You will also be informed of illicit actions of other members of committee if they are careless about their notes, with increased likelihood if you specify who to spy on. Your power, however, is drawn primarily from the goodwill of the people and their support of the KMT + BSS - the weakening of either, whether through war or infighting will make your intelligence less reliable. Beware also of efforts to feed you incorrect information by sly rivals in committee.

**Chiang Ching-Kuo (蔣經國)** - Chiang Ching-Kuo was Chiang Kai-shek’s older son by his first wife. Raised in a strict manner by his father, Chiang Ching-Kuo was groomed from a young age to succeed his father (which he did in 1972, outside the scope of this crisis). During his college years, he was sent to the Soviet Union for training (either voluntarily or as a hostage), in which he learned Soviet-
styled tactics and an anti-western outlook. As such, he spent much effort rooting corruption and disdained the wealthy merchants his father was allied with. Despite this, he retained the anti-communist attitude of his father and embodied the pragmatic, mix-ideology of the KMT.

Chair Note: In real life, Chiang Ching-Kuo was allowed to return to China in Spring of 1937, however for the sake of this crisis you have been allowed to return home for the start of this meeting.

Chair Note: Like some of the other members of this committee, you are a minister without a portfolio - in other words you do not have an official job in this committee. You can ask your father for an appointment (write a PD to the chairs), but you will show us more leadership if you convince your fellow delegates to grant you a job.

PP: Chiang Kai Shek’s Favorite - As the favorite son of Chiang Kai-shek, you can expect him to grant you some special favors in your various efforts - your personal directives will have a likelier chance of success (within reason). Unlike his other relatives/friends, your power comes from Chiang’s grip on the KMT alone (not much the upper classes), which makes you more dependent on him but less on appeasing outside forces.

Zhou Fohai (周佛海) - Zhou Fohai began his career as a founding member of the Chinese communist party. A son of a Qing official, he studied in Japan and became enamoured with Marxism, going to the first CCP National Congress as a representative for overseas students. However, in 1924 he joined the KMT and became a secretary of the KMT propaganda bureau, becoming close with Wang Jingwei and the left wing of the KMT. When Wang established a rival government in Wuhan, Zhou joined him. However, later Zhou would also gain the trust of Chiang Kai-shek and publish an anti-communist book called “The Theoretical Framework of Sun Yat-sen’s Three Principles of the People”. Upon the start of the Sino-Japanese war, Zhou was a leading member of the “Low-Key Club”, a group seeking to avoid the war and seek peace. He also began to shift back into the Wang Jingwei camp, becoming his right-hand man once again.
After their defection and their subsequent betrayal by the Japanese - Wang would grow increasingly depressed and incapable; Wang had genuinely believed that he was protecting China by establishing a collaborationist government and Japan’s unwillingness to give the Reorganized National Government of the Republic of China any true power as they promised made Wang’s decision increasingly imprudent. After the US joined the war and hope was renewed for China, Wang grew increasingly withdrawn and it was up to Zhou Fohai to run the RNG of the ROC on behalf of his friend and mentor.

Chair Note: In our timeline, Zhou would go on to defect with Wang-Jingwei and become a leading member of the Reorganized ROC. He would then grow disillusioned and start contacting Dai-Li. See Wang Jing-wei’s profile about the limits of our simulation. TL:DR - You are not constrained to your character’s historical actions

Chair Note: Like some of the other members of this committee, you are a minister without a portfolio - in other words you do not have an official job in this committee. You can ask Chiang for a position, but you will show us more leadership if you convince your fellow delegates to grant you a job via directive (committee-wide, or personal if applicable)

PP: Fluid Ideology - Zhou has shifted between left and right, leader to leader and his stances are not necessarily consistent or expected to be. While you are currently seeking peace as leader of the Low-Key club, your means of doing so are rather open - having connections within the CCP, Chiang’s KMT, and the anti-Chiang factions of the KMT.
(2) Xibei San Ma Clique

Xibei San Ma, translated as the 3 Mas of the Northwest, comprise of three prominent Muslim families that ruled the provinces of Gansu, Qinghai, and Ningxia. The Hui people, a Muslim-Chinese ethnicity, are the most predominant group in the region and Ma is the Hui rendering of the name Muhammed. One of the more loyal cliques to Chiang Kai-shek, having supported the republic from the very beginning, the Xibei San Ma clique (XSM) were noted for producing fierce warriors that fought against the communists and independence seeking Tibetans, Mongols, and the governor of Xinjiang (another Muslim region in China). Fittingly enough, Ma can also mean “horse” in Chinese and Hui soldiers frequently used cavalry in their battles to savage effect against their rivals.

CP: As a clique you can speak on behalf of all of XSM, including Gansu (whose governor is not representing in committee). Moreover, as leaders of China’s Muslim minorities, you can appeal to other Muslims outside of committee.

Ma Bufang (马步芳), Governor of Qinghai - Born 1903, and graduating from the Officers’ Training Corps in Qinghai, Ma Bufang, he would be educated in Islam to be an imam until he was 19. He followed in the footsteps of his older brother, initiating a military career after his Islamic education. During his incumbency as military governor, he would go on to defeat the forces of Zhang Guotao (who attempted to expand the power of Communism in China) in 1936. The year after, he went from being a simple military governor to assuming positions of both civil and military governor with the assistance of the KMT. Prior to the Central Plains War, he aligned himself with Feng Yuxiang against Chiang Kai-shek, but made a timely switch in sides when the winner became apparent.

Later, he fought back against Tibetans in Qinghai province when the nascent Tibetan independence movement tried to invade Qinghai, brutally crushing their armies. As a governor, he adopted a fiercely nationalist attitude and state-controlled industrialization and modernization. He adopted a secular policy and promoted education for both boys and girls, and was also noted for being more jovial than his neighbor Ma Hongkui. Furthermore, he established the Kunlun Middle School, a school enlisting young Tibetans to become
translators for his army to fuel his campaign expanding into Tibetan lands. His expansion efforts also included the sacking and destruction of Tibetan monasteries. When bands of Tibetans rebelled, they were quickly suppressed and massacred, forcing any living refugees into Tibet from Qinghai.

*PP: Tibetan experience - Having fought against Tibet for years, you and your people are much better equipped and prepared to fight against Tibetans in the hilly terrain in the Northwest.*

*PP: Warlord - A local strongman and military leader, you have a great deal of sway over your region of China. So long as your status is not challenged by the Central government, you have a great deal of autonomy in the semi-feudal system encompassing the nation. Your men also have a significant advantage fighting in their home region and are loyal to you, however mixing with outside forces and the rise of Chinese nationalism will weaken this tie. You also lack legitimacy to the outside world outside of your post as “governor”. Finally, your power is derived almost exclusively from your home - to lose it can very well be a death-sentence.*

**Ma Hongkui (马鸿逵), Governor of Ningxia** - Born in the village of Hanchiachi, in Linxia County Gansu, his father, Ma Fuxiang, was a military officer and political leader of the Qing Dynasty. Ma Hongkui, a Chinese Muslim, would graduate from Lanzhou Military Academy and in 1909, would become commander of the Ningxia Modern Army and commander of the 7th Division. He would go on to become the Commander of the Gansu “6th Mixed Brigade” in 1916 and was at one point the “Bandit Suppression Commander” of Ningxia, Shaanxi, and Mongolia. During the Northern Expedition, Ma would lead his troops alongside Feng Yuxiang under the banner of the Guominjun; however, he would betray Feng and ally with Chiang Kai-shek.

During the Central Plains War, Ma would fight for Chiang and would be appointed commander of the 64th Division and upon his capture of Tai’an, Shandong, he would be promoted to commander of the 15th Army. He was then appointed Governor of Ningxia Province and would spend the next several years fighting the Communist forces in the area. In 1933, Chiang tried to weaken the power of the Ma Clique by sending NRA general Sun Dianying with his private army to the Qaidam Basin. Ma managed to defeat Sun after a war for the province broke out.
In the events leading up to the Second-Sino Japanese War, Ma allegedly met with Japanese delegates and accepted weapons from Japan when fighting the Communists; however, when asked by Japan to defect and become head of a puppet Muslim state, he responded by reminding the Japanese of the many relatives of his who had died fighting against the Japanese during the Battle of Peking. He then said there would be no cooperation with the Japanese. In response to this, the Japanese bombed Ningxia. During the war, Ma maintained a sharp watch against Japan and would seize the city of Dingyuanying and would arrest Mongol prince Darijaya because a Japanese officer visited him. In 1940, Ma’s troops would engage in battle against Japan and their Mongol puppet state Mengjian and due to fierce resistance by Ma and Ma Bufang Muslim calvary, the Japanese never reached Lanzhou.

**PP: Warlord - A local strongman and military leader, you have a great deal of sway over your region of China. So long as your status is not challenged by the Central government, you have a great deal of autonomy in the semi-feudal system encompassing the nation. Your men also have a significant advantage fighting in their home region and are loyal to you, however mixing with outside forces and the rise of Chinese nationalism will weaken this tie. You also lack legitimacy to the outside world outside of your post as “governor”. Finally, your power is derived almost exclusively from your home - to lose it can very well be a death-sentence.**
The Second Guangxi clique is a group of officers located in the South of China, controlling Guangxi, Hunan, and Guangdong. Controlling a region rich in minerals and bordering French and British colonies, the region is one of the wealthier warlord states in China. It also also home to a significant Zhuang/Hui minority in China. The administration was rather competent during the warlord era under the New Guangxi clique, however their independent-minded thinking meant that their alliance with Chiang’s government would eventually come to an end. During the Central Plains war, the clique would go to war against the Nanjing government, sowing permanent distrust between the two. However, the talents of Li Zongren and Bai Chongxi remain great, and it is difficult for Chiang to fully push them away, especially as war nears…

CP: New Model Province - as one of the better run provinces in China, collectively you have the power-base to gain the attention of Chiang Kai-shek. With better organization, you will have the ability to better arm your troops and gain the loyalty of the people within Guangxi province. Moreover, being the original heartland of the KMT, a rival government could (and have) been established here in the past.

**Li Zongren (李宗仁), Warlord of Guangxi** - Li Zongren was born in Xixiang Village in August 13, 1890. Despite his father being the schoolmaster in the village, Li’s education was inconsistent and he went on to enroll in the provincial military school. In 1910, he enlisted with Sun Yat-sen’s original Tongmenghui (predecessor to the KMT). Following his graduation, Li commanded a platoon under Lu Rongtin (a Guangxi military leader) on his expeditions to expand into neighboring Guangdong.

However, in 1921, the Guangdong invasion collapsed and Li Zongren was forced to flee. After Lu Rongtin’s defeat, his army dissolved into bandit factions and anarchy became the norm in Guangxi province. In this time, Li worked with Bai Chongxi and Huang Shaoxing to occupy the Guangxi capital, Nanning. Sun Yat-sen officially recognized Li and his allies (who later became the New Guangxi Clique) as the rulers of Guangxi a month later.
Li would ally with Chiang during the Northern Expedition and against Wang Jingwei, but would later grow estranged from the Generalissimo. He allied with Yan Xishan during the Central Plains war, but the alliance was decisively defeated by the better organized Nanjing government. Another attempt to rebel was halted by the Mukden incident in 1931, which temporarily reconciled the two men.

As a governor Li attempted to introduce a progressive form of government based on confucian ideals and militarism.

**PP: Warlord - A local strongman and military leader, you have a great deal of sway over your region of China. So long as your status is not challenged by the Central government, you have a great deal of autonomy in the semi-feudal system encompassing the nation. Your men also have a significant advantage fighting in their home region and are loyal to you, however mixing with outside forces and the rise of Chinese nationalism will weaken this tie. You also lack legitimacy to the outside world outside of your post as “governor”. Finally, your power is derived almost exclusively from your home - to lose it can very well be a death-sentence.**

**Bai Chongxi (白崇禧), Governor of Guangxi** - Born in Guilin, Guangxi to a Muslim family, Bai Chongxi became a martial person at a young age. When he was 14 years old, he enrolled in Guangxi Military Cadre Training School, meeting Li Zongren in the process. However, he was late forced to attend law school but this was fleeting - during the Xinhai revolution, he would join the rebels, winning him a spot in several Hebei military academies. Shortly after, he returned to Guangxi and worked with officers like his best friend Li Zongren to seize control of the region - establishing the Second Guangxi Clique, loyal to Sun Yat-sen’s republic.

During the reign of Chiang Kai-shek, he would serve as Chief of Staff for the NRA as it sought to unify China in the Northern Expedition. In that capacity he demonstrated his tactical brilliance and in addition to his ruthlessness - he oversaw the massacre of the communists in Shanghai. However, he was forced to flee temporarily in 1929, before returning to Guangxi as a capable administrator and leader of the Hui (Muslim) minority. He would serve as Deputy of Chief of the General’s staff for Chiang Kai-shek during the 2nd Sino-Japanese war.
Chair Note: While in history you would not receive your position as Deputy Chief of the General’s Staff until the start of the war, for the ease of committee you will be given that position at the start of crisis.

PP: Warlord - A local strongman and military leader, you have a great deal of sway over your region of China. So long as your status is not challenged by the Central government, you have a great deal of autonomy in the semi-feudal system encompassing the nation. Your men also have a significant advantage fighting in their home region and are loyal to you, however mixing with outside forces and the rise of Chinese nationalism will weaken this tie. You also lack legitimacy to the outside world outside of your post as “governor”. Finally, your power is derived almost exclusively from your home - to lose it can very well be a death-sentence.
(2) Other Warlords

In addition to the other major warlord cliques ruling parts of China, many other more militarists would care out their own little “Governorates” in various parts of China. Ruling with iron-fists and various forms of semi-progressive governments, they would nominally acknowledge the Nanjing government yet actively conspire to undermine it/protect their own autonomy. Fiercely nationalistic, they would work with Chiang against the Japanese invaders, resisting the temptation to collaborate.

CP: Ideological Flexibility - Each member of this group may join another clique as a member, merging control of their respective regions provided that said clique agrees to accept them in a JPD.

Yan Xishan (閻錫山), Governor of Shaanxi - Born during the late Qing dynasty in Wutai County, Xinzhou, Shanxi, Xishan’s family were not always warlords. His family had been bankers and merchants for generations and as a young man he worked at his father’s bank while pursuing a traditional Confucian education. After the late 19th century depression that ravaged China’s economy, Yan enrolled in a free military school until he was sent to Japan to study at the Tokyo Shimbu Gakko, a military prep academy, after which he attended the Imperial Japanese Army Academy. While in Japan, Yan became impressed by the progress they made trying to modernize. Yan eventually concluded that Japan was successful because the government managed to engage the population in the goal of modernization. Yan eventually wrote a pamphlet warning China that they would need a similar tactic to prevent Japan from pulling ahead. Yuan returned to China in 1909 as the division commander of the New Army in Shanxi, but he worked against the Qing. During the Xinhai revolution, Yan would lead a local revolutionary force in driving Manchu troops justifying his actions by blaming the failure of the Qing government. After the establishment of the Republic of China, Yan would work on his belief that China needed to modernize and would start multiple reforms to revive Shanxi province’s economy and infrastructure.

Yan would align himself with Chiang Kai-shek during the Northern Expedition and would be rewarded by its success by being named the Minister of the Interior and deputy commander-in-chief of all KMT armies. However, Yan would abandon Chiang during the Central Plains War and would ally with the northern warlords to set up a new national government with himself as President. Defeat led to his temporary disgrace, but Chiang and his allies failed to capitalize on their victory to fully remove him from power. Afterwards, Yan would support the
Xi'an Incident and would be anxious over the possibility that Japan would invade.

**PP: Warlord - A local strongman and military leader, you have a great deal of sway over your region of China. So long as your status is not challenged by the Central government, you have a great deal of autonomy in the semi-feudal system encompassing the nation. Your men also have a significant advantage fighting in their home region and are loyal to you, however mixing with outside forces and the rise of Chinese nationalism will weaken this tie. You also lack legitimacy to the outside world outside of your post as “governor”. Finally, your power is derived almost exclusively from your home - to lose it can very well be a death-sentence.**

**Long Yun (龙云), Governor of Yunnan** - Part of the anti-Qing struggle since its early years, Yun would join the local warlord army in 1911 and was eventually promoted to the rank of corps commander. He served in the Tang Jiyao’s Yunnan Army until 1927 when he launched a coup and expelled Tang from office with the help of Hu Ruoyu. Soon after he would become the 38th Army Commander of the NRA while continuing to be the Yunnan chairman for over a decade. While chairman, he looked towards the goal of building a new Yunnan and carried out a series of political, military, economic, cultural, and educational reforms. His reforms would make Kunming, capital of Yunnan, gain the nickname of “democratic fortress”. During the Sino-Japanese War he was nominated commander-in-chief of the 1st Army Group and fought against the Japanese in Yunnan now a Nationalist war base against Japan. They managed to drive Japanese troops from Yunnan with some American aid.

**PP: Warlord - A local strongman and military leader, you have a great deal of sway over your region of China. So long as your status is not challenged by the Central government, you have a great deal of autonomy in the semi-feudal system encompassing the nation. Your men also have a significant advantage fighting in their home region and are loyal to you, however mixing with outside forces and the rise of Chinese nationalism will weaken this tie. You also lack legitimacy to the outside world outside of your post as “governor”. Finally, your power is derived almost exclusively from your home - to lose it can very well be a death-sentence.**
Just a year ago, in 1936, the position of the Communist party looked bleak. Betrayed by the KMT in 1927, the communists were forced to flee into the rural areas of Southern China. Under orders from Moscow, they attempted to launch a series of urban uprisings, only to be squashed by the much better armed and organized KMT. Worse, Chiang was successfully in making deals with Stalin, both of whom sought to curb the power of Japan, even if it meant abandoning their ideological commitments. As such, the leadership of the Communist party decided to retreat north, losing 90% of their troops in the process before arriving in Yan’an. However, there they reorganized, successfully preventing Chiang from dealing a Coup de grâce through the Xi’an incident. Nonetheless, the communist party remains under siege, and divisions remain among the party. If they are to liberate China from the shackles of oppression, reform and unity are required.

CP: Your clique power is A People’s Revolution. As a whole, you represent the interests of communists all throughout China - working together you can speak on behalf of all Communists. Moreover as a clique using this CP you can start a rival government (and resume the civil war) on day 2, however be warned that it will not likely succeed without outside support.

Mao Zedong (毛泽东), Chinese Communist Leader - Born to a rich farmer in Hunan, Mao Zedong held nationalistic and anti-imperialist views for much of his early life. These views were actually reinforced by the Xinhai Revolution in 1911, where the previously imperialistic Qing government was overthrown. Afterwards, he enrolled in a number of schools, but having dropped out of each one, he turned to self-studying politics. He had read works regarding “classical” liberalism, and was particularly interested by Friedrich Paulsen, who influenced Mao to believe that the individual’s place in society was to strive for the greater good as opposed to functioning by moral/ethical codes. His father stopped his philosophical and political pursuits, and forced him to live in what was essentially a homeless shelter.

After this time, he enrolled in the Fourth Normal School of Changsha. While at the school, he established himself as a revolutionary, starting groups and protesting the school administration. Mao would later join a study group which would come to advance heavily towards Marxist communism.
During his studies at the Fourth Normal School (by now merged into the First Normal School) of Changsha, he would again come to organize protests against the governor in Hunan Province, Zhang Jingyao. Although Zhang banned the groups that Mao established, the latter managed to take control of a newspaper and published articles in another to advance his views. He would later find out that his publishings were a great influence in overthrowing Zhang as governor of Hunan. In 1922 the Communist Party of China was founded, with Mao playing a pivotal role in garnering support in Hunan province. Yet again, he also came to protest against the Hunan governor, this time by rallying workers to strike. When several Party members made a decision to join the Kuomintang in order to sway its political agendas towards communism, Mao heartily agreed with the decisions for the sake of national unity.

Later, at the Third Plenum (assembly) of the KMT Central Executive Committee, which primarily was purposed for removing Chiang Kai-shek and placing Wang Jingwei into power, Mao defended some regulations against the oppression of the peasant class and pushed for punitive measures against counter-revolutionists.

However, KMT collaboration with the Communist Party would not last forever. Following the Northern Expedition against warlords, Chiang Kai-shek marched on Shanghai, slaughtering some 5,000 people. Over the next month, the KMT killed around 15,000 of about 25,000 total members of the Communist Party. The years following entailed bitter conflict between KMT and CCP armies where Mao’s armies suffered territory losses often.

**PP: Agrarian Land-Reformer** - As a supporter of land reform and an agrarian-based communist revolution, you enjoy the support of many rural peasants, but less so in the cities. Personal directives involving the rural populations will enjoy an increased chance of success (with exception of the landlords), though this is contingent on the continued strength of the rural population. If you fail to achieve significant land reform for the peasants, your power will decrease.

**PP: Communist Leader** - Your influence within contemporary Chinese Communist thought is significant enough that you can take the reigns as the face of the revolution. The people trust you and with some support you can be the face of a new government, separate from Chiang.
Wang Ming (王明), Communist Party Leader - Wang Ming was a senior member of the early Chinese communist party and leader of the 28 Bolsheviks - a group of Chinese students that went to Moscow to study communism. However, he clung strongly onto his Soviet-oriented teachings, which failed to succeed in China and discredited his faction of the communist party. As such, by 1937 he had long been supplanted by Mao as the leader of Communist China.

Born in 1904 to a poor Anhui family, Wang was influenced by revolutionary ideals from a young age and continued to embrace the ideology as he progressed through his schooling. By age 20 he would join the CCP, and a year later he went to Moscow to study Marxist-Leninism. He would gain the favor of his teachers, and lead a group of his fellow Chinese Marxists called the 28 Bolsheviks.

This group of young Russian-trained CCP members was met with friction with the CCP that had a remained and struggled to maintain control. Following orders from Moscow, they attempted to start an urban-based revolution, only to be suppressed in the late 1920s. Wang Ming fled to Moscow in 1931, where he attempted to maintain power in exile. However, his rivals within the Communist party would siphon away his power, and when he returned in 1937 he found that Mao Zedong had taken charge of the remaining communists. However, Wang Ming’s stature as an emissary of the Comintern is not to be underestimated, even if he is no longer the undisputed leader of Chinese communists.

PP: Soviet Support - Using your connections in the Soviet Union, you have the ability to appeal to them for support in your efforts to control and expand the CCP.

PP: Orthodox Revolutionary - As the primary proponent of a classic, urban based communist revolution you can expect support from the urban working class in your efforts - personal directives and JPDs you support involving these people will receive an increased chance of success. However, should this population shrink in size due to war or occupation, your power will be weakened!

PP: Communist Leader - Your influence within contemporary Chinese Communist thought is significant enough that you can take the reigns as the
face of the revolution. The people trust you and with some support you can be the face of a new government, separate from Chiang.

Zhou Enlai (周恩来), Chinese Communist Leader - Zhou Enlai was born as the first son of his branch of the Zhou family in Jiangsu province. Before his birth, the Zhou family was devastated by an economic recession that China was hit by in the late 19th century. In a family of scholar-officials, he was adopted by his father's youngest brother Zhou Yigan who was ill with tuberculosis and was worried that he would die without a successor. Madame Chen, Yigan’s widow, raised Zhou with a traditional literary education. During his education, Zhou’s focus was to “become a great man who will take up the heavy responsibilities of the country in the future.” Attracting the attention of two prominent figures in education, Yan Xiu and Zhang Boling, Zhou’s talents in Chinese literature and oratory garnered awards throughout his school career. After graduating from Nankai Middle School, Zhou found it within him to do service for his country, and he left with intentions of duty to the public. Funded by his uncles and the founder of Nankai, he travelled to Japan to further pursue his studies. Due to inflation in Japan, the limited funds provided to Zhou became scarce, and thus he sought to win a scholarship from the Chinese government, which he failed to do. However, his writings from this time reveal a deep interest in politics, on which he began to act upon his return to China mid-1919. In this time he founded the Awakening Society, a secret student society devoted to spreading the “message” of the progressive and mainly Marxist ideals that the Society held. Zhou often participated in public protests, most notably in a boycott against Japanese goods for which he and others were arrested. Post-release Zhou went to Europe to study, where he joined a Chinese communist cell based in Paris. While he did not pursue academics there, he became the general editor of a magazine titled Youth, joined the KMT and established its European division. Returning to China yet again, he joined the Whampoa (Huangpu) Military Academy as a political officer, and his department was mainly tasked with educating the cadets on the doctrine of the KMT. His time at Whampoa took mainly a militaristic spin; he organized Communist regiments under the noses of KMT administration. The years to come would solidify his position as a covert logistics officer. Zhou was often placed in charge of secretly organizing and moving Communist cells around China. By the time of the Second United Front, he became the nominal representative of the Communist party in the alliance with the KMT.
PP: Oratory - Since your youth you have shown great promise in the skill of persuasion and as you have matured, your skills have followed. You can convince a significant number of your contemporaries to follow your decisions.

Lin Biao (林彪), Chinese Communist Leader - Lin Biao was a Marshal of the People’s Republic of China. He was born into a prosperous merchant family in Hubei. Lin entered primary school in 1917 and moved to Shanghai in 1919 to continue his education. During his childhood, Lin was more involved in student movements rather than his traditional studies. In 1925, he enrolled in Whampoa (Huangpu) Military Academy in Guangzhou, where Chiang Kai-shek was the Principal of the Academy. Less than a year after graduating, Lin was ordered to participate in the Northern Expedition. Rapidly rising through the ranks of the army, Lin became a colonel by 1927. During this time period, he also formally joined the Communist party. After the failure of the Nanchang Uprising, Lin escaped and joined Mao Zedong in the Jiangxi-Fujian Soviet in 1928. After joining Mao, he became one of Mao’s closest supporters and even after Mao was removed from power in 1932, Lin remained loyal and attended strategic meetings in Mao’s name. In August of 1937, he was named commander-in-chief of the 115th Division of the Communist 8th Route Army and was ordered to aid Yan Xishan’s forces in repelling the Japanese who were invading Shanxi.

PP: Military Leadership - You have direct control over the Red Army and as such can move them around provided you are not overruled by the rest of your clique.

PP: Mao’s Loyalty - As one of Mao’s right hand men you hold great political clout over Mao’s followers, to which you can use to your advantage.
(3) Chairs:

The Chairs will be playing roles in our crisis committee as well in addition to moderating your conference. Aaron will be playing Chiang Kai-shek while Jesper will be playing He Yingqin. The crisis directors will be playing a variety of roles, depending on the crisis update, but most notably Dr. Fang Chih

**Chiang Kai-shek (蔣中正), Premier of the Executive Yuan of China** - A political and military leader that was most known for serving as the leader of the Republic of China between 1928 and 1975, Chiang was the longest ruling non royal leader of China having ruled for 46 years. An influential member of the KMT and a close ally of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang was socially conservative mainly based on his education in the Soviet Union and Japan. He was a strict anti-Communist and rejected the ideas of capitalism, western democracy, and nationalist democratic socialism in favor of an authoritarian government.

Chiang was a decorated military leader who would become known as the “Red General” and was dubbed by Western media as the “Generalissimo”. He would successfully defend China against the Japanese in the 2nd Sino-Japanese War despite heavy losses and proved to the world that China was not a force to be trifled with - reversing many of the unequal treaties. While Chiang stood as a symbol for China’s resistance against foreign infiltration, many critics attack his internal policies, which included state terror, dictatorship, and wartime atrocities. While most certainly a controversial leader, none can deny the impact Chiang had on China whether it be a legacy to honor or one to scorn.

**He Yingqin (何應欽), Chairman of the Military and Political Affairs** - He Yingqin as a young adult was a military man, having enrolled in several military academies. He became acquainted with Chiang Kai-shek at the Tokyo Shimbu Gakko, and he would later follow Chiang into KMT command. Though, he had bouts of disagreements with Chiang, even illicitly supporting the New Guangxi clique against Chiang. After reconciling with Chiang, he became a relatively important figure with the Japanese, calling some peace treaties which eventually violated by the Japanese on the grounds that the Blue Shirts Society had done so first. When Chiang was kidnapped by Zhang Xueliang, He was temporarily appointed emergency commander of KMT troops while the abduction was resolved.
Dr. Fang Chih (方治), Minister of Information - Fang Chih is a prominent KMT party boss and member of the central clique. Born in Anhui to minor nobility (and the descendent of some major Qing figures), his family supported the KMT and he was sent to Japan for his studies. He returned in 1927 to serve under Chiang, working as Chairman of Fujian, working closely Chen Lifu. He would oversee the purge of communists in the early 1930s, and become one of Chiang’s trusted allies.

Dr. Fang Chih’s department oversees the KMT's public broadcast and dissimilates propaganda on behalf of the Chiang Kai-shek government.