

The Thirtieth Annual

Virginia Model United Nations Conference

Presents...

# Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Background Guide

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Dear Delegates,

My name is Evan Lord, and I am a third year student here at UVA. This committee will be one half of the Chinese Civil War Joint Crisis simulation, and the two committees—be they cooperating or ruthlessly fighting to the death—will determine the fate of China at a critical point in its history. Having long been fascinated by this era, I can't wait to see how the delegates choose to relive this crucial event.

I major in Foreign Affairs and East Asian Studies, and have been learning Chinese for three years. This past summer I served as a Student Ambassador at the USA Pavilion at the World Expo in Shanghai, and I had previously been to China participating in UVA's summer language program, also in Shanghai. I have always been fascinated by China's culture and history, and I hope to share that passion through this simulation.

Let it be known from the very start that this is a completely open-ended simulation. Delegates should neither assume nor expect that the outcome of this joint crisis will completely match history. The outcome will be decided primarily by the actions of the two committees, whether those actions be collaboration or otherwise. In the meantime, have fun, and good luck!

-Evan Lord

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## Map of China



<sup>1</sup> Map: Shaw, Frank. *History of US Marine Corps Operations in World War II: Victory and Occupation*. "Part V: North China Marines." <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/USMC/V/USMC-V-V-1.html>. Claimed under fair use.

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## Introduction

The Kuomintang of China (*Zhōngguó Guómíndǎng*), or National People's Party (more commonly translated into English as the Nationalist Party), is currently the leading political party of the Republic of China. Although it controls the national government, its power is undermined by local warlords and, most particularly, the Communist Party of China, which controls a large territory independent of KMT control. Essentially the mission of the committee is to create a unified, stable government over all of China. Whether this is done peacefully or otherwise will be at the discretion of the committees.

There are a multitude of military, political, and economic problems that the KMT will face. Politically, the KMT, as the leading party in China, must create an effective state that commands the authority of the entire country. However, they will do this in competition with the local warlords (represented by the Crisis staff), and the Communists (represented by the opposing committee in this joint crisis). Possible solutions include aligning or cooperating with different factions, or crushing them by

force of arms. However, even if other factions are militarily subdued, the KMT will still need to create an effective political apparatus to govern the country, something that will be impossible if they do not command the loyalty of the general population. They will also need to maintain political control over the apparatus of the state, ensuring the loyalty of the military and civil bureaucracy.

The committee will also be faced with economic issues. Ravaged by three decades of civil disorder and Japanese invasion, the Chinese economy is in shambles. It will be up to the KMT to find ways to increase economic output, prevent inflation, and provide employment to Chinese citizens. Without a sound economy, the power of the state will be severely undermined.

Finally, the KMT must maintain a strong military force to fend off foreign invasion and subdue all other armed factions in China. Ideally, the state (and, as the leading party of the state, the KMT), should have a monopoly on the use of force within China's borders, something not possible if other armed groups, be they foreign

invaders, local warlords, or Red bandits, continue to exist.

As the ruling party of China, the KMT has access to all resources of the Chinese central government, including command of the Chinese army and the civil bureaucracy (provided they remain loyal to the state). However, in areas where their control does not extend to, their orders will not be heeded. The committee may deal with these issues as they see fit, but will also have to contend with competition from other factions.

## History of the KMT

The forerunner of the modern Kuomintang, the Revive China Society, was founded in 1894 by Dr. Sun Zhongshan (a.k.a. Sun Yat-sen). It was an organization committed to overthrowing the reactionary, foreign-dominated Qing dynasty, and restoring China to its rightful prominence in the world. Forced to flee the country after a failed uprising, Dr. Sun gathered support both from within China and from overseas Chinese throughout the world.

Dr. Sun proposed a complete break with China's two thousand years of exploitive, imperial rule. His political platform, the Three Principles of the People (*sān mǐn zhǔyì*), called for a totally new political system. The three principles are Nationalism (*mínzú zhǔyì*), Democracy (*mínquán zhǔyì*), and People's Livelihood (*mínshēng zhǔyì*). These continue to be the guiding principles of the Kuomintang.

The Revive China Society merged with other groups to become the United League (*tóngméng huì*) in 1905, and continued its campaign against the Qing regime. Finally, on October 10, 1911, an uprising among Qing soldiers in Wuhan led to the collapse of the empire. Sun Zhongshan was inaugurated as the first President of the Republic of China (*Zhōnghuá Mínguó*) on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 1912, Year 1 of the Republic. The United League became the National People's Party (*Guómíndǎng*), the modern Kuomintang, dedicated to implementing Dr. Sun's Three Principles and building a strong, unified China.

It did not work out as planned. Reactionary forces led by former Qing general Yuan Shikai seized power and

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thwarted the Kuomintang's attempt to modernize China. Yuan himself tried to make himself a new Emperor, only to be forced to back down by rival generals. Disaffected by Yuan's actions, regional warlords began to function independently of the central government, and China plunged into chaos.

With the central government as little more than a figurehead, China continued to be preyed on by foreign powers, which held concessions in Chinese cities, controlled its customs revenue, and whose citizens were above Chinese law. Worst of all were the Japanese, who in 1919 made demands on China which included the virtual takeover of Shandong province.

In reaction, students in Beijing took to the streets to protest, and the movement spread throughout the country. In what became known as the May Fourth Movement, patriotic students throughout China began demanding an end to foreign domination and the modernization of the country. The mood was ripe for change.

Dr. Sun and the Kuomintang withdrew to the South, setting a base up in Guangzhou. From there, with aid from the

Soviet Union, they began building an army, the National Revolutionary Army (*Guómín Gé mìng jūn*), to reunite the country. In 1925, Dr. Sun travelled to Beijing to make one last effort to negotiate with the northern warlords. He was unsuccessful, and died of cancer before he could return, leaving the leadership of the Kuomintang to his most trusted general, Chiang Kai-shek.

The following year, Chiang marshaled his forces and marched north. In what became known as the Northern Expedition, Chiang subdued the regional warlords and formed a unified government with its capital in Nanjing. Many of the former warlords chose to join the Kuomintang and swear loyalty to the new government.

However, Chiang became concerned with the dangerous tide of leftism within the party, particularly the members of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The CPC had been founded in 1921, and were allowed to join Kuomintang at the behest of the Soviet Union. However, fearing that their subversion could undermine national unity, Chiang struck first. In April, 1927, the National Revolutionary Army launched a campaign against the Communists, and the

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vast majority of them were successfully liquidated. A few bandits, however, managed to slip into the countryside, where they would continue to be a thorn in the side of the Kuomintang's efforts to unify the country.

Despite being challenged by renewed Japanese aggression in the Northeast and Communist banditry in the South, the Kuomintang managed to hold onto control of the central government and institute several important reforms. The KMT renegotiated treaties with the Western powers to regain control of China's customs, bringing in more revenue, and built highways and irrigation networks. The National Revolutionary Army was modernized with German equipment and training.

However, the challenge from the Japanese became greater and greater every day. In 1931, radical factions within the Japanese Army seized the Northeast, setting up a puppet government called "Manchukuo." In 1932, they launched an assault on Shanghai, which ended in a stalemate. Realizing the need for national unity in the face of this grave threat, the Kuomintang stepped up its campaign against

the Communist bandits, forcing them from their base in Jiangxi province in 1934. Chiang kept up pressure on the Red bandits. Finally, at a conference in Xi'an in 1936, the Communists agreed to recognize the authority of the central government and join the KMT in a United Front against the Japanese.

In 1937, after staging an incident at the Marco Polo Bridge outside Beijing, the Japanese launched an all out assault on China. With superior training and equipment, they seized much of north China, and landed troops around Shanghai. The National Revolutionary Army put up a heroic defense of the city, holding out for nearly four months while the central government was able to withdraw inland. The Japanese showed ruthless brutality in their occupation, killing nearly 400,000 innocent civilians in their first month and a half in Nanjing alone. The KMT continue to fight on from its base in Chongqing, and Japanese occupation has been largely contained to north China, the Yangtze Valley, and the coastal areas.

In 1941, Japan declared war on the United States and Great Britain. Allied aid began flowing, first over the "Burma Road"

and then by way of aircraft flying over the Himalayas from India once Japan had occupied Burma. With the recent US seizures of Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and continued firebombing of Japanese cities, it is beginning to look as if Japan will soon collapse. However, Japanese surrender will not be the end of China's problems. The final struggle for the nation's destiny may soon be at hand.

### Committee Members\*

**Chiang Kai-shek (Jiǎng Jièshí):** A native of Zhejiang Province, Chiang is currently Director General of the Kuomintang. One of the founding members of the Kuomintang, he was appointed the Commandant of the Whampao Military Academy in 1924, where he trained forces loyal to Sun Zhongshan. Upon Sun's death, he became the Commander of the National Revolutionary Army, leading the 1927 Northern Expedition that brought most of China under KMT control. He has been the leader of the Kuomintang ever since.

**Chiang Ching-kuo (Jiǎng Jīngguó):** Chiang Kai-shek's son (by a previous wife), the younger Chiang spent 12 years in the

Soviet Union from 1925 to 1937, and is married to a Russian woman. He became a KMT official upon his return to China, and is currently Director of the Political Department of the KMT Youth Army.

**Soong Mei-ling (Sòng Měilíng):** Chiang Kai-shek's wife, Soong was born in Shanghai, the daughter of one of the most powerful families in China. She went to high school and college in the United States. She married Chiang Kai-shek in 1927, and serves as an English translator, secretary, and advisor to her husband. One of her sisters is Soong Ching-ling, Sun Zhongshan's wife.

**T.V. Soong (Sòng Zīwén):** Older brother of Soong May-ling, this Soong is Premier of the Executive Yuan, essentially Prime Minister. Like his sister, he studied in the United States, doing undergraduate studies at Harvard and earning a Ph.D. from Columbia. He has previously served as Minister of Finance and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and led the Chinese delegation to the founding meeting of the United Nations.

**H.H. Kung (Kǒng Xiángxī):** A banker from Shanxi, Kung is the wealthiest man in China. He studied at Yale as a young man,

and has served as ROC Minister of Industry of Commerce and as Minister of Finance. He is currently governor of the Central Bank of China. His wife, Soong Ai-ling, is the sister of T.V. Soong, Soong Ching-ling (Sun Yat-sen's wife) and Soong Mei-ling. His son, Kong Lingkan, is head of his old company in Shanghai.

**K.C. Wu (Wú Guózhēn):** A native of Central China, Wu also studied in the United States, and currently serves as Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. He previously served as Mayor of Chongqing.

**Yú Yòurèn:** A staunch supporter of Chiang Kai-shek, Yu serves as head of the Control Yuan. An avid calligrapher, he was formerly president of Shanghai University.

**Sūn Kē:** A Guangdong native, Sun Ke (Sun Fo in Cantonese) is the son of Sun Zhongshan. Sun is currently President of the Legislative Yuan. Like his father, he also studied in the United States as a young man, and has served in various other posts in the KMT government.

**Chén Chéng:** A military officer from Zhejiang, Chen attended the Whampoa Military Academy under Chiang Kai-shek,

and fought with distinction in the Northern Expedition. He was the commander of the campaign that drove the Communists out of their base in Jiangxi in 1934, and has been one of Chiang's top military advisors throughout the Japanese invasion. He is currently Chief of the General Staff.

**Lǐ Zōngrén:** A general in the NRA, Li comes from Guilin, Guangxi Province. He rose to prominence as a warlord in the early 1920's, working closely with Bai Chongxi to take over Guangxi for the KMT. He participated in the Northern Expedition, but he and Bai broke off with the KMT soon afterwards when Chiang tried to reorganize the Army in a way that would have taken away their power in Guangxi. However, after the Japanese seizure of Manchuria, he and Bai signed a truce with Chiang. He served with distinction in the war against Japan, and is currently Director of Chiang's headquarters.

**Bái Chóngxǐ:** A general in the NRA and a Chinese Muslim, Bai was, like his associate Li Zongren, born in Guilin, Guangxi Province. A warlord, he worked with Li, taking over his native province, participating in the Northern expedition, and joining Li in the mutiny against Chiang in 1929. He also

served with distinction in the war against Japan, leading three successful battles in defense of Changsha, Hunan. He is currently Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

**Hé Yīngqīn:** A general from Guizhou Province, He has been an ally of Chiang since he was general instructor at the Whampoa academy, although he stood on the sidelines during Li and Bai's revolt in 1930. He is currently commander in chief of KMT ground forces.

**Fù Zuòyì:** Another general, Fu was born in Shanxi Province. Joining a warlord army there, he participated in the Northern Expedition when his commander switched his allegiance to the KMT. However, he joined Li and Bai in the abortive coup in 1929. Like the other generals, he rejoined after the Japanese seized Manchuria, and fought several campaigns in North China against the Japanese. He currently commands KMT forces in Suiyuan, Chahar, and Jehol Provinces (modern-day Inner Mongolia).

**Liú Zhì:** Also a general in the NRA, Liu was on the faculty of the Whampoa Military Academy and became a close ally of Chiang Kai-shek. He remained loyal during the

uprising of the Guangxi generals, and is regarded as one of Chiang's most loyal commanders, if not the most able. A native of Jiangxi Province, he currently commands forces in South China.

**Dù Yùmíng:** A native of Shaanxi Province, Du graduated in the first cadet class from the Whampoa Military Academy under Chiang Kai-shek, and became a staunch supporter of Chiang. He currently commands KMT forces in Yunnan and Burma.

#### Appendix:

A note on Chinese Romanization:  
Transliteration of Chinese proper names usually follows the *hànyǔ pīnyīn* system, developed in the PRC (mainland China) in the 1950's. It is currently the official transliteration system in both the PRC and, as of 2009, the ROC (Taiwan). As this is the system that I have been learning, and which most Chinese proper names are usually known, I will be using it most often despite the fact that it was historically developed after the period that the simulation takes place. They are pronounced as written, with the vowels having the same sounds of European romance languages and German. Consonants are usually pronounced the

same as in English with the following exceptions: the *Q* sound is pronounced like *CH*, the *X* sound similar to an *HS* sound (kind of a softer *SH* sound), and the *C* sound is pronounced like *TS*. Pinyin also includes markers on each syllable indicating the tone of the syllable. Unless you happen to know Chinese, don't worry about tones for the purpose of the simulation.

Some historic figures names, however, are not usually rendered in Pinyin, as they are better known in the West by alternate spellings. Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek are better known by their names in Cantonese, as the KMT was based in Canton during the early 1920's.

The old system, Wade-Giles, was the standard usage before the 1950's (and in Western writing before the 1980's). As a comparison, the pinyin rendering of the name 毛泽东 is Mao Zedong, whereas in Wade-Giles rendering is Mao Tse-tung. Some Chinese brands, such as Chunghwa cigarettes and Tsingtao beer, are usually rendered in Wade-Giles (the pinyin would be Zhōnghuá and Qīngdǎo, respectively). Unfortunately, since the map of China I found was from 1945, all of the place names are in Wade-Giles (note that the map of

China has changed since then. Mongolia was claimed as a part of China at the time, although it was in fact a Soviet satellite state. Also, Beijing, currently the capital of China, was known as Beiping). As a reference:

Anhwei = Anhui  
 Chekiang = Zhejiang  
 Chinghai = Qinghai  
 Formosa = Taiwan  
 Fukien = Fujian  
 Hainan = same  
 Heilungkiang = Heilongjiang  
 Honan = Henan  
 Hopei = Hebei  
 Hunan = same  
 Hupei = Hubei  
 Kansu = Gansu  
 Kiangsu = Jiangsu  
 Kirin = Jilin  
 Kwangsi = Guangxi  
 Kwangtung = Guangdong  
 Kweichow = Guizhou  
 Liaoning = same  
 Ningsia = Ningxia  
 Shansi = Shanxi  
 Shantung = Shandong  
 Shensi = Shaanxi (should be Shānxī, but that looks too much like Shānxī)

Sikiang no longer exists, and is presently incorporated into both Tibet and Sichuan

Sinkiang = Xinjiang

Szechuan = Sichuan

Tibet = Xīzàng

Yunnan = same

Jehol, Chahar, and Suiyuan are now part of

Inner Mongolia, and can be referred to as

such

Canton = Guangzhou

Changchun = same

Chungking = Chongqing

Dairen= Dalian

Hangchow = Hangzhou

Hankow = Hankou (more commonly known as Wuhan, an abbreviation based on the combination of the neighboring cities of Hankou, Wuchang, and Hanyang)

Mukden = Shenyang

Nanking = Nanjing

Peiping (modern Peking) = Beiping (modern Beijing)

Shanghai = same

Tienstin = Tianjin

Tsingtao = Qingdao

Yenan = same

I'd prefer in writing if you use pinyin, since that's what I'm more familiar with, but if you'd like to be 反革命 and use Wade

Giles, that's fine too. As for pronunciation, just try your best to approximate what you see on the page.

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