

# Joint Cabinet Crisis

Berkeley Model  
United Nations



**LXIII**  
SIXTY-THIRD SESSION

Andy Yuan  
Rita Hu  
Tiffany Gean  
Jessica Zhou  
Eric Cherwin  
Haochen Zhou



Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 63<sup>rd</sup> session of Berkeley Model United Nations. The topic for this year's Joint Cabinet Crisis will be the Chinese Civil War. While the internal conflict spans multiple decades, starting in the late 1920s with the rise of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the end of the war in the 1950s, this specific committee will focus on the latter years of the conflict. Starting towards the end of the Second World War, from the years of 1945 to 1949, this committee will offer a distinct educational experience, allowing delegates to role play the rapidly shifting alliances of the era, with each individual character balancing their respective interests as a shaky cooperation degenerates into all-out war. From this historical simulation, we hope that delegates not only will get a better understanding of a much overlooked area of history, but also experience how this conflict shaped the development of China and its current issues.

Please note that Joint Cabinet Crisis will operate on a perpetual unmoderated caucus unless otherwise needed, so it is important that delegates are prepared for the variation in debate structure and procedure. In addition, the new element of character archetypes is introduced into this year's committee and is included later in the synopsis. Feel free to email any questions regarding procedure to [ayuan@bmun.org](mailto:ayuan@bmun.org). Good luck on your research and I am excited to meet you all at the conference!

Sincerely,

Andy Yuan

*Head Chair of the Joint Cabinet Crisis*

*Berkeley Model United Nations, the 63<sup>rd</sup> Session*

My name is Andy Yuan and I will be your Head Chair for Joint Cabinet Crisis committee of this year's conference. I am currently a third year, majoring in Political Economy and Legal Studies. Since my freshman year, I have been chairing for Berkeley Model United Nations, specifically Joint Cabinet Crisis, making this my third year as a crisis chair. Other than BMUN and regular schoolwork, my hobbies include guitar and card magic, teaching the latter in a DeCal class at Berkeley.

This year, your dais will also consist of the 5 vice chairs: Rita Hu, Tiffany Gean, Eric Cherwin, Jessica Zhao, and Haochen Zhou. Below is an introduction from each of them:





Rita Hu is a second year majoring in psychology and social welfare. She was born and raised in China and moved to Marin County, Bay Area for high school. She plans to go into the field of international education after college. This is her fifth year doing MUN. This year, Rita serves as a staff member for both External Relations and Logistics focusing on outreach in China. Outside of BMUN, Rita is a peer mentor and orientation leader for international students, an intern at Berkeley International Office, and a staff writer at Berkeley Political Review. Rita hopes to make BMUN, especially JCC, an unforgettable experience for the delegates!

My name is Tiffany Gean and I am a junior majoring in Business Administration and Applied Mathematics with a focus in organizational behavior and human management. This marks my second year in BMUN, though I have been a part of MUN for 4 years and have always been particularly interested in the way global crisis affects business worldwide. Some passions of mine besides global policy are longboarding or rowing. Nothing beats the thrill of flying on the water! Best of luck in committee and I look forward to meeting you all in March!

My name is Eric Cherwin. I am a first-year student here at Cal, and this is my fifth year in Model United Nations. I was born in Boston, MA but grew up in Carlsbad, CA (part of San Diego county). To anyone repping Carlsbad: I lived right next to The Forum and worked at the premium outlet mall, so you might've seen me before. Returning to the point... I'm an intended political science major minoring in education. I am passionate about social justice and childhood education and am considering careers in both. Besides BMUN and volunteering for a childhood literacy program, I love to explore SF and go to the movies (I like nearly every movie genre, and - I confess - am a Disney lover). I'm also a dual citizen of the US and Canada, so go Maple Leafs! To all delegates: I look forward to meeting you and working together in the coolest committee of the conference. Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions about BMUN, Berkeley, etc. GO BEARS!

My name is Jessica Zhao. I'm a freshman at UC Berkeley. I was raised in the suburbs of Southern California. I like to adventure, go to the beach, play field hockey, coach soccer, read in my backyard, babysit, and prank my friends. I also like rock climbing, pole-vaulting, and doodling. It's not as convenient to head to the beach anymore, but otherwise I'm still committed to my old hobbies. At UC Berkeley, I'm exposed to the most vibrant and stimulating environment I've ever been a part of. Walking down Sproul Plaza and having flyers shoved in



your face by passionate activists or enthusiastic club members is always exciting. Their energy inspires and allows me to contribute to this wonderful community and the world as a whole.

My name is Haochen Zhou and I am a freshman in Berkeley majoring in Econ and Pre-Hass and I am an international student from China. This year, I am so honored to be in Berkeley Model United Nations and to be the vice chair in delegate workshop. Back in high school I was the Secretary General of Shaanxi Model United Nations and was responsible for recruiting, training new members and organizing conferences and my team and I successfully held the Ninth Session of Shaanxi Model United Nations in 2013. Although I've been doing MUN for three years, the procedures of MUN in China and here in the US are slightly different, so it is a brand new learning experience for me. Besides MUN, I have other hobbies such as badminton, board games (Werewolves and Killers of Three Kingdoms are the best) and traveling. I've been to most cities in China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Saipan Island, and Seattle before. Traveling can always make me learn different culture and help me understand the world better.



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# Chinese Civil War

## Topic Background

### Origins of the Conflict (1911-1927)

After the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, the Kuomintang (KMT), led by Chinese Revolution leader and visionary Sun Yat-sen, began the process of building a new Chinese nation. The global context, however, included difficulties in the shape of the superpowers of the West, as well as an ambitious Japan, looking to expand its territorial grasp. Challenged by powerful forces from northwest China, however, the KMT's legitimacy was most opposed by the internationally recognized Beiyang government, warlord remnants of the regime, formerly led by Yuan Shikai, the military dictator who attempted to reestablish the Dynastic system.

In a long uphill battle to rid China of the warlord leaders and unify the country, Sun Yat-sen sought the aid of foreign nations. Despite English and American objections, the lack of support from these nations turned China towards its northern neighbor, the Soviet Union. On January 26, 1923, Sun and the Soviet representative, Joffe, produced a joint statement, the Sun-Joffe Manifesto, which recognized China as not yet ready for a communist revolution, but nevertheless created a framework for the Soviets to offer their support. This would, however, serve as the starting point for the rise of communist influence in China.

Working alongside the Russians subjected China to internal political reorganization from its traditional Nationalist-dominated structure, leading to a rise in political power and legitimacy of many of the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) leading members. In January of 1924, the reorganization gave members of the CCP ten out of forty-one seats on the Central Executive Committee. With the restructuring well under way, the Soviets armed the Chinese and gave them training in preparation for the Northern Expedition to eliminate the Beiyang government.

Tragically, before the final plans of the Northern Expedition came together, Sun Yat-sen died on March 12, 1925. As a result, the KMT splintered into multiple factions, with Sun's close friend Wang Jingwei being the forerunner for power. Chiang Kai-shek, one of Sun's favored lieutenants, however, largely controlled the KMT's military power, and as the result of a political crisis in March of 1926, he led a successful coup, which allowed him to seize control of the Chinese government. Despite Sun's Three Principles having room for dissenting voices, under



the leadership of the right-winged Chiang, the KMT controlled sole power, stifling the views of the CCP.

On July 1, 1926, Chiang turned national attention to the warlords of the Beiyang government. The offensive against the northern warlords was largely successful and brought the KMT international fame and public recognition. The northern enemies no longer a threat, the Chiang began turning his eyes inwards. With the CCP as the largest source of opposition, Chiang initiated a purge. On April 12, 1927, Nationalists led by General Bai Chongxi attacked in the streets of Shanghai, killing over 5,000 workers and labor supporters, an event that became known as the Shanghai Massacre.

Before the situation had escalated, however, the left wing branch of the KMT, under Wang Jingwei, shifted their center of operations to Wuhan, attempting to control Chiang using political legitimacy. Many of the CCP followed along, adding to the leftist momentum. Lacking military backing, however, Wuhan's edicts did little to stop the rise of Chiang. Controlling weapons and soldiers, the KMT leader pushed his agenda, crushing the fledgling CCP.

## **Early Trends of the War (1927-1936)**

Almost completely eradicated by Chiang's White Terror purge, the CCP turned to the USSR and the Communist International (COMINTERN) program. Reinforced by Soviet advisors and funds, the Red Army rebuilt itself, recruiting many of its key generals, including Zhu De and Peng Dehuai. Rather than directly wage open war with his ragtag army, however, Mao Tse-dong made use of the Communists' rural influence, instigating local movements in support of his cause.

The KMT retaliated with brutality, due to strategic necessity. In order to stamp out rebellions and procure supplies to fight uprisings stationed far from KMT supported areas, the troops often pillaged food and goods as they pleased, at a devastating cost to the farmers in these villages. While successful in stemming the initial uprising, these measures often served to push workers towards the CCP, feeding further rebel uprisings.

Behind the scenes, intelligence and espionage played a big role in dictating the outcomes of the battlefield. The KMT capture of leading CCP intelligence member Gu Shunzhang in 1931 and his subsequent defection led to the purging of the CCP's influence in Shanghai, with the KMT capturing and killing 24,000 members of the Communist party and converting 30,000 more. The information of Gu's capture, however, had been intercepted by a Communist mole,



stationed in the KMT intelligence headquarters in Nanjing, allowing many party leaders, including Zhou Enlai, to escape the purges.

While the momentum was largely in favor of the Nationalists, an attack in Manchuria by the Japanese Kwantung Army in September of 1931 forced the KMT to reconsider its position. Chiang's initial reaction was to ignore the Japanese push into northern China, despite requests for aid from Marshal Zhang Xueliang, the KMT's key general in Manchuria. As such, Manchuria was quickly brought under the control of the Japanese.

Both the KMT and the CCP showed extreme anger towards the Japanese, but the Communists lacked the strength and the Nationalists lacked the will. While the public demonstrated on the streets and protested Japanese goods, Chiang and the KMT feared that a response to the Japanese invasion would weaken the military and create a situation for CCP resurgence. Hoping for interference from the West to curb Japanese invasion, the Chinese found little respite by international influence.

The Red Army attempted to take advantage of the situation, but the better armed and more organized KMT cornered the Communists, building block houses (small garrisons to cut off enemy supply lines) and blockading supplies from entering into the CCP controlled Jiangxi. By September 1934, the KMT troops from Nanjing held a largely dominant position, forcing the Red Army to take drastic measures.

Beginning in October of 1934, the Communists embarked on a 5,000 mile retreat later known as the Long March. Making use of intercepted KMT messages, the Red Army took advantage of self-interested barons and weaknesses in the Nationalists' blockade to escape west towards Guangxi. Pursued and attacked throughout the retreat, the Red Army set out with almost 100,000 troops, which dwindled to less than 10 percent by the time the Army ended its march in October of 1935 in the province of Shaanxi.

The internal fighting between the parties, despite being a disputed victory for the KMT forces over those of the Communists, cost the Nationalists many important resources. The focus diverted away from Japanese-occupied Manchuria, the KMT lost access to many of its industrial factories. In addition, the heavy use of tax money to fund the war effort left the national coffers empty. Impression and increased taxation had also made loyalty amongst the greater population difficult to come by. Furthermore, in an effort to stack his cabinet with loyal officers, Generalissimo Chiang had promoted many unqualified and incompetent generals.





## Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)

Marshal Zhang Xueliang, having lost his home to the Japanese as a result of Chiang's military strategy, became increasingly dissatisfied with his leadership. Wishing instead to focus on the Japanese threat in the north, the Zhang plotted behind the Generalissimo's back. During Chiang's visit to Xi'an, on December 12, 1936, Zhang, along with the local military, kidnapped the Generalissimo, forcing him into negotiations with the Communists.

As a result of the Xi'an Incident, discussions between Chiang and Zhou Enlai created a shaky alliance, with the Communists backing Chiang for the leadership against the Japanese forces. While this relieved the war on two fronts the KMT faced, the Red Army used this opportunity to rebuild as they no longer were under threat from the Nationalists. Recruiting soldiers and regaining territory, the communists had reached an estimated 92,000 troops by the end of 1937, a number that doubled by the end of 1938.

With the two fronts now united to fight the Japanese, troops were mustered to defend strategic Chinese bases, starting with Shanghai. However, as Chiang was largely focused on conventional warfare, often without retreat, Nationalist forces were battered by the better equipped Japanese army. By early November, Chiang was forced into a retreat, the first 90 days of combat already resulting in up to 300,000 deaths. Continuously being routed along the way, Chiang adopted a strategy similar to Mao on his Long March, trading space for time, drawing out the Japanese supply lines and waiting for an opportune time to strike. This strategy came at a large cost. Japanese forces pillaged, raped, and killed the Chinese civilians on the path of pursuit, brutalizing the key Nationalist bases in Shanghai and Nanjing.

Meanwhile, Wang Jingwei, the former KMT official, began leading a collaborationist movement, attempting to get the Chinese to give in and negotiate with the Japanese forces. Branded a traitor, Wang's movement angered many Chinese, who saw the Japanese as foreign invaders. The few local officials who turned to this cause largely did so out of fear rather than genuine collaborative spirit, hoping to survive and tide over the Japanese assault.

Despite the military being on the run, covert operatives played an important role in the background stemming opposition to the war. Dai Li, the head of the Nationalist's Military Statistics Bureau, and the more than half a million men under his command carried out multiple missions to destabilize the collaborationists, including assassinations of Chinese officials attempting to sign treaties with Japan. In addition, covert operatives would intercept and decode



Japanese messages, making use of opportunities to run supplies and munitions past the Japanese blockades.

From the side of the Communists, the Communists' Eighth Army and Fourth Army made use of military propaganda, raising morale and steadily recruiting members to their cause. Effectively applying guerilla tactics, the Communist contribution was less direct but still impactful. Their newfound strength, however, posed a threat to the Generalissimo and the Nationalist forces. On January 4, 1941, the Fourth Army was fired upon by Nationalists in Lower Yangzi. While Chiang quickly called off the attack and even Zhou Enlai admitted that the Generalissimo had most likely not ordered the skirmish, this incident strained the tensions in the alliance making full reconciliation difficult, if not impossible.

After Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the United States' entrance into the war, China declared war on the Axis on December 9, turning its solitary struggle against Japan into a unified Allied movement. While the U.S. focus is largely on the Western front at first, the United States did offer money, supplies, and experienced military leaders to the Nationalists. The aid contributed well to Chinese success, but often came alongside Chinese complaints. Treated as lesser allies, the Chinese felt belittled as U.S. attention was turned towards Europe.

Despite Western influence encouraging a joint war effort, both sides put up a front of alliance and often covertly undermined the other party while strengthening their own. The Communists made use of every option they had, trafficking drugs and trading across the aisle with the collaborationists through Communist spymaster Pan Hannian, gathering much needed funds to purchase supplies and munitions. Working in the shadows, Kang Sheng, Mao's political police chief, purged the party of any Nationalist influence through the use of torture, setting an example through fear. The Nationalists, making use of the international scene, aimed to gain legitimacy in the eyes of foreign nations. Despite Roosevelt's recognition of Chiang, however, the concentration on the Western front often meant that requests for aid for Nationalist interests were ignored.

While the United States had agreed to assist in order to open up a land route to supply the Chinese forces, Roosevelt's later redirection of troops forced the Chinese to take action alone. In 1944, Chiang and Stilwell forced their way into Burma, building a road from Burma to Yunnan. This supply line, however, came at a cost. The Japanese Operation Ichigo swept through China, destroying Nationalist industries and displacing civilians.



## Post War Period (1945-1950)

Immediately following the war, while the KMT came out as the victors and the representative both globally and domestically of the Chinese success, China itself was ravaged by all forms of problems. Inflation ran rampant, people were displaced, the government's coffers were largely empty, and the economy was in shambles as a result of all the destroyed industrial factories and loss of manpower. With the common enemy gone, the political divides between the two parties were once again surfacing.

Mediated by the Western nations, talks immediately began to reconcile the two parties into a coalition government. While both sides were willing to talk, neither was willing to offer up concessions, leaving negotiations at a standstill. Meanwhile, both parties continued to engage in warfare with one another, with the KMT making use of US airlifts to rout the Red Army in conventional warfare.

## Special Additions

A new addition in this year's Joint Crisis is that we will actively pay attention to character archetypes, which offers special perks to different characters.

### Spymaster

Characters that fall under the spymaster archetype are characters who have access to their own intelligence networks, capable of intercepting information and carrying out covert operations. These characters will have information leaked to them throughout the simulation, which they can choose to divulge to whomever they want (or use it to mislead other members and gain power). They can also choose to carry out covert operations such as sabotage, kidnapping, and assassination with a higher chance of success. Note that while spymasters' activities are powerful, an overall goal is to keep your assets hidden. Carrying out wanton acts of brutality as those listed above may reduce your influence over certain areas and even result in capture, defections, and leakage from your subordinates.

### Liaisons

Liaisons have a special connection to a certain country and are more effective in requesting aid, whether publicly or privately, from the country. In addition, liaisons may occasionally receive private requests and communiques from the said country, which they can choose to divulge if they see fit.



Keep in mind that while not all characters may fall under an archetype, every character in this simulation has large amounts of influence, allowing them to take actions individually. Thus while it may be wise to request the help of a liaison in securing the support of a country, for instance, should the liaison be unwilling, other characters can still take the same action.

## **Cabinets**

### **Kuomingtang (KMT)**

#### **Advantages**

The KMT had a few main advantages comparing to the CCP: international legitimacy, a larger overall troop size, support from the warlords, and having the elite Chinese scholars.

As the party in power, the KMT gained international recognition following the Second Sino-Japanese war, along with veto power in the post-war United Nations, giving the KMT the ability to bargain on the international scale. In order to practice its policy of containment, when the two parties ultimately could not be reconciled, the U.S. backed the Republic of China, providing military and monetary supplies. To help the KMT fight the civil war, US sent over 60,000 tanks and a total of 5.9 billion dollars. Also recognized by the Soviet Union and the Japanese, the KMT was able to negotiate with these nations, although they were far less supportive of the Nationalist effort. The Soviets desired access to railways and ports in Manchuria, viewing these as vital interests and were constantly seeking a legitimate way to use them. While the KMT had a largely anti-Japanese sentiment, a minority of collaborationists existed who often worked alongside or even recruited the Japanese to the cause.

The Nationalists, on the books, had a numerical three to one advantage in terms of sheer manpower, allowing them to win easily in conventional warfare, should appropriate battlegrounds be chosen. Mirrored in its underground network, the KMT's military police were brutally effective at sabotage, intelligence, and assassination.

In addition to the support from US, the KMT also gained support from the warlords. Since the CCP promised the peasants to share the warlords' lands, to protect the power and territories they owned, the warlords provided around 300 million dollars to the KMT cause. Also, since all the warlords still have control over their areas, the KMT encouraged them to clear out Communists on their own land, attempting to create zones of control around major cities where the warlords were stationed.



Moreover, unlike the CCP, which was mainly built by peasants, the KMT owned elites such as Hu Shi and Soong Meiling, who had enormous amounts of influence. These trained scholars and elites were very persuasive in the international field and often earn the respect of leaders abroad.

### Disadvantages

Compared to the CCP, the KMT had a few disadvantages: disunity among the warlords, incompetence in the ranks, lack of logistical management, and lack of control in the rural area.

Although the warlords surrendered to the KMT, they were still autonomous on their own lands. Most of these warlords allied with the KMT out of necessity, and often defected to the other side when the tide turned against the Nationalists. In addition, the warlords would most likely work out of self interest rather than for the goals of the party, thus making them unreliable allies.

Furthermore, as Generalissimo Chiang valued loyalty above skill, many of the KMT's officers were incompetent and unreliable. In order to ensure he is not disobeyed, Chiang often dismissed capable military leaders he felt were untrustworthy. As such, the officers' military expertise may often be unreliable for advanced military maneuvers and may be susceptible to guerilla tactics.

The KMT, due to the sheer size of its army, was plagued by inefficiencies in training and discipline. As the soldiers were often impressed into the force, they lacked loyalty to the cause. Furthermore, bad treatment and lack of supplies meant that the troops suffered from high levels of desertion and deaths even on the march to the battlefield. In addition, due to rampant inflation, the KMT is unable to pay to maintain some of its better equipped units without diverting money from elsewhere, leading them to threaten defection.

In addition, since many of the KMT's allies were warlords and other elites, the party often had a low reputation among people living in the rural area. The fact that the large, standing, impressed military had the tendency to loot, pillage, and rape local civilians squandered much of the prestige that came from winning the war. At that time, over 90% of the Chinese population was peasants living in the rural area, although many of them, even if harassed, lacked the will to enter into the conflict for the CCP. Moreover, while the KMT held the major cities, their influence dwindled over large expanses, making supplies difficult to maintain, with a higher risk of rural instigations disrupting their supply lines the further they are from their bases.

**Spymasters** | Dai Li, Chen Guofu





**Liaisons** | Soong Meiling (USA), Yan Xishan (Japan)

## **Chinese Communist Party (CCP)**

### **Advantages**

The CCP had a few advantages: capable military leaders, rural support, and more internal unity.

With capable battle-tested military leaders, the Red Army's military officers was capable of making use of military tactics to compensate for their inferior numbers. Familiar in the use of guerilla tactics, the Red Army is able to whittle down its opponents while minimizing the damage received, making the best use of its soldiers and even besting the KMT army on many accounts.

Furthermore, the CCP ideology stressed an egalitarian society, offering hope to peasants and poor workers. Women and other minorities were also treated equally and were allowed to vote, divorce, and go to school. Making use of widespread propaganda, the CCP had access to large amounts of territory as a result of the support of rural civilians, allowing for longer supply routes.

In addition, whereas Mao was effective at stamping out dissonance in his ranks, the desperate situation the CCP found themselves in resulted in a more unified party. While Mao's generals would occasionally disobey his military strategy, propaganda and fear from the purges would keep followers in check. Even so, being a more flexible and adaptable leader, Mao lacked the opposition that faced Generalissimo Chiang. By quickly eliminating or absorbing splinter groups, Mao was able to prevent other members of the party from becoming powerful enough to usurp him.

### **Disadvantages**

The CCP had several weaknesses as well: lack of manpower, funding, international support, and city influence.

While the Red Army had rebuilt itself by the end of the Second Sino-Japanese war, it still suffered from a significant disadvantage in troop numbers, making conventional warfare difficult. While recruited soldiers may have been more loyal to the cause, the overwhelming numbers on the KMT side poses a great difficulty as tactical mistakes often resulted in great losses on the side of the CCP.

While the KMT had its own financial issues, because the CCP lacked the large scale international funding along with urban taxation that KMT used to fill its war chest, the CCP's



troops were hard pressed for supplies, guns, and munitions. The lack of direct access to large amounts of supplies made the CCP more reliant on capturing opposition supplies as well as receiving donations through propaganda.

Due to the recognition of the KMT on the international scale, the CCP's international allies were limited. Although most Western countries had favored a coalition government, the United States, due to containment policies, placed most of its support into the KMT. The CCP's communist neighbor, the USSR, was forced to rebuild following the end of WWII, but can contribute through COMINTERN and supply shipments.

Finally, the CCP lacked influence in the cities. While the majority of China's population was peasants, cities are a vital resource, as they provided opportunities for taxes, industrial war machines, and local contributors. Lacking access to cities meant that the Red Army could not as effectively operate in the surrounding territory, as cities provided an excellent location for stationing troops and controlling the surrounding areas.

**Spymasters** | Zhou Enlai, Kang Sheng, Pan Hannian

**Liaisons** | Kang Sheng (USSR), Pan Hannian (Japan)

## International Involvement

### United States

The United States, while in support of a coalition government, when forced to choose, stands behind Generalissimo Chiang and the KMT. In order to rein in Japan and further a policy of containment against the USSR, the United States is willing to go to great lengths to protect its interests in the region. Providing billions of dollars and military equipment to the cause, the United States supports Chiang as the lesser of two evils. Despite disapproving of the Generalissimos heavy-handed and corrupt measures, the threat of the spread of communism into China was a considerably larger risk to the survival of democracy. As such, the United States, despite reservations, would support the KMT, short of sending in actual ground troops.

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The USSR, when forced to take sides, would choose its communist counterparts in the country of China. However, while the USSR has reinforced and guided the CCP before, following WWII and the rebuilding process, the USSR's resources are very limited. The USSR, however, does have interests in the country, particularly in Manchuria. In order to use the eastern



railways and the ports, the USSR looks for support among the two parties. Despite both leaders be opposed to the terms, if the situation does become desperate, appeasing the Soviets may be a solution to receive some much needed assistance for either of the two sides.

## Japan

Hated by both parties alike, the Japanese begin rebuilding their economy following the devastating effects of the Sino-Japanese War. No longer the industrial power it once was, Japan's war machine was defanged following the war. In addition to the terrible loss in labor force the Japanese suffered over the course of the eight years, the country was forced to pay reparations to the government of the Republic of China. Despite these facts, however, Japan remains a powerful industrial nation, capable of producing equipment for either party to win the war. While Japan now lacks the power to contest, the Japanese still desire the access to Manchuria, and thus may be a viable negotiation partner, despite the grievances of WWII.

## Questions

1. What are the allegiances of your character? Who, within your cabinet, would you ally yourself with and what would be your conditions for defection, both within or between cabinet? In addition, what factions, within cabinet, between cabinets, or international, would you be willing to work with to further your goals?
2. What military, intelligence, or diplomatic assets do you have under your command? How can these effectively be utilized to achieve success?
3. What is the sociopolitical situation in China and how would that factor into your plans both ideologically and militarily? How can your cabinet rally the grassroots to recruit troops, gather supplies and build local support to sustain prolonged combat?

## Research Guide

Note that this is just a guide to help you get started on your research. We encourage you, in order to get a better and more comprehensive understanding of the scenario, to do research above and beyond what we suggest. However, as this topic is very large and difficult to study, this guide may be a good place to start.

- As this guide is relatively comprehensive for the topic background, we suggest you start your research looking for how your character fits into the time period. (This does not mean not to



research the topic background, but understanding your character will help you better place that information into how that affects your character's motivations and personality)

- Reliable internet sources for this topic can be difficult to find. We suggest you start with Google Scholar, but the best way to do extensive research may be to borrow books from your local library.
- Use the way your character acts in actual history as a guide to their actions but keep in mind the contexts under which they act their specific ways. History can change in crisis, so building a personality from the historical sources is extremely important.



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