



JOINT CRISIS COMMITTEE

Background Guide

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Director's Letter

Dear Delegates,

My fellow Dais members and I welcome you to the Joint Crisis Committee at KINGMUN 2018! My name is Tony Lasley and I will be serving as your Joint Crisis Director for this conference. I am a senior at Peninsula High School and I am in my second year of participating in MUN. Joining me in bloc 2 are Emily Compton as Director, Shaan Brar as Chair, and Vishwa Neelakandan as assistant director. Joining me in bloc are Marnie Munoz director, Savannah Rankich as Chair, and Detlef Knauss as assistant director.

On one side of this conflict lie the Chinese cabinet. They have many reasons to keep Tibet, chief among them are saving face and respect as well as keeping a source of income and land. If they were to lose Tibet, then their international esteem will surely plummet, and they will become the laughing stock of the world.

On the other side lies the rebel Tibetan cabinet. They wish to secede because of years of abuse from the Chinese government and because of the cultural hegemony the Chinese have attempted to place on them. Their motivation goes beyond politics: they are doing this to save their religion.

JCC is consistently the most fast paced, elaborate, and hard to prepare for committee of any conference, for this reason it is imperative that each one of you are well versed in the history of the situation and try to understand your position the best you can. Remember, this is essentially a role-playing game, so it is encouraged that each one of you play your character how you think they would act.

We're all extremely excited to be working with all of you, and we recognize that you will likely have plenty of questions so please feel free to reach out to us and ask.

Sincerely,
Tony Lasley
Joint Director | Joint Crisis Committee

~ Tibetan War for Independence ~

History

In 1995, the Chinese government kidnapped the Panchen Lama. The Panchen Lama is meant to choose the next Dalai Lama. Under Chinese control, he would likely pretend that a Chinese born man would be the new Dalai Lama, putting the future of Buddhism at risk. The Tibetan region had numerous revolts regarding this blatant violation of human rights over the following 30 years.

The People's Republic of China (PRC) pulled out of Paris Climate agreement in September of 2018 because of other countries' lack of progress. The decision backfired, and huge revolts follow. People begin to worry about the future. 25 people die in riots and hundreds more are injured, although the exact count is unknown. The PRC covers up these deaths and works to eliminate any future rebellion. Tensions within China build further when Tibetan land is taken for government subsidized farming, with only half of the compensation an average farmer would make in a year.

In December of 2025 the Dalai Lama died, leaving a void of power as the Chinese government had taken the Panchen Lama, and raised him as a Chinese citizen. The Panchen Lama returns to Tibet in order to choose a new Dalai Lama, and selects a high-ranking Tibetan official, who is pro-Chinese government. Some follow the Dalai Lama chosen by the Panchen Lama as the true chosen future of the religion, whereas others resent his pro-Chinese sentiments and do not recognize the legitimacy of the Panchen Lama for selecting him as the Dalai Lama. A new contender emerged, claiming to be the real leader of the religion and self-dubbed the Gendun Lama. His beliefs are much different than those of the new Dalai Lama, preaching freedom from rulers and the importance of following the law of a higher power. This divides those within Tibet into pro-Chinese government and anti-Chinese government factions and incites rebellion throughout the other regions of China.

By 2028 there was an increasing pro-Tibetan independence call, and increased anti-PRC sentiment, which lead to talks between the provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet with China about separation. The Tibetan independence bloc became more radical and violent, and anti-Chinese protests increased in Tibet.

On August 5th, 2029 at 11:39 pm, a small explosive was detonated in the Chinese President's home. The President and his family were asleep at the time of the attack and were uninjured. Upon later investigation, it is found that there were two more explosives that did not detonate. Would these bombs have exploded, they would have surely injured -- if not killed -- the president. The new information lead China to see the bombs as an act of terrorism. This view is affirmed when, on November 6th, a radical Tibetan group known as Tibetan Independence for All (TIA), claimed responsibility for the attack. The location of the headquarters for this group are unknown, but they are rumored to be somewhere in Tibet or Xinjiang. The TIA proclaimed later that the teachings of the Gendun Lama inspired the attacks and rebellion. On October 11th, a pro- PRC terrorist group launched a series of attacks across Tibet and Xinjiang. Two bombs were detonated in public buildings in Tibet, killing 19 and wounding 42. Another bomb was detonated in Xinjiang, killing 13 and wounding 45. The Xinjiang region cited this as the reason for aligning with Tibet in a December broadcast to the world.

Throughout 2030 there are a series of small attacks from both terrorist groups, resulting in heightened tensions and increased security. These attacks kill less than 20 people total but the fear of attack is as high as the actual threat.

At 5:29 PM, February 3rd, 2031 a bomb exploded on the T109 pulling into the Shanghai Railway station, derailing the high-speed train and killing over 100 people, both on the train and in the station. The PRC and the Tibetan government condemn this attack on civilians, but no terrorist groups claim responsibility for the atrocity. This attack leads the PRC to close their borders to Tibetans travelling for recreation. The Tibetan government

became aware of an increasing rift between those citizens who are pro- PRC involvement in the region, and those who wish to carry on fighting for Tibetan independence.

On May 29th, 2033, there was a massive protest in Beijing against Tibetan people living in regions securely under the control of the PRC. Several Tibetan homes were burned in Beijing, and the People's Armed Police were sent out to control the crowds and keep the peace. Many Tibetans moved from their homes in major Chinese cities out of fear for their safety.

In 2036, the Chinese military advance their military occupation further into Tibet. Supported by the new president and cabinet, this only provides further fuel for the revolution and uproar from the Tibetan people and government. The Chinese military begins enforcing curfews and strict security checks in any large public gathering. The Tibetan government repeatedly condemns all terrorist groups but takes few measures to engage in anti-terrorist missions to discover the location or identities of the terrorist cells.

South Korea condemns the military occupation and PRC control of Tibet as a breach of democracy and freedom on June 21st, 2038. This is the first official commentary on the Tibet China situation from other world powers. The United States, an ally of South Korea, makes no official statement but reduces the number of weapons sold to China for the first time in 25 years. No other countries comment on the situation officially but there is an increase in national security in many of the surrounding Asian nations. After years of informal fighting between the nations, the President of the PRC accuses the Tibetan and Xinjiang governments of harboring terrorist knowingly and drafts a declaration of war.

Timeline

December, 1995	The federal government of the People's Republic of China (PRC) successfully carries out a mission to kidnap the Tibetan Panchen Lama.
1996-2013	Outraged by the loss of the Panchen Lama, widespread public riots break out across Tibet- leading to a stalled economy and overworked political system. Slowly but surely, social tensions escalate to the point of 5 government shutdowns in total over the course of 20 years.
September, 2018	The PRC abruptly withdraws from the 2015 Paris Climate Accords, inciting nationwide revolts throughout China and across the world.
June, 2025	The Dalai Lama dies, ensuing a religious split between the Chinese-assimilated Panchen Lama and another non-Chinese, orthodox successor, ultimately disseminating transnational pro- and anti- Chinese sentiment.
May, 2028	The Dalai Lama persists in advocacy talks of pro-Tibetan independence regarding the provinces of Xinjiang and Tibet on separation. Conflict becomes increasingly more violent.
August, 2029	Following an armed attack on the home of the Chinese President by the radical Tibetan Independence for All (TIA) group, the Chinese government officially declares war between the two factions.
February, 2031	After frequent terrorist attacks upon both sides, on February 3, 2031 a bomb explodes in the Shanghai Railway station, resulting in over 100 casualties. This leads to the closure of the Chinese borders to Tibetan citizens traveling for recreation.

May 29th, 2033	Large riots against Tibetan people living in China causes destruction and injury to many. The Armed Police are called in to quell the riot. Many Tibetans leave in fear for their safety.
2036	The PRC advances military control further into Tibet.

Current Situation

With the constant escalation of terrorist attacks in both the People’s Republic of China and Tibet, these governments are under pressure to make a move. Unfortunately, it is not so clear-cut as the terrorist groups make it seem. Within Tibet, there are two warring factions. There is a large pro-independence sentiment in Tibet, especially among citizens who have always been against China’s occupation of Tibet, and who mainly follow the Gendun Lama and his teachings of freedom and peace. But there are also those who support the Panchen Lama, who was raised as a Chinese citizen, and agree with his pro-China views. There is question in Tibet as to where the government lies. Tibet has always wanted freedom from China and recognition as an independent State. However, the question has arisen if the Tibetan government recognizes the legitimacy of the declared Panchen Lama or Gendun Lama, as whoever is given the religious legitimacy has significant control over the government and the policies it enacts. Since the Tibetan government has yet to put out an official stance on this topic, it remains to be seen whose viewpoint will win out, if it is either of them at all.

Within China, the government is very strong on its anti-Tibet independence stance and is clearly willing to do whatever it takes to assure that Tibetan freedom is not realized. However, China faces multiple challenges in their goal of suppressing freedom. First, the Tibetan Independence for All terrorist group has put a massive wrinkle in China's plans. China still sees Tibet as part of its own country and doesn't recognize it as a sovereign state. As such, many Chinese citizens live and work in Tibet, and there are many students, teachers, and Chinese volunteers who see themselves as helping to improve the standards of life in this region, although Tibetans have seen this as an occupation. Additionally, as China has worked to tighten the occupation over recent decades, the number of Chinese citizens living in Tibet has increased, further complicating any actions China would consider taking against the region of Tibet. Second, although many in China, especially in the metropolitan areas, are against a liberation of Tibet, the government does not have as strong of a hold on farmers who are spread out through China’s vast rural lands and Xijiang. Many have been harboring anti-Chinese sentiments from times the Chinese government had taken their land in the past. Lastly, a war with Tibet is costly in terms of international support. Already the United States has decreased trade with China over its position within Tibet, and the Chinese government fears additional rebuke from the international community. Thus, with the recent accusation of Tibet for harboring a terrorist group, and the whisperings of a declaration of war, China is put in a hard place to not anger its rural population and the international community, while standing strong in their position against the actions of the Tibetan government.

With so many factors to balance within each region, there is much to consider regarding these tensions. In the case of a war, Tibet is at an immediate disadvantage; its physical size is tiny compared to that of China, and even with its alliance with Xijiang, it is still at a disadvantage. There are two advantages that both China and Tibet realize it holds, however. First, since a move in the early 2000s to modernize the People’s Liberation Army, China has been slowly, but steadily, shrinking the size of its ground forces while growing the air force and the navy. Additionally, the centennial anniversary of the last major war China was involved in, the Chinese civil war, is approaching. With this relative sense of peace within China and around the world, beside these recent skirmishes with Tibet and Xijiang, China has not seen any major increases in the military's budget, and some speculate that they have been decreasing military funding for the last 20 years. Second, South Korea’s official stance to condemn China’s action against Tibet have lead those within China and around the world to speculate that South Korea may jump to Tibet’s aid in the case of any aggression by China. As South Korea currently holds the world's 7th strongest army (with the United States, Russia, India, China, Japan, and United Kingdom,

respectively, above them) this would help balance the scales towards Tibet. However, there are no official documents or messages to be found that would indicate South Korea backing Tibet up militarily, and experts in Eastern relations are hesitant to say that South Korea would be willing to enter into a war, as the country is still reeling from the Korean War and has been hesitant thus far to act directly in any conflict.

With that, there is much to consider in this conflict. There are tensions both within Tibet and China, as well as between them. Although the regions are clearly at odds with each other, there is a present pro-PRC faction within Tibet, led by the Panchen Lama, and an undercurrent of resistance within China against any forceful military actions against Tibet. Primarily, China still sees Tibet as its own country, and wants to do whatever it came to assure that Tibet does not gain independence.

Bloc Positions

Regional Situations PRC

PRC: Tibet was becoming a nuisance for the PRC. After they had tried to instate a Dalai Lama with significant PRC ties, the PRC met significant resistance from the people of Tibet who went so far as to rally behind a self-proclaimed leader known as the Gendun Lama. The PRC is in a delicate situation. They must keep control of Tibet to save face with the international community while still considering the different perspectives within their own nation. There are some that want to go to war with Tibet and settle the matter confrontationally and there are some who oppose this notion altogether. PRC does not want to have to deal with international war as South Korea is backing the Tibetan rebels. The path is one of many obstacles for the PRC and they must tread carefully.

Regional Situations Tibet

After years of seemingly inconsequential harassment by the PRC, Tibet had been ready for a change for many a year. However, there was nothing to make them take that final step, to go far as to go up against a country more than twice its own size. It is only relatively recently, in 2025, that the unforgivable step of the PRC-influenced Panchen Lama choosing the new Dalai Lama for Tibet was taken. It was this that spurred fire and fury in the hearts, minds and, souls of all Tibetans alike. They had taken enough abuse from the PRC. Who were they to govern Tibet? Therefore, when the Gendun Lama arose, many Tibetans rallied around him. After the dust has settled, the regional situation stands as such: Tibet, although having internal resistance in the form of the Panchen Lama, has support from a significant portion of the population along with foreign powers like that of South Korea.

Chinese Government

China Bloc: China has been the dominant force in Asia for many years and, despite the conflict with Tibet, remains that way. China's goal is to subjugate Tibet (as shown through their kidnapping of the Panchen Lama) and thus, diplomacy is not an option for the Chinese to end this conflict. The PRC wants war with Tibet but must also consider the effects of this war on its foreign relations and not act rashly. Every action that the PRC takes must be either covert in nature or have ample justification to the international community, lest other countries jump to the aid of Tibet. South Korea's vocal support of Tibet stands as a sobering reminder of the possible danger of bringing the west into the war. Although South Korea has not yet taken any explicit action, China must be careful to not incite any more support for Tibet from other nations as this would not only lead to a proxy war in Tibet, but possibly into direct, disastrous world warfare. Another weakness that the PRC has is its loose control on the sparsely populated western region of the country. While the government has a firm hold on major metropolitan areas like Beijing, pro-Tibetan sentiments are very strong in the west of China as many of the

peoples living in that area were conquered by the Chinese in a similar manner to how the PRC is currently trying to conquer Tibet. While currently the war is mostly focused on Tibetan soil, the west of China stands as a very vulnerable point of China and it remains to be seen whether heightened border control will prove effective in maintaining control of the area. Additionally, the PRC must be careful in balancing security and human rights. If security grows too loose, the risk of terrorist attacks from Tibet will rise and the PRC will be thrown into mass hysteria. On the other hand, if security grows too tight, to the point where human rights violations are occurring, this could trigger a response from foreign nations as well as riots within the PRC. The PRC has the overwhelming advantage when it comes to nearly all aspects of war: supplies, troops, training, etc. but must be wary about how it uses those resources to walk the thin line between war and conquest, safety and freedom, and national and international conflict. The PRC has a lot to gain but also a lot to lose.

Tibet

China has consistently harassed and intimidated the underpowered Tibetan people and the Tibet Bloc must recognize that China is the main aggressor in this situation. The delegations of Tibet must recognize the horrible actions of the Tibetan Independence for All (TIA) group and seek to separate themselves from this violent attack to assure diplomatic discussion. This bloc must also recognize the disapproval of all Chinese aggression by the masses. It is in this bloc's best interests to staunchly advocate for a free Tibet. It is clear to see that China was the instigator of this conflict through their kidnapping of the Tibetan Panchen Lama and actions following this. The Tibetan Bloc, however, must be careful in its rhetoric towards China. All Departments and Representatives must see that the furthering of this conflict through war and bloodshed must be prevented at all costs. Rather than relying on a call to arms, this bloc must work with the Chinese Bloc to ensure that a safe and stable solution is found that restores peace and tranquility within Tibet. Furthering this conflict through either the support of terroristic acts or military pressure will prove counterproductive and possibly fatal to the security of the region and the world.

While it is important to ensure stability within the region through diplomacy, Tibet cannot afford to back down against Chinese aggression. Tibetan security can be greatly improved by establishing a clear line that shall not be crossed in regard to military action by China. The Tibet Bloc should capitalize on the pro-Tibetan sentiments of Western China as well as the previous statements of the Dalai Lama supporting pro-Tibetan independence talks to unify the masses in support of a free Tibet. Due to overstep by the Chinese government within Tibet's borders, this bloc must act quickly to prevent further advancement of Chinese forces and recognize that these actions have been officially sanctioned in response to terrorist attacks from the TIA group. The Tibetan Bloc must also address the closure of Chinese borders to Tibetan citizens through their negotiations. Tibet must stay vigilant and able if it wants to achieve its goal of independence.

Positions

Ministry of National Defense	
Chinese Intelligence Agency (external espionage)	Can spy for 10 min
People's Bank of China	
Ministry of Autonomous Regions	Communicate directly with the kalon for the department of international relations
Ministry of Civil Affairs (internal espionage)	Can read the directives of any member of cabinet
Ministry of Culture and Religion	
Ministry of Justice	In charge of formally indicting and punishing a member of their cabinet
Ministry of Ethnic Affairs	

Ministry of Science and Technology	
Ministry of Public Security	
Ministry of State Security	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs (communicating with foreign nations)	
Ministry of Information	
Ministry of Land and Resources	
Press Secretary	
Tibet	
Chief Kalon	
Kalon for the Department of Security	
Representative of His Holiness the Dalai Lama	Can make official declarations from the Dalai Lama/Panchen Lama/Gendun Lama
Kalon for the Department of Information	Can spy for 10 min
Kalon for the Department of Finance	
Kalon for the Department of Religion	
Kalon for the Department of Justice	In charge of formally indicting and punishing a member of their cabinet
Kalon for the Department of Home Affairs	Can read the directives of any member of cabinet
Kalon for the Department of Education	
Kalon for the Department of Health	
Kalon for the Department of Foreign Affairs	Can communicate with any nation
Kalon for the Department of Culture	
Kalon for the Department of International Relations	Communicate directly with ministry of autonomous regions
Kalon for the Department of Land	
Kalon for the Department of Home	