“If and when the war starts wherever you are, North or South, old or young, whoever you are, you all have the responsibility of protecting your home and repelling the enemy, you all must have the will to achieve the ultimate sacrifice.”- Chiang Kai-shek on the imminent outbreak of war.
Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to the Sixth Florida Crisis Simulation (FLCS VI) and Chiang Kai-Shek’s Special Wartime Cabinet! It is my honor to serve as your director for this committee, and to welcome you to the University of Florida. My name is Andrew Gutke, and I am a sophomore here at the University of Florida working towards degrees in Chinese and Biology. When I’m not studying, working or doing MUN, you can probably find me reading by the pool, or playing and watching soccer. This is my second year of involvement with Model United Nations, and I have competed at conferences such as SRMUN and VICS. In the past I have staffed both GatorMUN and FLCS, in Romance of the Three Kingdoms and The Court of Qin Shi Huangdi, respectively. I have thoroughly enjoyed my time in Model UN up to this point, both competing and staffing, and I hope that this committee is a great experience for y’all, as we delve into discussing one of my favorite countries in the world: China.

1931 marked the beginning of strenuous relations between China and Japan during the 20th and 21st centuries, as the Japanese invaded a region of China known as Manchuria. The Japanese incursion continued through 1937, when the Japanese took 2 major cities in China. The Battle of Shanghai (August 13, 1937- November 26, 1937) was the biggest loss of the war effort to that point as the National Revolutionary Army of China folded under the pressure from the Imperial Japanese Army. Shortly thereafter, the Imperial Japanese Army invaded the city of Nanking on December 13th, 1937, quickly defeated the Chinese resistance, and proceeded to systematically massacre between 200,000 and 300,000 Chinese citizens of Nanking. With his tenure as the leader of the Republic of China starting in 1928, Chiang Kai-Shek has led the Chinese people through the first years of the war. But the year is now 1938 and Chiang Kai-Shek has made little progress with the ousting the Japanese, and every day, new problems pop up that demand his attention. As such, he has assembled a special wartime cabinet that consists of some of the brightest minds in China and abroad, from military and politics alike. Their goal is simple: to expel the Japanese from the Chinese mainland, and to transition China smoothly into the modern era.
If you have any comments or questions regarding this committee, please do not hesitate to email flcssecretariat@gmail.com, and we’ll get back to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Andrew T. Gutke

Director
Parliamentary Procedure

Committee will operate in a perpetually moderated caucus. All delegates must vote during a procedural matter and procedural motions will require a simple majority to pass unless it is stated otherwise by the chair.

**Point of Order**

A point of order may interrupt a speech and may be used when a delegate feels the chair or another delegate is incorrectly following parliamentary procedure.

**Point of Inquiry**

A point of inquiry may not interrupt a speech and may be used to direct a question to the chair, but speeches will not be entertained using points of inquiry.

**Point of Parliamentary Inquiry**

A point of parliamentary inquiry may be used to ask a question to clarify a parliamentary procedure and cannot interrupt a speech.

**Point of Information**

A point of information may not interrupt a speech and can be used to clarify a point or motion, or to bring substantive information to the attention of the chair. Speeches will not be entertained using this point.

**Point of Personal Privilege**

A Point of Personal Privilege can be used when a delegate’s ability to debate is harmed for any reason. This can be used to address temperature of the room or a delegate’s inability to hear the speaker. This point can interrupt the speaker.

**Right of Reply**

Right of Reply can be used when a delegate feels that their dignity or integrity has been deliberately offended. Right of replies are to be written and sent to the chair. The chair will use chairs discretion as to when to invoke it.

**Motion for a Moderated Caucus**

A motion to enter a moderated caucus must specify the topic, length, and speaking time. Much of the committee will be spent in a moderated caucus.

**Motion for an Unmoderated Caucus**

A motion for an unmoderated caucus must only specify the length of time. Unmoderated caucuses should be used to work on notes and directives.

**Motion to Introduce Documents**

A motion to introduce documents must be made in order for them to be discussed in debate.
Motion to Split Directive Clauses

A motion may be made to vote on directive clauses separately; requires a second and a majority to pass.

Introduction

Chiang Kai-shek’s Special Wartime Cabinet will require delegates to research and understand a wide range of topics relating to this conflict-heavy period in China. This background guide will present some of the issues that delegates should be familiar with, as well as background information that delegates will find it is imperative to understand. However, this guide and the discussed topics are by no means comprehensive and are not intended to limit the scope of your research. Despite the fact that this is a historical committee, it will likely stray from the path of history, and delegates should be prepared to deal with such deviations. When researching and discussing these topics, delegates will find that there are several acceptable names and spellings for some things, and common examples can be found within this guide in parentheses.

Kuomintang:

The Kuomintang (KMT, Guomindang) is the Nationalist Party of the Republic of China. The KMT was founded by Sun Yat-sen in 1912 after the Xinhai Revolution, from the revolutionary group he founded called the Tongmenghui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance). When the KMT was established on August 25, 1912, the first national elections were held and the then-Premier of the Republic of China, Sun Yat-Sen, was elected as the party chairman, with Huang Xing and Song Jiaoren as his second and third in command respectively. Having said that, Sun Yat-Sen had to give away the title of President to Yuan Shikai, because the KMT were in a weak military position; however, this was not to last as Yuan Shikai soon began to ignore the parliament of the government. In 1913 Song Jiaoren was assassinated and, despite a lack of proof, Sun Yat-Sen attributed the assassination to Yuan and subsequently prepared a revolution. This so-called Second Revolution was poorly planned and quickly failed, resulting in expulsion of the KMT Parliament members, and the dissolution of the party in early 1914 with many of its members, including Sun Yat-sen, fleeing to Japan for

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1 https://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/chinese-rev
2 http://exhibits.library.gwu.edu/exhibits/show/1911revolution/tongmenghui
3 https://www.britannica.com/biography/Yuan-Shikai
refuge. However, that was not to be the swansong of the Kuomintang because in 1919 Sun Yat-sen reestablished the party.

Under Sun Yat-sen, the KMT’s philosophy sat upon a cornerstone of what are known as the Three Principles of the People\(^4\) upon which China would be made free, prosperous, and powerful. These Three Principles are Minzu, Minquan, and Minsheng. Minzu (or nationalism) refers to the idea of being free from imperialist domination, and that in order to achieve such freedom they must develop a nationalism of China whereby all of its ethnicities are united as one people by blood and culture. Minquan (or democracy) to Sun represented a system of Western constitutional governance based upon zhengquan (the power of the people) to have influence on politics based on their wishes, and upon zhiquan (the power of governance and administration) which was to become the five Yuan of the Republic of China. Lastly, Minsheng (or Government for the People) which is essentially the welfare of the people, addresses four main arenas that the government must acknowledge to take proper care of the people; shelter, sustenance, clothes, and transport.

The passing of Sun Yat-sen in 1925 signaled the beginning of a transition period for the party. In the wake of Sun’s passing, leadership of the party was transferred to the left and right wing leaders with Chiang Kai-shek controlling the military. Yet in 1926, Chiang Kai-shek assumed the position of leader of the party. Shortly after assuming power, Chiang Kai-shek embarked upon a military campaign known as the Northern Expedition\(^5\), which aimed at unifying China under one government by ending the Beiyang government and provincial Chinese warlords. Kai-shek lead the National Revolutionary Army\(^6\) into these battles. The first expedition resulted in a weakening of the party, as there was a split between the left wing and right wing factions stemming from Chiang Kai-shek’s decision to purge the KMT of Communists due to the expedition’s failure. The second expedition was much more successful, and its completion saw China unified under one central government dominated by the KMT. The end of the Northern Expeditions in 1928 was the start of a three-year period in which China experienced peace and calm. On September 18, 1931 the Japanese planted and detonated dynamite along a railway, proceeding to accuse Chinese rebels of executing the explosion. The Japanese used this as an excuse to stage a full scale invasion of Manchuria, and despite the Second Sino-Japanese War’s official start date of 1937, this was the real beginning of the war.

\(^{4}\) https://www.britannica.com/event/Three-Principles-of-the-People  
\(^{6}\) http://totallyhistory.com/national-revolutionary-army/
Chiang Kai-Shek (Jiang Jie Shi):

Chiang Kai-shek\(^7\) was born in Chikou, Chekiang, China, on October 30, 1887. Born to a middle class salt merchant, he had a relatively comfortable early life, and received a traditional Chinese education based around the life of Confucius and his principles, which developed into a system of ideals and morals followed religiously in China.

In 1905, Chiang went to Ningpo to study and decided to pursue a military career at the Baoding Military Academy in Northern China. In 1906, he went abroad to Tokyo, Japan where his fellow countryman, Chen Qimei, sponsored Chiang's entry into Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary group, the Tongmenghui. In 1911, Chiang Kai-shek heard of revolutionary

\(^{7}\) Chiang Kai-shek, an Authorized Biography
uprisings occurring in China, and the Wuhan revolution of October 10, 1911 prompted him to return home. Once in China, he went to Shanghai and began to fight with the revolutionary cause alongside Chen against the Manchus. A series of triumphs by the revolutionaries led to the placement of Sun Yat-Sen as temporary president of The Republic of China. On May 18th, 1916 Chen Qimei was killed by agents of Yuan Shikai, and Chiang Kai-shek succeeded him as leader of the Chinese Revolutionary Party.

From the beginning of 1916 to the middle of 1917, Chiang Kai-shek lived hidden from the spotlight as he resided in Shanghai. Whilst there he cooperated heavily with the Green Gang, an underground group heavily involved in both crime and politics in Shanghai. In 1918, he reentered the public eye by joining Sun Yat-sen, then leader of the Kuomintang. This partnership was to be the basis upon which Chiang Kai-shek’s power would grow exponentially. Their first main objective was to unify the whole of China, as it was split among numerous Chinese warlords at the time despite their win over the Qing, as they quickly lost power to these regional and provincial lords.

By early 1922, differences in policy between Sun and the Guangdong Governor, Chen Jiongming, had reached a breaking point and Chen tried to assassinate Sun by bombing his home. However, he and his wife were able to escape with help of Chiang Kai-shek, as he sent ships to rescue them, which was instrumental in Chiang Kai-shek gaining the favor and trust of Sun. On May 3, 1923, Chiang became commander of the Whampoa Military Academy as he was appointed by Sun. Whilst there, Chiang organized a military elite made up of young, promising officers from the academy who would be loyal to him and the KMT.

Unfortunately, Sun Yat-Sen died on March 12, 1925, and this left a huge power vacuum in the KMT. Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei on the right and left of the party, respectively, began to fight to be the next leader of the KMT. Despite his low position within the party relative to Wang Jingwei (Wang Zhaoming), Chiang had the backing of the military. On June 5, 1926 he became Commander-in-Chief of the National Revolutionary Army, and soon thereafter he launched the Northern Expeditions. With support from the chief Soviet adviser, Michael Borodin, Chiang made the most of these circumstances and established a national government in Nanjing, relocating it from Wuhan. Chiang's expulsion of the Communists and their Soviet advisers from the party led to the beginning of the Chinese Civil War between

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8 http://academic.mu.edu/meissnerd/whampoa.htm
10 http://www.nytimes.com/1981/06/21/books/a-hero-soviet-style.html
the KMT and the Communists, but Chiang was able to avoid two wars at once because Wang Jingwei was weak militarily and was quickly defeated by him and the warlord, Li Zongren. After their defeat, Wang and the leftists of the KMT surrendered.

After this victory, Wang was the leader of the Kuomintang, and in an attempt to validate his claim as the successor to Sun Yat-Sen he married Soong Mei-ling on December 1, 1927, who was the younger sister of Soong Ching-ling, Sun's widow. In order to gain her mother’s approval of the marriage, Chiang Kai-shek was forced to make some lifestyle changes, so he divorced his previous wife and concubines, became a devout student of Christianity, and in 1930 was baptized as a Methodist. Chiang Kai-shek wanted to honor the memory of Sun Yat-Sen, so he decided to finally accomplish the dream they shared: the unification of China. He began this mission by initiating the Central Plains War\textsuperscript{11} in May 1930, which was fought between Chiang Kai-shek and a coalition of three commanders who had allied against him: Yan Xishan, Feng Yuxiang, and Li Zongren. Beijing was taken by Chiang Kai-shek in June and, despite having fewer troops, his armies were able to defeat the warlords’ forces by November of the same year. In December, Manchurian warlord Zhang Xueliang allied with Chiang and his government, which completed Chiang's unification of China and ended the Warlord Era\textsuperscript{12} in China.

The decade of 1928 to 1937 was peaceful in comparison to the warring years before it, yet no year ended without war between militarists, Nationalists, Communists, and Japanese. During this time Chiang Kai-shek was able to turn his attention from the military to other issues, particularly the modernization of China. Before this could happen, he was to become

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item http://www.republicanchina.org/campaign.html#zhongyuan
\item http://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/warlord-era/
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
president of the country. On October 10, 1928 he was made Director of the State Council, the
equivalent of president, and as such was posed to bring China into the modern era. Under
Chiang Kai-shek, the Republic of China underwent many reforms and modernizations. The
government was able to modernize the legal system, stabilize the economy, improve
infrastructure, improve hospitals, reform the banking system, and reduce debts. One of the
largest reforms that Chiang Kai-shek attempted, the New Life Movement, was not as
successful as the others. The New Life Movement\textsuperscript{13} was an attempt to unify the people by
having them follow the Confucian system of morals and values, speaking a common
language, and building communication infrastructure like radio stations. All this was done to
encourage the growth of Chinese nationalism, and to stem the popularity of the Communists
among the people, which was growing considerably due to poor quality of life in rural areas
and increased Japanese aggression in the Chinese mainland.

On September 18, 1931, the Japanese Invasion of Manchuria began after the Mukden
Incident\textsuperscript{14} occurred, and it appeared as if the Nationalists were to fight a twofold war against
the Japanese and the Communists. Chiang Kai-shek assumed the slogan "first internal
pacification, then external resistance" as it represented his plan for the war. First, he wanted
to defeat the Communists, and then they would fight the Japanese. This was unpopular
amongst both the leaders of the country and the common people, and it was not an order that
his men had any intention of following. On December 12, 1936 a number of Nationalist
generals – among them Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng – kidnapped Chiang Kai-shek

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\textsuperscript{13} http://history.emory.edu/home/documents/endeavors/volume4/Shiau.pdf
\textsuperscript{14} https://history.state.gov/milestones/1921-1936/mukden-incident
and held him for 2 weeks. During this time, he was forced to form the Second United Front\textsuperscript{15} with the Communists to fight the Japanese, but it was largely only in name and was of little real consequence.

In March 1938 Chiang Kai-shek’s supremacy over the country was finalized when he was made Tsung-tsai (or party leader). Realizing that he could not fight this war alone, he summoned trusted allies, wise generals, and intellectuals to serve him as advisors as part of his wartime cabinet.

Kuomintang-Chinese Communist Party Relations:

Beginning in the 1920’s, the Kuomintang had established relations with the Communists of the United Socialist States of Russia when they surprisingly received aid from the Bolsheviks. Under increased support and tutelage from the Russians, the Kuomintang grew into a powerful organization that was given an army by the Russians. This National Revolutionary Army was to be supplied with well-trained officers via the Whampoa Military Academy, which was funded by the Russian government and overseen by Soviet officers. This project was very successful as quite a few outstanding Kuomintang military officials would be trained at the Academy, including Zhou Enlai. However, this Soviet support was not given without stipulation; the Soviets demanded that the Kuomintang form an alliance with the Chinese Communist Party. The Soviets believed that the country was ready for a Communist revolution given the recent fall of the ancient Chinese dynastic system. However, the Communists in China only numbered in the hundreds, whereas the KMT had more than 50,000 members. The Soviets believed that by integrating the Chinese Communists into the Kuomintang, the united front they formed would help bring greater support to the Communists in China, who would then be able to usurp the Kuomintang and establish a ruling Communist Party in China. One of the Communists to join the Kuomintang was a man named Mao Zedong.

This union was by no means a strong one, united by the desires to defeat the warlords and to unite China; the relationship was strenuous at best, but was held together solely by Sun Yat-Sen. With his passing in 1925, the union quickly deteriorated with right wing KMT members eager to split with Communists. In 1926 Chiang Kai-shek obliged by expelling all

\textsuperscript{15} http://alphahistory.com/chineserevolution/second-united-front/
Communists from positions of leadership. Meanwhile, the war against the warlords of Northern China raged on, and with every one of Chiang Kai-shek’s successes his power and influence grew, especially in Shanghai. In 1927, Chiang Kai-Shek delivered the fatal blow to the alliance between the Communists and the rightist KMT when he ordered the massacre of all Communists in areas that he commanded. Despite this, the leftist KMT maintained relations with the Communists for a short time longer in their independent regime in Wuhan, which was too weak militarily to be viable, and friction between the two parties completely broke off the friendly alliance between themselves.

With even smaller numbers than before, some communists briefly merged with the KMT, and the rest fled to the countryside. There they enjoyed mild success for a time as they gained support from the rural peasants and established several small Communist states or soviets. From 1934 to 1936, the KMT pressure on the Communists forced them to embark upon a long and grueling march, which led them to the north of China near where the Japanese had begun their occupation of the Chinese mainland. This prompted the Communists, under Mao Zedong, to call upon the Kuomintang once again for an alliance in 1936. Chiang Kai-shek was not to be easily lured into another partnership with his political rivals and denied their advances. This decision was not popular among the commoners or KMT generals, and he was forced to align with the Communists as a result of the Xi’an Incident, in which he was kidnapped by some of his own men until he capitulated into working with the domestic Communists to defeat the foreign invasion by the Japanese. Thus, in 1937 the Communists and the KMT joined forces once again – this time into the Second United Front.

Under the KMT-Communist Party alliance, the Red Army of the Communist Party was reorganized into two separate armies: the New Fourth Army and the Eighth Route Army. Both of these new armies were placed under the control of the National Revolutionary Army. As a part of the restructuring that resulted from the alliance, the Communist Party of China accepted the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek over the army and the war effort, and in return they were given financial compensation from the central government as run by the Kuomintang. This was by no means a stable alliance; Communist submission to the National Revolutionary Army was in name only, and the Communists proved little help in fighting as they never engaged with the Japanese in conventional battle, preferring to carry out sporadic guerilla warfare attacks.
Sino-American Relations:

Formal relations didn’t bring the United States of America and China together until 1844, when President John Tyler signed the Treaty of Wanghia\(^{16}\) (Treaty of Wangxia), which gave the Americans rights in China. American citizens were then granted extraterritoriality in China, and the treaty allowed American merchants to trade in China.

Known as a land of opportunity for immigrants, many Chinese left their homes to travel to the United States in hopes of improving themselves. They immigrated in such large numbers that Americans started to grow fearful and the Chinese found it difficult to get jobs. As a result, they established Chinese neighborhoods in cities in California. As the numbers of Chinese immigrants grew, so did the fear levels of the American public, and the Chinese quickly became a contentious political issue. In response to this growing fear, the United States Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882\(^ {17}\), designed to prevent Chinese laborers from the country for a period of 10 years. The bill was so popular that it was renewed multiple times and Chinese were excluded from the immigration process for over sixty years. This understandably strained the relationship between the two nations.

In 1899, the Society of Right and Harmonious Fists, an organization opposed to foreign influence and trade in China, initiated the Boxer Rebellion across China. The Empress Dowager Cixi, in response to this rebellion, declared war on all Western Powers in China. Diplomats, foreign citizens, foreign soldiers, and Christians were all attacked, and the Eight-Nation Alliance was formed in response as the Austro-Hungarian Empire, France, Italy, Britain, Japan, Russia, Germany, and the United States invaded to protect the foreign citizens in China, and were successful on their second attempt.

In conjunction with the Boxer Rebellion, many of the largest European imperialists began to carve out zones of influence on the Chinese mainland. The United States was not involved in this policy and did not want the European powers to have more influence over China than they did, and as such, were vehemently opposed to the practice. In response, the U.S. Secretary of State wrote to the imperialists demanding that China be free for trade for use by all, in what became known as the “Open Door Policy.” The Open Door Policy\(^ {18}\) was accepted by all the foreign influences in China other than Russia and Japan as they intruded into

\(^{16}\) https://riceonhistory.wordpress.com/2012/01/11/the-treaty-of-wanghia-1845/
\(^{17}\) https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=47
\(^{18}\) https://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/hay-and-china
Manchuria, and when Japan occupied Manchuria in 1931 the United States decried the action. When the war began in Japan, the United States reached out and sent aid after orders from President Franklin Roosevelt. This was initially controversial because of the Neutrality Act which stated that the United States would not aid a country at war. President Roosevelt successfully rebutted that the Neutrality Acts did not apply because there was no formal declaration of war.

**Sino-German Cooperation:**

At the height of the age of imperialism, China found itself dominated by the European powerhouse of Britain and France. Otto von Bismarck, the 1st Chancellor of Germany – unwilling to be left behind – began to work toward establishing a foothold in China. In 1885 he had the Reichstag of Germany pass a steamship subsidy bill that would provide for direct transport to the Chinese mainland, and also took steps toward investment in China that would result in the establishment of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank in 1890. German shipyards helped to improve the quality of the Chinese Imperial Army by building warships that would later serve in the first Sino-Japanese War. The Chinese looked favorably upon German expansion into their country because they were much less imperialistic than the French and British imperialistic powerhouses.

Unfortunately for the Chinese, the passive relations that Germany had with China were not to last past the death of Bismarck. Under the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm II, Germany toughened up with concern to the Chinese. Shangdong Province was home to the most German activity at the time, and was the site of an attack on German missionaries. This attack prompted the Germans to respond with naval forces and, after having completed their initial agenda, the Germans took their first imperialistic action in China as they negotiated the lease of the Kiautschou Bay for a term of ninety-nine years as part of the Convention of Peking

(Beijing). The turn of the century saw further degradation of Sino-German cooperation with the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900

During the Boxer Rebellion, many foreign nationals were assassinated, among them the German Imperial Minister to China, Clemens von Ketteler. In their campaign against the rebelling Boxers, the Germans were very aggressive in seeking revenge for the murder of their fellow Germans, and heavily plundered wherever they went.

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In the next decade or so, the Germans and Chinese didn’t interact much as Germany was in a sort of political exile; Germany ended this separation on the cusp of World War I when they offered to return the leased region of the Kiautschou Bay to the Chinese so that it might be protected from the Allied Powers. However, the aggressively expanding Japanese invaded before anything could be agreed upon between the Germans and Chinese. The outbreak of World War I effectively ended all German operation in Asia, as they had to focus on the war raging across Europe. Surprisingly on August 14, 1917, the government of China declared war on Germany because the Allies promised to immediately return the lands conceded by Germany in Hankow and Tientsin, which they did, and the return of other German spheres of influence following the defeat of the Germans. This second promise was not fulfilled because during the signing of the Treaty of Versailles these former German lands were placed under the influence of Japan. As a result of this betrayal, the representatives of the Beiyang government would refuse to sign the Treaty of Versailles, and would instead individually negotiate terms of peace in the Agreement Regarding the Restoration of the State of Peace between Germany and China.

The ability of the Germans to produce anything industrial was severely limited after the implementation of the Treaty of Versailles, but not even this great treaty could stop the Germans’ infamous military innovation. Through loopholes found in the treaty, German military enterprises could build and sell
weaponry and military equipment to various foreign parties, among them the Chinese government. During this time, the cooperation between the Germans and the Chinese was particularly strong for three reasons: the military expertise of the Germans and their willingness to sell it, the lack of imperialistic ambition by the Germans, and the lack of political drive that was present with the Soviet Union. These factors brought the two nations closer than ever before, and Sino-German trade and cooperation flourished up until 1930. 1930-1932 saw a temporary decline in trade because of the hemorrhaging of the German economy during the Great Depression. When the depression was over and the German economy had recovered, the interaction between the Chinese and Germans exploded as the Mukden Incident of 1931 prompted the Chinese to expand industry exponentially and quickly.

In 1933, the Nazi Party assumed leadership of Germany under Adolf Hitler, and cooperation between the two nations increased even more with the help of Hans von Seeckt, the appointed ambassador to China. Under the Nazis, the country needed massive amounts of raw materials necessary for the success of a military, many of which China had in excess and was willing to supply. In 1934 a formal treaty was agreed upon to facilitate the trade of material goods from the Chinese to the Germans in exchange for Germans sending industrial products to the Chinese. This was the last major accomplishment of von Seeckt before he turned the job over to General von Falkenhausen in 1935. Leading up to 1937, Chinese cooperation continued to grow as Germany once again used their military expertise to help strengthen the Chinese army. Under German instruction the army was centralized and made more uniform, military academies were established, and factories were built creating reliable weaponry for the Chinese army; these improvements were crucial for the Chinese in the impending war against the Japanese.

**Sino-French Relations:**

Other than sporadic meetings between representatives of the emperors of China and the kings of France, there were no formal relations established between the two countries until 1844 with the signing of the Treaty of Whampoa. This treaty granted commercial rights akin to those that the Treaty of Nanking gave to Britain in China. Under the conditions of the treaty, French merchants were given access to five ports for trade and French citizens were

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21 The Negotiations between Ch'i-ying and Lagrené 1844-1846 by Angelus Grosse-Aschhoff Review By: J. K. Fairbank.
exempted from the jurisdiction of local law, and the government of France was allowed to establish consulates on the Chinese mainland. This didn’t mean that the French and the Chinese were on good terms, and the following decades saw increased tension between the two nations. In the 1860’s, French troops attacked the emperor’s Summer Palace; the property was ransacked and many of the valuable stolen. Later in the decade, French troops took Guangzhou as yet another port through which French merchants would be able to trade.

The tension between the nations continued into the 1880’s and culminated in August of 1884 with the outbreak of the Sino-French War\textsuperscript{22}. The Sino-French War was fought over the control of French Indochina between the native Vietnamese, the French imperialists, and Chinese forces. The war would last less than a year, with Chinese defeat in April of 1885, and by June the conflict was over and terms of peace agreed upon. Pursuant to the conditions of a peace treaty between the two nations, possession of lands was being exchanged between the French and the Chinese. This exchange set the stage for the unification of French Indochina into one large colonial territory with the seizures of Vietnam and Cambodia in 1887 and Laos

\textsuperscript{22} “When China and France Went to War: 130 Years since Forgotten Conflict.” Post Magazine 23 Aug. 2014
in 1893. The loss of the Sino-French War pushed the Chinese to a unified sense of nationalism that would lead to the fall of the Qing Empire.

Having passed the lowest point of their relations during the Sino-French War, the countries began to grow closer slowly. With the outbreak of the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900, France became one of the leading forces in the Eight Nation Alliance\(^{23}\) that would crush the rebellion. Having extinguished the anti-foreign threat that the Boxers posed, France opened itself up to Chinese students so that they could study abroad in France. Some of these students would later become some of China’s most famous leaders including Deng Xiaoping and Zhou Enlai as members of the Chinese Communist Party. Finally, in 1913, after many years of informal diplomatic relations, the Third French Republic established official and formal relations with the Republic of China.

**Sino-Russian Relations:**

Due to the extremely long border that China and Russia share, they have interacted since 1640. However, the first official partnership between the two nations was the signing of the Treaty of Kulja\(^{24}\), which legalized trade between Russia and China in Eastern Kazakhstan and Western Xinjiang. In the 1850’s and the 1860’s, China was incredibly weak and its economy was faltering, and its government fragmented largely because of the Second Opium War. Meanwhile, Russia was growing stronger and expanding its territory. Some of this expansion was into Chinese territory, but the Chinese people were left alone until 1868 when the Russians attempted to kick some of the Chinese out of their homeland in what was known as the Manza War\(^{25}\). This border dispute spilled over into Xinjiang Province when the Russians overran the Chinese city of Kuldja as part of the Dungan revolt, but this rebellion was quickly crushed by the Xiang Army led by General Zongtang.

The city of Kuldja was not returned to the Chinese immediately; however, it wasn’t until 1878 that the tensions spilled over and Zongtang brought his troops to the now Russian occupied Kuldja. This, along with some other small scale skirmishes, lead to a Russian retreat from the area. Other small conflicts occurred near the border through 1881 when the Russians


\(^{25}\) [China inside Out: Contemporary Chinese Nationalism and Transnationalism](https://www.britannica.com/event/Treaty-of-Kuldja)
sued for peace in the Treaty of St. Petersburg\textsuperscript{26} that stipulated, among other things, that Russia return the lands they captured.

The next thirty years saw the relationship become rather distant and uninvolved. Part of the reason was that the Russians were busy fighting the Japanese in the Russo-Japanese War. The only real interaction that the two countries had was during the Boxer Rebellion, where Russia was one of the eight nations that stepped in to protect foreign interests from the rebels. In 1918, semi-regular relationships resumed when the Beiyang government of China agreed to intervene in the Russian Civil War to help Chinese communities in Siberia and Northern Russia. In 1921, the Soviet Union began supporting the Kuomintang. Everything occurring after 1921 in regards to Sino-Russian relations can be found above in the section titled “Kuomintang.”

First Sino-Japanese War:

The First Sino-Japanese War\textsuperscript{27} (The War of Jiwu), was the first war between China and Japan in the 20th century. It was fought primarily for control of the Korean Peninsula and lasted from August 1894 to April 1895.

In the late 1800s, Japan was growing rapidly as a world power and was constantly looking for territories to expand into. One of the natural candidates for such attention was the Korean Peninsula due to its proximity to Japan as well as its lack of a strong military to defend itself. By taking control of Korea, Japan also hoped to weaken China’s influence in Asia because at the time Korea was a vassal state to the Qing Empire of China. Normally the Chinese would have been very capable of defending their tributary state of Korea against the advancements of Japan, but the strain of the First and Second Opium War had left China weakened, and Japan saw an opportunity to strike and raise their influence on the Asian continent.

One of the first signs of trouble was during the 1882 drought in Korea. Due to the drought, there was a major lack of food for the Koreans, so they understandably rioted, attacking various targets of which some were Japanese. Japan was not going to sit idly by as its people were being attacked abroad, so in response to these riots, Japanese troops were deployed. China responded likewise with troops of its own with the intention of safeguarding its vassal

\textsuperscript{26} Handbooek for the Diplomatic History of Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1870-1914.
\textsuperscript{27} http://sinojapanesewar.com/
state. This was not to be the first battle of the conflict as tensions were relieved via the signing of the Treaty of Chemulpo\textsuperscript{28}. Blood was not far from being spilled, and 1884 saw its fair share with a Japanese coup of the Korean government that was in favor of cooperating with the Chinese. Yet even this was short lived, and the Convention of Tientsin\textsuperscript{29} put the fighting to a stop again, at least temporarily.

The next decade passed with relative peace, sprinkled with the occasional confrontation or incident, but by 1894, China and Japan seemed closer to war than any time in recent years. A peasant rebellion in Korea pushed the king of Korea to ask the Qing to send forces to help them put down the rebellion. The Qing happily complied, but the Japanese were not so happy because in their eyes the Chinese had violated the Convention of Tientsin; troops were sent by the Japanese to Korea in response to the military presence of the Chinese. In the early months of 1894, the Japanese troops captured King Gojong of Korea, and replaced the pro-China government that he represented with a government loyal to the Japanese.

The Qing forces in Korea quickly found themselves outnumbered and under-supplied as the Japanese placed a blockade by land and by sea around the Qing. The powder keg that was Eastern Asia was bound to explode at any time and it exploded in July 1894 when the Japanese sunk the Kow-shing\textsuperscript{30}. The Kow-shing was a British merchant ship hired by the Qing government to send supplies and reinforcements to the blockaded troops. The ship was

\textsuperscript{28} http://www.jacar.go.jp/english/jacarbl-fsjwar-e/about/p001.html
\textsuperscript{29} http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/hist/eia/documents_archive/tientsin-convention.php
\textsuperscript{30} http://www.russojapanesewar.com/kowshing.html
intercepted by a Japanese vessel, and after a failed attempt at negotiations it was sunk by a Japanese missile. This was the first “battle” of the war, and the Japanese were lucky to escape with only one foe as the British were outraged at the sinking of their ship. A week later, on August 1, 1894, it was war.

(Note: For the purpose of this committee it is not necessary to know or understand the actual proceedings of the First Sino-Japanese War, and as such, will not be covered in this background guide. However, it is necessary to know and understand the reasons for the war, as well as the implications of the war following its conclusion.)

The First Sino-Japanese War ended when the Qing Dynasty sued the Japanese for peace in 1895. The loss of this war would have huge implications both for the Qing Empire and the future of the nation as a whole. After their loss, China almost immediately realized the excessive levels of corruption present in the government of the Qing Dynasty. This distrust of the government would later lead to the fall of the Qing dynasty. The war also made the Chinese very wary of foreigners given the perceived injustices committed against them by the Japanese. This led to many xenophobic, anti-foreign Chinese, from which the core of the Boxer Rebellion was formed. With the loss of the war, China was forced to cede Korea to Japan, and this turned out to be a good thing for the Koreans, who had long been oppressed by the antiquated laws of the Qing. Under the Japanese castes, inequality between social classes and slavery were all outlawed immediately.

However, the Japanese weren’t the only controlling force on the peninsula, as the Russians took advantage of the change of power at hand. During the signing of the peace treaty, Russia was able to force in a clause under which the Japanese were not to control the Liaodong Peninsula. Later Russia claimed the peninsula by leasing it in 1898 and building a navy base; the Japanese were understandably livid. This perceived Russian encroachment created great tension between the two nations, neither of which had any intention of backing down. To the Japanese, the idea of a possible Russian takeover of Korea – a land they fought so hard to gain – was simply unthinkable, as it would severely hinder the expansion of Japan in Asia, and so they did the only thing they knew how to do: fight. And with that, the Russo-Japanese War began.
Positions

Li Sen: Chairman of the National Government of the Republic of China: Born in 1868 in Fujian Province, and educated by American missionaries in China, Li Sen seemed destined for great things from a young age. Li Sen was an active guerilla in the First Sino-Japanese War, before eventually getting involved with the Kuomintang, and was chosen as speaker of the senate for the National Assembly. This was only the beginning of his foray in politics, and despite a brief period of flight to Japan along with Sun Yat-Sen, in December 1931 he was tapped as the Chairman of the National Government. This, however, is merely a figurehead role, as Chiang Kai-Shek still held the power and made the decisions, but the people do NOT and must NOT know this; as far as they know, Li Sen is the figure making important decisions. Despite his lack of real power, Li Sen holds great influence over the ordinary Chinese people, and is greatly respected by them. His firm stance on national unity and certain social issues only furthers this respect. In a time of uncertainty Li Sen alone has the full trust of the people, his word means more than any other, and can spurn the most action.

Dai Li: Chair of Military Bureau of Investigation and Statistics: Born in 1897, in the Qing Province of Zhejiang, Dai Li did not have the easiest childhood. With his father passing when he was only four, his mother struggled to provide him with an education, and so at age 16 he left home and traveled to Shanghai. There he became an avid gambler through which he was introduced to Du Yuesheng, head of the infamous criminal Green Gang, who introduced him to Chiang Kai-shek. Once again falling on hard times, Dai Li turned to Du Yuesheng who helped him gain entrance to the Whampoa Military Academy. Dai Li began his military training here thanks to the help of then Chief Commandant Chiang Kai-shek, and in return served as Chiang’s eyes and ears inside the academy. This partnership eventually led to his role as Chair of the Military Bureau of Investigation and Statistics. In this role, Dai Li essentially serves as the head of secret police for the Republic of China, and as such has control over many agents who collect invaluable military and political information as they infiltrate countless organizations, including the Japanese government.

Yan Xishan: Chinese warlord ruling Shanxi Province: A longtime leader in Chinese politics, Yan Xishan has controlled Shanxi Province since 1911 when he took control after the Xinhai Revolution. One of the most loyal and stubborn leaders in China, Yan Xishan does whatever it takes to maintain his rule and the safety of his province. In 1936 he was able to create a united front between the Nationalists and the Communists, sensing an imminent
threat from the Japanese. Yan Xishan was incredibly successful at instituting social and economic reforms, including creating heavy industry and giving increased rights to women, and continues to lead on social issues. The situation in Shanxi is dire; the Japanese effectively control the entire province, and Yan Xishan has moved his capital to a small corner of the province. As a warlord governing the province, he has unlimited control over all the men and resources that are loyal to him in the province. Additionally, Chiang Kai-shek looks to him for national social reform, and as a liaison between the Nationalists and Communists, to see if they can manage to work together.

**Wei Tao-Ming: Republic of China’s Ambassador to the United States:** Born in 1899 to a wealthy teacher and member of Sun Yat Sen’s Revolutionary movement, Wei Tao Ming received higher education in China before moving to Paris to pursue a doctorate in law. In 1926 he returned from his studies abroad to practice law. Two years later he became the youngest President of the Judicial Yuan. He was later appointed as the Republic of China Ambassador to the United States, and as the Ambassador to the United States, Wei Tao Ming serves as the primary point of contact between the cabinet and representatives of the United States government. Also, he is responsible for establishing and maintaining fruitful relations with the Americans and securing American military support against the Japanese.

**Zhang Qun: Governor of Sichuan Province:** Zhang Qun has the longest standing relationship with Chiang Kai-shek of anyone in the KMT. They have known one another since Zhang Qun was 18 and enrolled at the Tokyo Shimbu Gakko, where they were classmates, before deciding to join the Tongmenghui together. Their journey together continued as they served in the Imperial Japanese Army together, under Sun Yat-Sen in the Xinhai Revolution, and then their paths diverged. Several years later, Zhang Qun was a major general in the National Revolutionary Army, and a member of the KMT Central Executive Committee. He was then given the honor of being governor of his home province, Sichuan. His close relationship with Chiang Kai-shek gives him the unique ability to contradict or ignore his orders with little to no consequence; however, he is expected as governor of Sichuan province to maintain KMT organization in the province, as well as resolving any provincial problems such as famine, or damage from the war, and has a few thousand men at his disposal to accomplish these tasks.

**Chen Cheng: 1st Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of China Navy:** Chen Cheng has one of the most impressive rises to power in the KMT. Having graduated from Baoding Military academy at 25, he soon attended the Whampoa Academy where he met and became
close to Chiang Kai-shek. Chen Cheng didn’t have to wait long to prove himself as a leader in the military as he was extremely successful in the Northern Expedition. He was also active in the war against warlords, and in the suppression of the Communist Red Army. This led to him being one of Chiang Kai-Shek’s military assistants in the Battle of Shanghai. This success led Chiang Kai-shek to create the position of 1st Commander-in-Chief of the Republic of China Navy, and subsequently give it to Chen Cheng. With this new position, Chen Cheng found himself able to plan and execute naval movements and battle plans. He is also an integral part of the general war effort as he works with the other generals to plan attacks and raids.

Ju Zheng: President of the Judicial Yuan: Born in 1876 in Hubei Province, Ju Zheng is one of the most knowledgeable figures on this council about the Japanese, as he studied law in Japan at Nihon University. During this time, he was an early proponent of Sun Yat-Sen and the Tongmenghui. Under Sun Yat-Sen, his political career flourished as he held various governmental positions such as Vice Minister of the Interior in the Provisional Government in Nanjing, Commander of the Woosung Forts, and eventually Interior Minister for the Nationalist Assembly in Guangzhou. With Sun’s death in 1925, Ju Zheng became even more active in the Kuomintang as a member of the Western Hills Group, an organization determined to oppose communist influence in the KMT; this led to his appointment as President of the Judicial Yuan in 1932. As President of the Judicial Yuan, Ju Zheng is the most senior authority and administrator in the land on Chinese court system. This also entitles him to oversee and review court decisions and judicial appointments, as well as being lead prosecutor on any case he desires to try.

Bai Chongxi: Deputy Chief of the General Staff: Bai Chongxi was born in 1893 into a Hui minority and Muslim family. At the age of 14, he attended Guangxi Military Cadre Training School, where he met Li Zongren, who would become a longtime ally and friend. Bai Chongxi’s rise to fame came during the warlord era when he began to support KMT leader Sun Yat-Sen, and he fought for the KMT until 1929, when Chiang Kai-shek attempted to break up the power of the Guangxi forces. In 1937, he was invited by Chiang Kai-shek back into the party as Deputy Chief of the General Staff. In addition to this position, he is also a Chinese Nationalist Muslim leader. As a Chinese Nationalist Muslim leader, he works with Muslim minorities to ensure cooperation between the two groups and has the ability to mobilize thousands of Chinese Muslims. Militarily he is responsible for directing “Total War” strategies, as well as leading military operations in Guangxi alongside Li Zongren.
**Gao An De: Head of the Republic of China Air Force:** Born to a poor fisherman in the seaside town of Qingdao in Shandong Province, Gao An De worked his way up from nothing to achieve great power within the KMT. As a young man he caught the eye of a merchant in the city named Wang Peng for the leadership of his childhood street gang. Wang Peng took him under his wing and made him his apprentice. At the end of his apprenticeship, Gao An De was handed an admission statement from Tsinghua University, that Wang Peng had arranged for him. After graduating university, he quickly pursued a career in the KMT in the Executive Yuan. In 1928, Gao An De saved one of Chiang Kai-shek’s cousin from drowning in the Yellow River, and as such was rewarded with a governmental position of his choice, and he chose Head of the Air Force. As Head of the Air Force, Gao An De is expected to work cooperatively with the other generals to help fight the Japanese. He is responsible for arranging bombing raids and supply drops, as well as working alongside any foreign air force personnel.

**Fang Chih: National Policy Advisor to the President:** Fang Chih was born into a minor noble family in Anhui Province in 1895. Fang Chih pursued his education in Japan, having fled the country because of hostility between the KMT and the Beiyang government. While in school, he became active in the KMT and worked countering Communist propaganda. Upon his return to China in 1927, he joined the Northern Expeditions where he quickly gained the attention of General Chiang Kai-shek. In the next few years Fang Chih bounced around between a variety of positions, including Chief Secretary of the Department of Propaganda, KMT Central Executive Committee member, and Education Commissioner. His knowledge in a variety of areas, as well as Chiang Kai-shek’s recognition of excellence, led him to become a national policy advisor to Chiang Kai-shek. He has free reign to work on social policy such as the statehood of minority groups in China, conduct foreign relations with other world powers, and is especially powerful in dealing with Communists. As a policy advisor to the President, he has a few hundred well trained scholars at his disposal for the collection and disbursal of information.

**Li Zongren: Director of the KMT 5th War Zone:** Born in 1890, Li Zongren became involved in politics early in his life at the age of 20 when he joined Sun Yat-Sen’s revolutionary party the Tongmenghui. In 1916, having completed military training, he became a Platoon Commander in Lu Rongting’s army, and he spent the next five years helping the Guangxi fight the Guangdong alongside Bai Chongxi. By 1926, he had control over his own army, and allowed it to be integrated into the Nationalist Army. However, in
1929 Li Zongren betrayed Chiang Kai-shek’s orders and was banned from the party. Li Zongren and Chiang Kai-shek hated one another until 1937, when Zhou Enlai convinced Chiang Kai-shek to give him the title of Director of the KMT 5th War Zone, despite Chiang Kai-shek’s doubts about Li Zongren’s loyalty. This position gives Li Zongren control over all military operations and personnel in Jiangsu, Shandong, and Henan Provinces.

Cheng Qian: Governor of Hunan Province: A native of Hunan Province, Cheng Qian has long been a devoted servant of his province and his country. Ignoring the life of scholarship that he pursued, Cheng Qian joined the military, training domestically at the Hunan Military Academy and internationally, studying in the artillery of the Imperial Japanese Army. Having completed his education, he returned to China to help train the New Army in Sichuan. With the establishment of the Republic of China, Cheng Qian was given the position of Military Commander of Hunan, and was later appointed Governor of the province. In addition to controlling policy in his province, as a former military man, Cheng Qian has an unusually high amount of control over the military operations and personnel in Hunan Province.

Sun Liren: General of the New First Army: Sun Li-ren has had a long and winding path to get to the rank of General. Born in Anhui province, he initially attended Tsinghua University to be an engineer, and while there was a star basketball player. He continued his engineering education abroad by studying at Purdue University; however, a patriotic desire overcame him and he decided to pursue military studies at the Virginia Military Institute. Having finished his education, Sun Liren returned home to China where he became a corporal in the National Revolutionary Army, before being given his own brigade. In 1937, Sun led his troops in the Battle of Shanghai, and his performance did not go unnoticed. He was assigned his own army, the New First Army. Sun Liren, despite his outstanding record of success in battle, does not have the full confidence of Chiang Kai-shek, as he was trained abroad. Sun Liren is responsible for leading his army victoriously forward wherever Chiang Kai-shek orders, but must be careful not to disappoint an already suspicious man.

Alexander von Falkenhausen: German Military Advisor: From a young age, Alexander von Falkenhausen seemed destined for the military. In 1897, he was given his first major position as second lieutenant, and served as a military attaché to Japan prior to World War 1. After serving in the German military in various other capacities for many years, he retired from the army, and in 1934 went to China to serve as Chiang Kai-shek’s military advisor. His goal was to help reform the Chinese Army as part of the Sino-German cooperation. Von Falkenhausen primarily serves as the Ambassador between Chiang Kai-shek and the German
government in the war against the Japanese, but also has significant influence on battle plans and military strategy.

**Joseph Stilwell: American Affairs Advisor:** Joseph Stilwell is an American military General serving in the Pacific Theatre of the Second World War. Growing up in New York, Stillwell was always a bit of a rebel, yet decided to attend the United States Military Academy at West Point. He graduated in 1904 but stayed at the school to continue his education as well as to teach younger cadets. Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, Stilwell served three tours in China, and was a military attaché. He was later appointed Chief of Staff to Chiang Kai-shek. Stillwell works alongside the Chinese Ambassador to the United States in maintaining Sino-American cooperation, as well as planning all American military operations in China, Burma, and India.

**H.H. Kung: Minister of Finance:** Hailing from Shanxi Province, H.H. Kung lived a comfortable lifestyle from his birth into a prosperous banking family. Kung received education in both China and the United States before beginning his career back in China under Yan Xishan. In 1913, he met one of the three Soong sisters, Soong Ai-ling, and they were married the following year. His wife’s sisters were married to Chiang Kai-shek and Sun Yat-Sen. These close familial ties propelled his career forward, as he was selected as Ministry of Industry and Commerce from 1928-1931 and ended up serving as Minister of Finance starting in 1933, while simultaneously holding the title of Governor of the Central Bank of China. With these two positions, H.H. Kung has great influence over the economy and industry of China. He has the ability to create and enforce taxes, secure monetary loans and resources from foreign governments, and reform the banking system and industrial complex.

**Soong Mei Ling: Wife of Chiang Kai-Shek:** Despite being born in 1898, Soong Mei Ling’s life really began December 1, 1927 in Shanghai when she married Chiang Kai-Shek. Upon Kai-Shek becoming President of the Republic of China, she naturally inherited the title of First Lady of the Republic of China. As First Lady, she has considerable influence over the President, but is also powerful in social policy, such as creating policy in education, women’s issues, cultural restoration, and peace keeping efforts.

**Fu Zuoyi: Commander of the 12th War Area:** Fu Zuoyi began his career as an officer under Yan Xishan, and was a distinguished officer during the 1927-1928 Northern Expedition. In 1931, Fu led Yan Xishan’s charge to colonize Inner Mongolia province Suiyuan, and in 1936 warred with Prince Teh of Mengguguo. Fu Zuoyi was later given the command of the
12th War Area during the beginning of the Japanese invasion. Despite the position he was given, Chiang Kai-shek has a great distrust in Fu Zuoyi to protect the 12th War Area. As the Commander of the 12th War Area, Fu Zuoyi is capable of planning and executing military operations in the provinces of Jehol, Chahar, and Suiyuan.

**Sheng Jie: Chairman of the Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee:** Sheng Jie’s exact origin is unknown, as he was found wandering around a small rural village in Guangdong Province by two foreign missionaries from India at a young age. The missionary couple brought him into their household as their own child and raised him. When he turned 18, his parents wanted him to go to missionary school far away from home, but Sheng Jie refused and ran away to the city, where he quickly discovered an interest in politics and found a home within the Kuomintang. His work ethic was very impressive and quickly noticed, and he began a quick ascension up the party ranks. He was given his position as Chairman of Propaganda when his predecessor, Kou Jie, was found murdered in his home. Some say Sheng Jie may have hired an assassin to dispatch of Kou Jie. As Chairman of the Propaganda Department, Sheng Jie is responsible for creating and distributing propaganda for all government programs and initiatives. To ensure public support of the war, he also must create war propaganda.

**Reverend Z. T. Kaung: Chiang Kai-shek's Methodist minister:** Reverend Z. T. Kaung is one of Chiang Kai-Shek’s most trusted advisors. A world famous Methodist preacher for his work throughout China, he is well respected for being level headed, unbiased, wise, and insightful. His role in this cabinet is as an advisor on religious and social issues, such as freedom of religion and equality for minorities. As a widely loved minister he has the ability to mobilize thousands of devoted Chinese Methodists simply by asking them to do so.

**Position Papers**

No Position Papers are required for this committee.