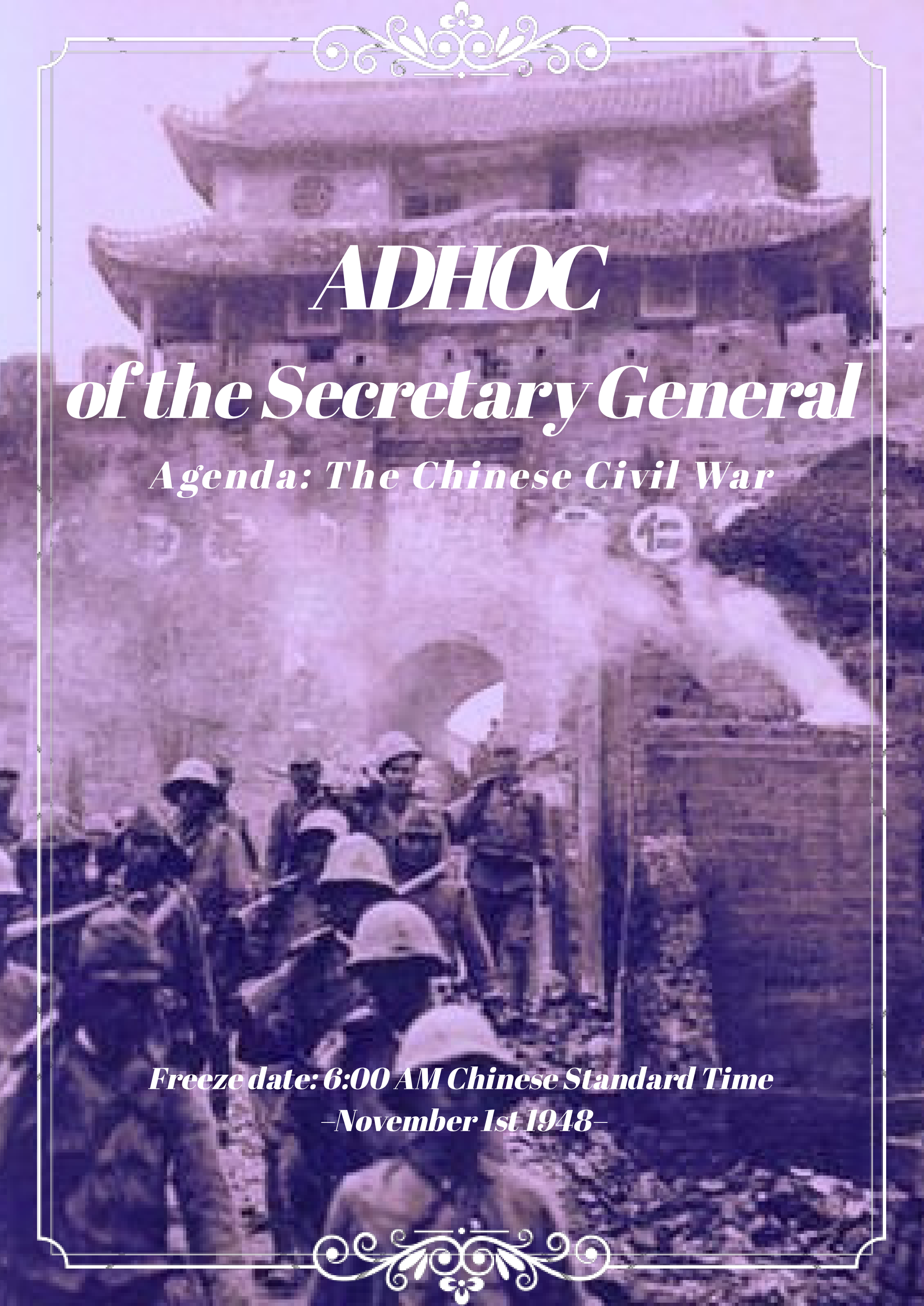




ADHOC

of the Secretary General

Agenda: The Chinese Civil War

Freeze date: 6:00 AM Chinese Standard Time

–November 1st 1948–



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Letter from Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

It is with immense pride and great anticipation that I welcome you to JBCNMUN 2026.

As you prepare to enter your respective committees, remember that you are not merely walking into another conference you are stepping into a forum where ideas will be challenged, alliances will be forged, and the course of history, however simulated, will be shaped by your decisions. Every speech you deliver, every motion you raise, every resolution you draft, and every negotiation you undertake has the potential to redefine the direction of your committee.

Model United Nations is far more than a competition of eloquence. It is a rigorous test of diplomacy, intellect, composure, and leadership. It demands that delegates think beyond personal opinion, embrace the complexities of international relations, and defend the interests of their assigned nations with conviction and integrity. The finest delegates are not those who speak the loudest, but those who inspire consensus, command respect, and transform disagreement into meaningful progress.

The agenda before you is neither simple nor forgiving. It mirrors the uncertainty, tension, and complexity of the world we inhabit today. There will be moments where compromise appears impossible, where the pressure of crisis will test your resolve, and where every decision will carry profound consequences. In those moments, I encourage you to rise above hesitation. Challenge convention. Defend your principles. Negotiate with purpose. Lead with vision.

This Study Guide has been meticulously prepared to equip you with the knowledge and context necessary to begin your research. It is not intended to provide answers, but to provoke questions. Let it serve as the foundation upon which you build your understanding, refine your arguments, and develop innovative solutions. The quality of your preparation will ultimately determine the quality of your diplomacy.

JBCNMUN 2026 has been built on a commitment to excellence. Every member of the Secretariat, Executive Board, and Organising Committee has dedicated countless hours to creating an experience that is intellectually demanding, professionally enriching, and truly memorable. It is now your turn to uphold that standard. Approach every session with discipline, respect, curiosity, and an unwavering commitment to meaningful debate.

When the final gavel falls, I hope you leave not only with awards or accolades, but with a deeper understanding of global affairs, lasting friendships, and the confidence to lead beyond the committee room. The skills you cultivate here critical thinking, diplomacy, negotiation, and resilience—will remain with you long after the conference concludes.

The world has never been changed by those who remained silent. It has always belonged to those who possessed the courage to speak, the wisdom to listen, and the determination to act.

I wish each one of you the very best as you embark on this remarkable journey. Research diligently, debate passionately, negotiate wisely, and above all, strive to leave a legacy worthy of remembrance.

I look forward to witnessing the exceptional diplomacy that will define JBCNMUN 2026.

Warm regards,

Niaan Dand
Secretary-General
JBCNMUN 2026





Letter from Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Ad-Hoc Committee of the Executive Board.

In the next two days, you will be involved in one of the longest, bloodiest, and most chaotic conflicts in recorded history, the Chinese Civil War. You will need to make decisions to satisfy not only your own faction, but also your allies, and the many other involved parties.

We do not expect you to give us eloquent speeches prepared beforehand.

We expect quick thinking and crisis management, we expect you to research and learn more about the relevant topics and not waste your precious time on menial pleasantries. You will need to update us on the state of the committee, show diplomatic and crisis management skills, and most importantly, engage in voluminous and intensive debate.

Research the different warring factions, their strengths and weaknesses, the major events and underlying themes of the period. Learn the key factors and variables in order to better understand what is happening in the scenario we have placed you in. We do not expect you to know everything, you only have a few days, but we do expect you to use your time wisely.

We look forward to seeing who among you will rise to the occasion and prove themselves to be befitting representatives of their nation-states, capable of fulfilling their duties as diplomats and historians in such dire circumstances.

Good luck.

The Executive Board



Background to the parties

The Chinese civil war emerged between the Kuomintang (Nationalists) and Chinese Communist Party (Communists). China was politically unstable due to the collapse of the Qing dynasty, ending more than 2000 years of imperial rule which led to a power vacuum creating grounds for internal Chinese conflict.

1. Kuomintang Party :

The party was established in 1912 and is currently being led by Chiang Kai-Shek. According to the ideology of the KMT, their motive is :

- Unite China and remove foreign domination.
- Create a constitutional democratic republic followed by the citizens.
- Improve living standards through moderate social reforms.

During 1926-1928, China was in a state of political turmoil due to the Qing dynasty ending after 2000 years. A power vacuum consumed the nation and led to warlords infiltrating the country and dividing the country into numerous sectors. The Northern Expedition was launched by the KMT to defeat warlords and attempt to reunify China and led to major cities like Wuhan, Nanjing and Beijing coming under Nationalist influence. However on 12th April 1927, a massacre was carried out by the KMT against the CCP - (Chinese Communist Party), although they were allies, their alliance officially collapsed due to growing Communist influence inside the government and trade unions, which led to the deaths of 1000 people. During the Second Sino-Japanese War , the KMT and CCP temporarily formed the Second United Front to resist Japanese invasion. The KMT conducted the majority of conventional military operations against Japan and remained the internationally recognised government of China. However, the war severely weakened the KMT through heavy casualties, economic damage, and inflation, while the CCP expanded its support and influence in rural China.

1. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) :

The party was established in 1921 and is currently being led by Mao Zedong. According to the ideology of the CCP, their motive is:

- Establish a communist state based on socialist principles.
- Redistribute land from wealthy landowners to peasants.
- Eliminate class inequality and foreign influence in China.
- Unite China under a revolutionary government led by the Communist Party.

During 1923, the CCP entered into the First United Front with the Kuomintang (KMT) in order to defeat regional warlords and reunify China during the Northern Expedition. However, on 12th April 1927, the Shanghai Massacre was carried out by the KMT against the CCP, despite both parties being allies. The alliance officially collapsed due to growing Communist influence inside the government and trade unions, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Communist members and supporters and marking the beginning of the Chinese Civil War. Between 1934 and 1935, the CCP undertook the Long March, a military retreat of approximately 9,000 kilometres to escape encirclement by Nationalist forces. Although the retreat resulted in heavy losses, it ensured the survival of the CCP and established Mao Zedong as the party's undisputed leader. During the Second Sino-Japanese War, the CCP and KMT temporarily formed the Second United Front to resist Japanese invasion. Unlike the KMT, the CCP primarily relied on guerrilla warfare and expanded its support among peasants in rural China. By the end of the war in 1945, the CCP had significantly increased its territory, military strength, and popular support.



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Introduction to Affair

It was roughly two decades after the commencement of the Chinese Civil War, on the 1st of November, 1948. The Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang were amidst the struggle for the power and control of North-East China. They had been fighting since 1927, when the First United Front had broken up and the advent of Communism was on its surge. The First United Front once had the objective to defeat regional warlords and stand against the colonialism opposed brutally on them by other countries. Eventually, Chiang-Kai-Shek and his nationalists grew distrust against Mao Zedong and his national workers, thus opposing the spread of communism as he feared that the CCP, owing to its high public support, would take over the Nationalist government and gain the support of the mass population by splitting Nationalist supporters.

Firstly, On April 11, 1927, Generalissimo Chiang-kai-Shek issued a covert directive to undertake the Shanghai Massacre. Within a few weeks, the Shanghai Massacre ended with hundreds of communists being tortured, executed and arrested. Businessmen and bureaucrats in Shanghai provide tacit support via foreign concessions to fund the Green Gang and Guomindang soldiers(who worked in contract with Chiang-Kai-Shek) to equip them with weapons in order to attack communist buildings. This massacre ended with the victory of the Nationalists. The communists, realizing that they would face obvious defeats, turned their way towards gaining the support of rurals and farmers aligning their ideologies with Mao's communism, protecting them from poverty and increasing equality in the nation. The communists fled to the geographically immobile Jinggang Mountains in the southwestern province of the Jiangxi province, South China. Mao Zedong influenced the military idea of the communists, "Encircle the cities from the countryside". The communists established an area called the Jiangxi Soviet, where they elected a ruler, Chairman Mao, and the area was governed by the Chinese Communist Party. General Mao distributed land to the peasants, boosted agriculture and formed the Chinese Soviet Republic. The nationalists, enraged by the "communism disease", initiated the Five Encirclement Campaigns with the sole objective of avenging the spread of the Red Army in mainly Southern China. First, it was the Battle of Longgang, the Red Army ambushed the KMT 18th Division, seizing its commander, General Zhang Huizan. This happened even though Chiang-Kai-Shek's 100,000 KMT troops outnumbered the CCP's only 40,000 Red Army. The next 3 campaigns, under the new leadership of Zhou Enlai and Zhu De, left Mao's mobile ambush tactics in place. The third campaign was in the Northeastern part of China, where the KMT strategy marched their columns towards the communist capital in Juichin(Ruijin) while Mao avoided the KMT forces and slipped his army through narrow gaps between KMT columns undercover, getting behind Chiang's frontline. This Manchuria campaign ended with the Communists winning stronger than ever.

The turning point was the fifth and final campaign KMT led against the Jiangxi Soviet in 1934, where Chiang hired German military advisors and was told to not chase the communists and instead built a gigantic grid of blockhouses, machine-gun nests and barbed wire trenches . At the time, the KMT had managed to assemble 800,000 KMT troops. This is when the KMT smartly cut the CCP from food, drugs and salt. Meanwhile, precisely because of the scope of this operation and its methodical nature, Mao evolved a theory of guerrilla warfare which "has broken out of the bounds of tactics to knock at the gates of strategy". The fatal mistake of CCP was that its leadership was advised by a German ComIntern agent, Otto Braun, who hated Mao's guerrilla tactics and ordered the Red Army to fight a conventional war on the primarily defensive front. This would essentially include defending concrete walls and fighting Chiang's artillery conventionally on the battlefield. In April 1934 that year, in the Battle of Guangchang, the KMT used latest artillery and air support to disrupt com lines of the Communists, this is when CCP lost thousands of troops on a daily basis for weeks following. The Jiangxi Soviet was on the verge of obliteration, Realizing the supremacy of KMT forces, they left when a weakness arose in the western blockade in October 1934. This long March was essentially a 10,000 kilometre long retreat of the Red Army due to the superiority of Chiang Kai Shek's forces spanning across a year's duration, from October 1934 to October 1935. The route of these 86,000 Communist troops began from Southern China and continued through Western China, along the ways of snow-capped mountain ranges. At the end of this journey, in October 1935, the troops eventually reached Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, in Northern China. A new CCP headquarters was formed. They were ambushed throughout the journey of retreat, which is further demonstrated by the figure of roughly 4,000 to 8,000 troops reaching Northern China in the Long March with MAO by October 1935.



Introduction to Affair

RISE OF MAO ZEDONG

It is almost impossible to imagine Mao's rise to fame and worship if not for the Communist defeat of 1934. This is primarily because Mao smartly managed to get the 28 Bolsheviks and Otto Braun, the ComIntern military adviser, to take accountability for the loss of Jiangxi Soviet. Then, Mao assumed complete power over the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), proudly eliminating the Stalinist faction of the CCP. Mao also specifically adopted the Marxist urban worker driven workforce to fit a rural peasant filled one. A lot of agriculture later started and continued because of Mao's support.

THE SECOND UNITED FORCE

Between December 1936 to roughly 1945, a fragile alliance was established between CCP and KMT. When the Japanese threatened the invasion of China, Moscow strongly encouraged the communists to join hands with the non-communists to protect sovereignty and external threats, at the time against Imperialist fascist Japan. The CCP propagated the famous slogan, "Chinese must not fight China". Meanwhile, Chiang Kai Shek focused on eradicating the communists, framing it as, "Japanese were a disease of the skin while communis, is a disease of the heart". Zhang Xueliang was order to mobilise his army in the Northeast against CCP, however he was concerned about Chiang Kai Shek's lack of action against foreign aggressors. Zhang held secretive talks with Zhou Enlai and negotiated an alliance against Japanese invasion. After Zhang's talks with generalissimo Chiang, the Second United Front was finally established. After the Second Sino-Japanese War, when China defeated Japan, Emperor Hirohito announced the surrender of Japan to the Allied Powers. This formal surrender was signed by USS Missouri in September, 1945. By 9th of September, Japanese forces in the CHina theater formally surrendered to the Chinese Nationalist Government.

Despite efforts from the CCP to from a post-war coalition government with KMT in 1945, distrust against the CCP compelled the KMT to continue the full-scale civil war.

(The US President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Winston Churchill reached an agreement with Stalin, the premier of the Soviet Union, that he could have a "sphere of influence" in Manchuria. In return, Stalin promised to attack Japan within three months after Germany was defeated.) Soviet troops who took control of Manchuria after the Japanese surrender gave these vast stockpiles to CCP forces and allowed movement and mobilization of troops into this highly developed and industrial region. Concerned by the Communist takeover, The United States of America launched a huge airlift using Douglas C-54 Skymaster, Curtiss C-46 Commando and other navy ships to rush KMT troops to industrial zones controlled by the CCP. In 1946, US General George Marshal brokered a brief truce plan to integrate both factions into one single NATIONALIST force. Clashes erupted between the KMT, strongly armed by millions of dollars contributed by the USA, and the CCP, armed by the USSR. Chiang Kai Shek's army successfully captured major railways and cities, being superior at the time. The Fall of Yan'an occurred in March 1947, where the symbolic city was ordered to be evacuated by Sir Mao, giving KMT an empty victory. Thanks to Sir Mao's mobile guerrilla warfare tactics and counter-offensive strategies, in June 1947, The CCP's People Liberation Army (PLA) went on the attacking forefront by crossing the Yellow river and targeting KMT supply lines, thus isolating them from the countryside. The instinctive defence to this communist offensive for the KMT was to print excessive money to fund the war. Thus, the middle class and urban civilians were suppressed by the hyperinflation in the nation and an economic collapse was triggered!



HISTORY AND TIMELINE

1894–1895

First Sino-Japanese War: fought by Qing dynasty and Imperial Japan over predominance in Korea. The Qing navy and army suffer a defeat, leading to the Treaty of Shimonoseki, loss of Taiwan and the prestige of Qing.

1898

The Hundred Days' Reforms (June, September): An attempt by the Emperor Guangxu to carry out a rapid modernization of China.

Coup by the Empress Dowager Cixi: the reforms are thwarted by conservative, primarily imperial, officials who put the Emperor under house arrest and execute his reformist ministers.

1899–1901

The Boxer Rebellion: a peasant anti-foreign, anti-Christian movement which is supported by the Qing court to expel foreign residents from China.

Intervention by the Eight-Nation Alliance (1900): the foreign powers intervene to protect their citizens and enter Beijing, forcing the Qing court to sign the Boxer Protocol (1901) and pay massive reparations.

1905

Abolition of the Imperial Examination: the Keju examination system is abolished by the Qing government in its efforts to modernize China by breaking with tradition.

Formation of the Tongmenghui (Chinese Revolutionary Alliance): Sun Yat-sen founds the Tongmenghui in Tokyo, uniting various anti-Qing revolutionary groups.

1908

The deaths of Guangxu and Cixi (November): two days before the death of the Emperor Guangxu, the Dowager Empress Cixi dies. Two-year-old Puyi succeeds to the throne as the Xuantong Emperor.

1911

The Railway Protection Movement (May–September): the people of China get angry at the Qing dynasty's decision to nationalize the railways and sell the right of way to foreign banks.

The Wuchang Uprising (October 10): mutineers in Wuchang declare themselves in open revolt against the Qing dynasty and start the Xinhai Revolution which spreads throughout the provinces.



HISTORY AND TIMELINE

1912

Founding of the Republic of China (1 January): Sun Yat-sen is sworn in as Provisional President of the Republic of China in Nanjing.

Abdication of the Qing Emperor (12 February): Longyu, on behalf of Puyi, decrees the abdication of the last emperor of China, ending more than 2,000 years of imperial rule in China.

Yuan Shikai Takes Power (March): Sun Yat-sen resigns the presidency in order to preserve national unity. The military leader Yuan Shikai becomes President of the Republic of China and moves the capital to Beijing.

Formation of the Kuomintang (August): Song Jiaoren transforms the Tongmenghui into the Kuomintang (KMT) political party.

1913

The assassination of Song Jiaoren (March): the leader of the Kuomintang is shot dead after winning the parliamentary elections with his party, the blame being placed on Yuan Shikai.

The Second Revolution (July–September): forces loyal to the Kuomintang stage an armed uprising against Yuan Shikai, but it is bloodily suppressed and Sun Yat-sen escapes to Japan.

1915–1916

The Twenty-One Demands (January 1915): Japan makes secret demands of Yuan Shikai to expand its influence over China.

Yuan Shikai Declares Himself Emperor of China (December 1915): Yuan Shikai's attempt to restore the monarchy provokes the National Protection War.

Death of Yuan Shikai (June 1916): facing military opposition from various warlords and the withdrawal of support from several provinces, Yuan Shikai was forced to relinquish the throne in early 1916 and subsequently died.

1916–1919

The Warlord Era Begins: a period of anarchy begins as the central government is disintegrated among various warlords.

1919

The May Fourth Movement (5 May): Students in Beijing stage a demonstration in protest against the Treaty of Versailles which awards Germany's concessions in Shandong to Japan instead of returning them to China.



HISTORY AND TIMELINE

1921

Founding of the Chinese Communist Party (July): Mao Zedong and other delegates helped by Comintern representative Henk Sneevliet hold the 1st National Congress of the CCP in Shanghai.

1923–1924

Formation of the First United Front: With the help of the Soviet Union, Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party join together to fight the regional warlords and unify China.

Founding of the Whampoa Military Academy (May 1924): Chiang Kai-shek is appointed commandant of the military academy to form a national revolutionary army.

1925

Sun Yat-sen Dies of Cancer in Beijing (12 March): Sun's death triggers a split between left- and right-wing Kuomintang.

1926

Launch of the Northern Expedition (July): Chiang Kai-shek begins the Northern Expedition from Guangzhou to defeat the regional warlords, unify China and establish Kuomintang rule, laying the groundwork for the split in 1927.

1927

Breakup of the First United Front: The alliance of Kuomintang and Chinese Communist Party (CCP), which was initially formed to fight regional warlords and foreign powers, was dissolved.

April 11, 1927 (Shanghai Massacre): Chiang Kai-shek's secret order for the persecution of communists in Shanghai with the help of local business groups and armed forces began.

Late 1927: Communists' survivors had retreated to the Jinggang Mountains in Jiangxi Province, where Mao Zedong proclaimed the Jiangxi Soviet and started his policy of the encircling the cities from the countryside .



HISTORY AND TIMELINE

1930-1934

First Four Encirclement Campaigns: The Nationalist Party initiated four offensives in an attempt to crush the Red Army. The communists repelled attacks using guerilla tactics, including the battles of Longgang and the fighting in the Northeast of Jiangxi Province.

1934 (Fifth Encirclement Campaign): Chiang Kai-shek's troops used a strategy of blockhouses and trenches with the help of German military experts. The Red Army responded with a general engagement of regular troops following the advice of an international communist party representative Otto Braun. Nevertheless, the Red Army suffered greatly from this confrontation.

April 1934 (Battle of Guangchang): Intense Nationalist fire made the communists lose thousands of soldiers per day, so that finally, they evacuated Jiangxi Soviet.

October 1934 – October 1935

October 1934 (Starting the Long March): About 86,000 Red Army soldiers started their march westward from the break in the Nationalist siege.

October 1935 (Arrival in Yan'an): About 4,000 to 8,000 soldiers of the Red Army reached Shaanxi Province's capital of Yan'an, establishing their new headquarters.

Late 1935 (The Rise of Mao Zedong): Mao has accused the turncoat communist Otto Braun of being responsible for the disaster in Jiangxi Soviet, detested the "28 Bolsheviks" and began his long march to power.

December 1936 – September 1945

December 1936 (The Second United Front): Following the negotiations between Zhang Xueliang, Zhou Enlai, and Chiang Kai-shek, the Second United Front was established to resist Japan's aggression.

September 1945 (The End of World War II in Asia): The formal surrender ceremony of Japan took place on board the Missouri, and the Chinese Nationalist government received the formal surrender of Japanese troops in China on September 9.



HISTORY AND TIMELINE

1945-1946

Late 1945: The Nationalist government was enabled to obtain significant stocks of equipment from the Japanese by virtue of the Soviet authorities' presence in Manchuria. American military transport planes (C-54 and C-46 aircraft) delivered troops of the Kuomintang to key cities and towns throughout China.

1946: The United States military mission under General George Marshall arrived to oversee the preparation of a cease-fire agreement and a reunification of the Chinese military and political systems, but negotiations failed, and the Chinese Civil War resumed.

1947-1948

March 1947 (The Fall of Yan'an): The Nationalist forces were able to occupy Yan'an after Mao Zedong's orders for their evacuation.

June 1947 (The PLAAF Offensive): The forces of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) crossed the Yellow River and turned to the offensive against the Nationalist forces.

Late 1947 – 1948: In order to finance the military needs, the Nationalist government (Kuomintang) has printed billions of notes, causing inflation and local economic collapse in the Nationalist-controlled cities.

October 1948: The military operations to capture North-East China entered their final stages and were completed at the beginning of November.





CURRENT SCENARIO: 6:00 AM Chinese Standard Time, 1ST NOV. 1948

THE LIAOSHEN CAMPAIGN

By mid-1948, Chinese Communist Party had control over almost the entire Shandong province and merged its territories in NorthEastern China into one large geographical block.

On September 12th, Sir Mao launched the Liaoshen Campaign under his operational directives. First, the PLA's Northeast Field Army, commanded by Lin Biao, isolated military garrisons of the KMT. The most important railway hub of Jinzhou was captured by the People's Liberation Army which drove away the Nationalists from the dominated regime. This isolation compelled directly the Nationalist military garrison at Changchun to surrender in the middle of October!

By the end of October, the KMT's 100,000 man Western Advancing Corps, under Liao Yaoliang had been completely encircled and obliterated in western Liaoning(North-Eastern China). This weakness had arisen due to high levels of corruption within the regime of Chiang Kai Shek. Liao was arrested and seized by the CCP forces. Now, at that point, the only region that remained under KMT control was Shenyang. On October 31st, Shenyang was completely surrounded and CCP efforts to gain a stronghold of Shenyang were at its highest.

Delegates, your freeze date is 6:00 am CST , November 1st, 1948. This is the time CCP is investing maximum efforts towards the conquest for control of Shenyang and thus North-Eastern China as a whole, that would give them all resources and conditions required for the control of the territory of CHINA. If not, the KMT maintains a stronghold and has chances of counter-offensives !



PORTFOLIOS

<i>Portfolio</i>	<i>Role</i>
Chiang Kai-shek	President of the Republic of China and Supreme Commander of the National Revolutionary Army. (KMT)
Bai Chongxi	Minister of National Defence (KMT)
Chen Cheng	Chief military strategist (KMT)
Mao Zedong	Chairman of Chinese Communist Party(CCP)
Zhou Enlai	Head of diplomacy, intelligence, negotiations, and foreign affairs.(CCP)
Zhu De	Commander-in-Chief of the People's Liberation Army.(CCP)
Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union(USSR)
Vyacheslav Molotov	Minister of Foreign Affairs(USSR)
Harry S. Truman	President of the United States(USA)
George C. Marshall	U.S. Secretary of State(USA)
General Douglas MacArthur	Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (JAPAN)
Shigeru Yoshida	Prime Minister of Japan (JAPAN)
Clement Attlee	Prime Minister of the United Kingdom(UK)





PORTFOLIOS

<i>Portfolio</i>	Role
Ernest Bevin	British trade union leader(UK)
Kim Il Sung	Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea(DPRK)
Choe Yong-gon	Minister of National Defense(DPRK)
Jawaharlal Nehru	Jawaharlal Nehru India's first Prime Minister(India)

