Boston College High School Model UN Conference XXXII





JCC: 'Three Principles of The People' - 2028 China-Taiwan Invasion: China



Chair: Griffin Mozinski

Co-Chair: Christopher Affonso

Crisis Director: KinYuan Wong



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Crisis Procedure

James Conley '24 - Conference Assistant Crisis Manager

Overview

The procedure in crisis committees varies from other types of committees you may be used to like general assemblies. There are some key differences in the committee, which will go through different crisis steps in debate. It is important to note that this is only an overview with general guidelines and that chairs/co-chairs have the right to make any procedural changes they see fit during the committee.

General Debate

- I. Debate will always open with a roll call; to which all delegates respond "present" or "present and voting".
- II. Crisis committees are generally less uniform in debate, with *NO motions for speaker's lists*.
- III. Rather, the primary forms of debate in crisis committees are round robins, moderated caucuses, and unmoderated caucuses.
- **IV.** Due to the nature of a smaller-sized committee, delegates can offer a point of inquiry, without permission from the chair, as long as someone else is not speaking.
- V. Speeches are usually much briefer, so it is not recommended to yield your time to other delegates or time.

Moderated/Unmoderated Caucuses

VI. Moderated caucuses occur frequently in debate in a crisis committee.



- A. Motions for moderated caucuses over 8 minutes will almost always be disregarded.
- B. If there are not enough speakers, delegates can speak multiple times in a single moderated caucus.
- C. If there are no other points or motions, the debate defaults to a moderated caucus.
- VII. Unmoderated caucuses rarely occur in crisis committees.
 - A. Similar to moderated caucuses, unmoderated caucuses are usually under 8-9 minutes.
 - B. In a crisis committee, an unmoderated caucus may be more useful for synthesizing directives with other delegates.

Round Robins

- VIII. In a round-robin, every delegate has the chance to speak, and the order is determined by the chair's placement.
 - **IX.** Speaking times are generally limited to a minute or less.
 - X. Round robins can be found most useful after a major crisis event/update, in which they will often be looked upon favorably by chairs.

Directives

- XI. In a crisis committee, directives are essentially shortened versions of resolutions that would be found in GA's, and
 - A. Can be only a couple of clauses long.
 - B. Do not contain pre-ambulatory clauses.
 - C. Can be useful in response to a crisis update/event.
- **XII.** Oftentimes, voting procedures will occur after a directive has been introduced.



- A. There is no question-and-answer period.
- B. Two-for, two-against or one-for, one-against speeches will occur to replace question-and-answer.
- C. If no delegates choose to speak against the directive it will pass.
- D. For any extraneous circumstances, the chair will explain details for further procedure.
- **XIII.** Chairs often set caps on how many directives will be introduced.

Personal Directives

- **XIV.** Personal directives are very important in crisis committees and are often used to communicate with the crisis staff in the backroom.
- **XV.** Personal directives should be written as personal notes in the context of;
 - A. Who you are representing.
 - B. The current status of debate and events in the committee.
 - C. Who may not be represented but has a role in the events of the committee.
- **XVI.** When writing the notes, you must write on behalf of your representative, and write to/address someone who can help you accomplish your goals in the context of your committee.
 - A. For example, if you are seeking permission to murder someone else in your committee, you may write to the general of your country's military.
 - B. When writing personal directives, NEVER break the fourth wall by writing directly to the backroom.



Timed Crisis

- **XVII.** In a timed crisis, the crisis staff will give delegates a limited time to respond to a crisis announcement.
- **XVIII.** During this time, some of the procedural guidelines listed above are subject to change in terms of strictness, to maintain the flow of the committee.

Miscellaneous Information/Advice

- **XIX.** In a crisis committee, it is possible to enter a trial procedure, in which a delegate can be put on trial for potentially having committed high crimes.
 - A. Should the committee enter trial procedure, more information will be provided by the chair.
- **XX.** If there are any questions about procedure or abilities, seek your chair or co-chair; they are there to help.
- **XXI.** Be efficient and use directives to your advantage!



Letter from the Crisis Director

Salutations!

I am KinYuan Wong but feel free to call me KinWhen or When. I will be serving as your crisis director for this conference. This will be my second time serving as crisis director. My love for crisis started when I participated in a Star Wars crisis committee but expanded into directing when I tried it for the first time in the Harry Potter Ministry of Magic committee. I loved that the actions made had tangible effects on the outcome of the committee. From striving for peace to bombing a village, crisis directives have palpable change. You have to be specific with your actions in a crisis, or funny side effects will occur, such as your army going after a random fisherman's boat instead of the warship bombarding your town.

Currently, I participate in Robotics, Cross Country, Aviation Club, Media Club, and Model UN. I love Aviation because of all the intricacies engineers put in their designs to never be like a SU 57 Felon. Building anything good from a marshmallow castle to thirty thousand tons of metal flying at supersonic speeds, requires passion, in-depth knowledge, and practice to make. In Robotics, you can always learn something new, even if you have a class A mishap. While running in XC, my friends pressured me to beat my PR time. All these clubs have a group of people helping you become passionate about something. This is especially clear in Model UN. I love the concept of people striving towards a goal together, whether it is the same goal relies on who you are. I hope to see your collaborative shenanigans at BC High Model UN XXXII!

Best,

KinYuan Wong '26 Crisis Director (He/Him)

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Letter from the Chair

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the China Side of the China-Taiwan Invasion JCC for BCHigh MUN 32.

I am very excited to dive into this complex topic and am interested to see how you approach it. Since this topic is based on future events that may or may not happen in real life, to avoid confusion, everything discussed in committee will be happening based on facts up until Sunday, November 26, 2023; as well as with what Nolan, the chair of the other side of the JCC, and I came up with as "history" with the present day being 2030.

I started Model UN my Freshman year and have enjoyed attending conferences and even had the opportunity to go to NAIMUN sophomore year as well as SMUNC this year. It has been a great experience for me because it pushes me out of my comfort zone and to meet new people who share my love for chaos and debate.

This is my third time chairing a committee for this conference and it is always a great time so I am excitedly looking forward to our committee. Although MUN is not the only activity I do, some of my other high school activities include rowing, skiing, business club, investment club, choir, puzzle club, and Peretti Scholars. I have included my email below so that you can send me your position papers. You must email me your position paper one week early to be considered for the Ben Maher Best Position Paper Award.

Sincerely,

Griffin Mozinski '24 Committee Chair (He/Him)

gt.mozinski24@students.bchigh.edu



Letter from the Co-Chair

Dear Delegates,

It is my pleasure to be the Co-Chair of today's committee where we will delve into the JCC on the China-Taiwan Invasion for the BC High MUN 32. I am looking forward to debating and working toward solutions for this topic, especially as it pertains to a particularly pressing issue facing diplomats and their work in the world today and those in the very near future. I am most excited to see how you all can navigate this crisis to come up with creative and effective answers to our questions today, and hopefully leave the world in a better place than it was initially. This process is at the core of Model UN: the ability to form a community in an effort to seek answers to difficult questions. This is my second time serving as co-chair of a committee.

Some other activities that I have participated in here at BC High are Chamber Orchestra, Peretti Scholars, Political Discussion Club, and Puzzle Club. Along with Griffin's email posted above, mine is posted below if you have any further questions or which to submit position papers for consideration of the Ben Maher award.

Sincerely,

Christopher Affonso '24 Committee Co-Chair (He/Him)

cs.affonso24@students.bchigh.edu



Modern-Day China-Taiwan (Before 2024)

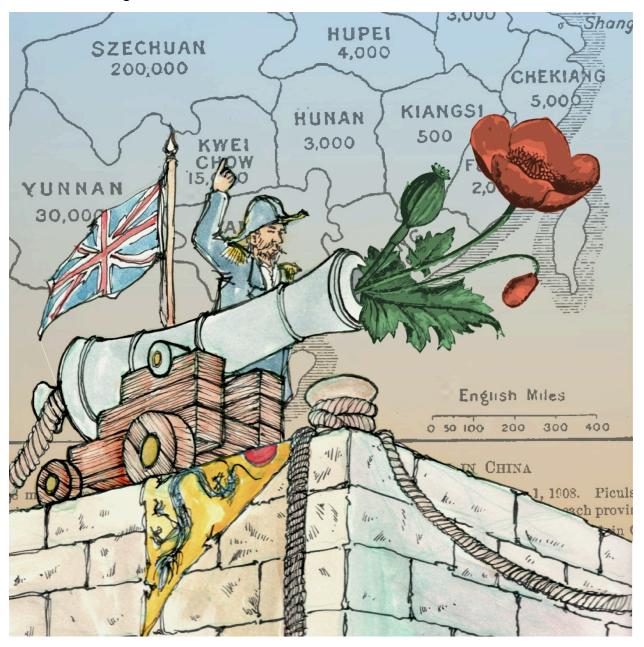
Even before the great empires of the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia, now lost to the sands of time, far to the East stood the ever-present Chinese empire. Beginning in as early as 2070 BC, the Xia dynasty emerged in the modern-day region in the western areas of the Henan province. This first (semi-legendary) dynasty gave birth to centuries of Chinese presence on the Asian continent. Throughout its early and mid history, China played a massive role in shaping the geopolitical atmosphere of its neighbors, and even distant trading partners such as the Roman Empire or Islamic Caliphates in Europe and the Middle East. Because of its pivotal role in these relations, China considered itself the "Middle Kingdom"; better understood as the center of the world. Although in retrospect this is literally not the case, Chinese inventions, achievements, and culture have played a central role in the history of the world.

Ancient Chinese history presents a fascinating tale of dynastic power and imperial struggle but modern history offers a wildly different story encompassing colonialism, revolution, and industrialization that has directly led to much of what we understand in our geopolitical situation today. Scholars debate when exactly modern Chinese history began, some citing the foundation of the Qing dynasty in 1636 while others may argue that the abdication of the last emperor in 1912 marked the dawn of modern China. Regardless of these claims, even modern history spans a vast amount of time.

As mentioned previously, the Qing dynasty existed between 1636 and 1912, until the republic was formed. Unlike previous dynasties, the Qing dynasty faced serious intervention and influence from European nations and empires. For the first time in history, China found itself grossly outmatched by foreign forces. The later period of the dynasty existed during the Opium Wars, the Boxer Rebellion, and numerous other wars and acts of violence rooted in European entanglement with Chinese economics, trade, and politics. These conflicts saw the weakening of royal dynastic power throughout the region. In particular, the Opium Wars saw the direct influence of, in this case British, merchant interests. With the booming poppy production coming from the British Raj in South Asia, Britain artificially created a market for the highly addictive opium in China. Although the trade of it was illegal on a national level, corrupt locals and scheming Europeans managed to build a dependency on the importation of the narcotic. The instability caused by the widespread addiction to opium, some stating that up to 90 million of



300 million were actively addicted, contributed significantly to the decrease in prestige as well. With the Middle Kingdom quickly declining, power vacuums left space for other European countries such as France, Portugal, Germany, and more to expand their political and economic influence in the region.



The final culmination of this long decline culminated in the abdication of the last emperor, Puyi, in favor of a republic under the nationalist leadership of Sun Yat Sen. Later this very party, also known as the Kuomintang, would eventually become the exiled government of



Taiwan. But before ostracization from mainland politics, the Nationalist Party saw an overwhelming majority of power throughout the land. The opposing Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong, proved of little issue at this time.

During the Second World War, while fighting Imperial Japan, the Nationalist and Communist parties fought alongside one another to repel the imminent Japanese invasion. After suffering some of the heaviest casualties by any country involved (second only to the USSR), China immediately broke out into civil war in 1945. After three long years and 12 million dead, the Communist Party prevailed, ousting the previously expansive Nationalists, who escaped utter obliteration by finding refuge in Taiwan. In 1949 Mao Zedong officially declared the Communist republic.

There is little doubt that the USSR played into Communist China's victory in the civil war. For much of its early years, the Soviet Union and P. R. China viewed each other as close allies, both expanding the Communist dream. In only about a decade though, China cut relations with its only major ally. After Kruschev refused to go to war with the US over the Cuban Missile Crisis (1963), the Chinese refused to continue to support the Soviets. The loss of face came off as a certain "weakening" or "capitalization" of the USSR. From then on, China found itself with a few less significant allies such as Vietnam, North Korea, and Yugoslavia throughout much of the late twentieth century.



Happenings between 2024 and 2028

The world does not end. Although it continued throughout this brief period to get close. Several small conflicts throughout the world continued, many of which were fueled by resentment and animosity from the last couple of decades. Here is a brief breakdown of the major occurrences on each continent since 2023 according to our "history".

North America: Although political tensions continue to rise throughout the continent as political parties veer closer and closer to ideological extremisms, no major war, conflict, or rebellion bursts out from the continent. Canada, the United States Of America, and Mexico along with Mesoamerica and the Caribbean remain stable. North Americans generally, along with their

politicians lean toward an anti-China sentiment. For the US and Canada, large spending as aid to Ukraine during its struggle against Russia has left many citizens skeptical of foreign interventions. They saw that their tax dollars could not bring about any swift ends, only create a prolonged war overseas. The isolationist sentiment continues to grow within their ranks.

South America: Unlike its northern neighbors, the South American nations began to lean heavier into their reliance on China. As authoritarian leaders take control, they rely on Chinese investments to fund their ambitious infrastructure projects. This injection of foreign wealth leads to extensive development and sees the increase of the HDI index across nearly all nations. In particular, Brazil and Argentina embrace

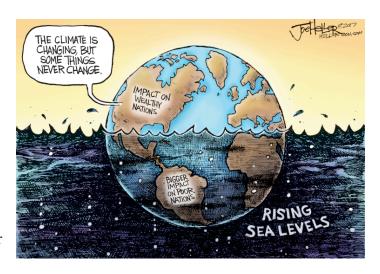






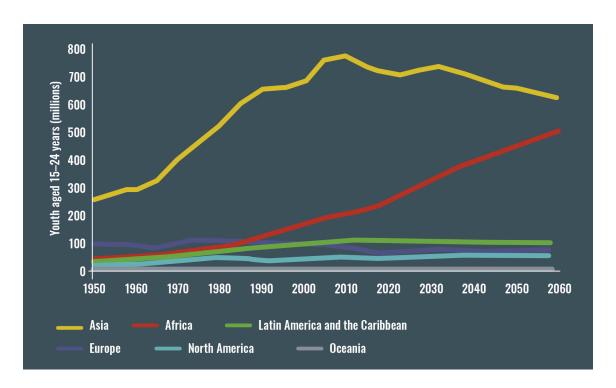
Chinese support allowing their economies to enter into the top ten of the world. Politicians continue to ride on this upswing during their re-elections throughout the continent.

Oceania: With climate change continuing to play an undeniable role in the lives of Pacific islanders, a call for international intervention continues to go unheard. Some islands find the resources to defend themselves while others are forced to migrate to stable land areas such as Fiji, Australia, and New Zealand. Australia along with other countries continues to side with Western



powers such as the US in hopes to maintain autonomy over sea channels throughout the Pacific Ocean.

Africa: For the first time in centuries since European colonialism on the continent, Africa began to take control of its resources through stable governments entirely liberated from European intervention. Major population growth has also left many of the countries on the





continent with a lucrative human resource at their disposal. Thanks to effective management of this new population pool and trade with Eastern Asian countries including China, Japan, and South Korea the technology and raw resources industry has boomed beyond what was previously thought capable. Countries like Angola, South Africa, Nigeria, and others have seen the largest uptick in economic and political advancement. Although this new age for an independent Africa remains in its infancy, the potential now stands to be realized. Most leaders, especially in the aforementioned nations, have developed a reliance on Chinese business to fund and maintain the economic development. The Belt and Road Initiative remains one of the largest destinations for funds allocated from China.

Europe: During this period the European Union continued to be the driving force on the continent seeing to the continued stability and productivity of the continent. This continued stability leads to economic conservatism that allows Europe to remain independent and non-reliant on foreign investments and trade like nations in Africa and South America. Although many nations feared the looming threat of radical right-wing politicians, the threat subsided and many returned to moderate, pro-Union leaderships. Because of this during the period, Albania, North Macedonia, and Moldova joined the EU.





In the East, the long war between Ukraine and Russia continues although in an altered state. Heavy losses for the Russians leave the country collapsing as the Kremlin loses control of far Eastern republics and oblasts formerly part of the federation.





Asia: With the power vacuum attributed to Russia's direct influence absent from the continent, China began to make bolder economic, military, and diplomatic moves. This increase in Chinese diplomacy with countries such as Pakistan and other Central Asian nations placed Western powers on high

alert. Generally, China dominated politics in Asia during this brief period. While China has this power and ambition, India continues to oppose the expansion of China's influence into southern Asia. Primarily India forms alliances throughout Southeast Asia and the Middle East in hopes to curb the rampant growth and influence of China. Besides political tensions on land, China continues to assert its power over the South China Sea. Major opponents of the action such as the Philippines, Australia, and Indonesia are left with little power to oppose the expansion on legal grounds; military exercises continue from both sides.



Alongside the tensions boiling throughout the continent, many brutal conflicts rage on. Israel and Palestine continue to battle, now with intervention from Lebanon and Jordan on the side of Palestine. Further East Myanmar continues to shake with internal arrest which begins to pour into neighboring countries of Bangladesh and Thailand. To the North, far eastern Russian lands declared independence and began to receive some varied political recognition.





Current Crisis Situation

The 4th of June 2028, saw the long-anticipated invasion of the illegitimately controlled island of Chinese Taipei. Chinese troops landed on the beaches in the South of the island quickly capturing Kaohsiung City, a major hub of the separatist regime. They continued a valiant push northward along the



island, battling the remnants of the island's army. The assault was highly successful and reached its peak as it approached the outskirts of Taipei. After a brief siege, unfortunately, Chinese forces opted for a strategic withdrawal from the area. Local rebels supporting the regime centered in Taipei began a series of violent guerrilla attacks often utilizing brutal and unprecedented means to make advances on the superiorly armed Chinese Army. The withdrawal brought Chinese forces back to the Zhuoshui River, where secure battlements were safely established. Rebel groups remain active along the boundary but cannot penetrate the new defensive line.

During the six months following the initial landing, government officials also arrived on the island in hopes of providing efficient and effective administration to the region. Most factories within the newly defined area have been placed under new supervision with elite and experienced managers overseeing the continued production of superconductors. This novel technology, much of whose development began on the mainland, was illegally produced by unlicensed builders on the island. Now it has been officially licensed by the Chinese government and lies in good hands ready to bolster the ever-growing economy.

Control of the production from these factories has proven key in foreign relations and the development of new technologies to better the world without interference from Western powers. Trade partners such as Pakistan, Brazil, Vietnam, Argentina, and Angola have already seen applications for such technologies blossom in their nations. Markets such as hardware developments, aerospace engineering, and energy resources have seen considerable growth thanks to easier access in participating countries.



Although such improvements to China and its allies continue to build reputation and economic strength, Western nations and Taiwanese rebels seek to undermine the lucrative operations. Currently, a *de facto* cease-fire has blanketed the island as rebels are incapable of pursuing their targets due to the ever-expanding security brought about by China. The border has not been dynamic for several months but this does not mean that China will not seek to continue the expansion of its control over the separatists' island in the near future.



Questions To Consider

- 1. What has the impact and value of the novel superconductor technology been for contingent individuals and countries?
- 2. How can the development and trade of superconductor technology be protected, enhanced, and sustained in light of recent international pressures?
- 3. Will concentrated, multilateral military action be necessary for maintaining dominion over the province of Taiwan?



Committee Positions

The positions below are each a specific person related to the Invasion of Taiwan in some way and will participate in a meeting geared toward maintaining Chinese control both economically and politically over the island. Information used to craft a position paper can be applicable as long as it occurred prior to November 26, 2023. In parentheses lies the country of origin for each position.

*: China

- 1. Xi Jinping is the President of PR China who has established himself as the most powerful man in the country. After abolishing term limits and packing the Politburo entirely with allies and sympathizers, he continues to seek domination over the region. Taiwan stands as the final effort to maintain a Western influence directly in his sphere since the subjugation of Macau and Hong Kong. Xi is wise and experienced, but willing to arm the nation and exercise its power at short range.
- 2. **William Ding** is the CEO of Netease, a company focused on providing online and Internet services. Ding is desperate to secure and maintain superconductor Technology in order to give him an advantage in the market. The technology must be kept out of foreign hands, if his enterprise should dominate the Internet and media.
- 3. **Xiaoman Hu** is the director of the MindSpore Community (a Chinese Institute of Electronics Expert) and the founder of MSG (MindSpore Study Group) and is one of the leading female leaders in the current tech scene in China. New technologies and foreign markets highly benefit her research and development for newer, faster, and more efficient personal and mobile technologies. As a leading woman in STEM, she is an advocate for women's representation and influence in future expansions to the industry.
- 4. **Xiong Rong** is the Founder and CEO, IPLUS MOBOT a Chinese, state owned tech firm. His company produces high tech, intelligent robots for use in warehouses and other industrial spaces. Much like all the other business leaders in China he must support the Communist party or else lose credibility and legitimacy.
- 5. **Liang Mengmeng** who is Co-founder & COO of Cipher Gene, a Chinese corporation out of Beijing works to automate gene recognition and directly aid and work with clinicians



and doctors. Beyond Beijing, Cipher Gene has a location in Delaware, USA.

Mengmeng's close ties to the US make her lean to pacifism, in order to maintain US favor.

- 6. **Xiong Qunli is the Chairman** of China Electronics Technology Group Corporation (CETC), he is a more nationalist person who sees the future of his company flourishing in domestic affairs more than through international business. This leads him to lean towards a pro PRC point of view.
- 7. Chien-hung Lin is a former Taiwanese military consultant that lived in the county for 40 years. After a fall out with political leadership Lin moved to China and since 2020 has served as a crucial resource on the inner workings of Taiwan. Given his history Lin will support Xi Jinping in his interests and the immense amount of respect he has gained among elites will make him influential in his arguments



- 8. Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva is the President of Brazil who took office in 2023 to begin his third nonconsecutive term. Lula is closely associated with the Worker's Party in Brazil which he has been a strong supporter of since the beginning of his political career. Throughout his presidencies Lula has sought large scale social projects and public works in an effort to drive the nation forward. Due to the controversial election against his far-right predecessor: Jair Bolsonaro, Lula seeks to make dramatic changes to the face of the nations and address many underlying issues. Respecting Brazil's history of neutrality, he hopes to maintain strong and positive relations with China, but also the US. Many of his future projects may need funding though that the West will not provide for.
- 9. **Mauro Vieira** is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil inducted into the federal government along with the reemergence of Lula as president. As stated in the mission of the department, Vierira seeks the development of Brazilian markets overseas. In an effort to prove his efficacy and enhance the volatile Brazilian economy, he defends China's new plans for expanding its influence in the Pacific and beyond as he sees it to be a valid and lucrative expansion of Brazilian markets.
- 10. **José Múcio Monteiro Filho** is the Minister of Defense for Brazil who also entered the cabinet along with the minister of foreign affairs and President Lula. Unlike his



colleague, Viera, Filho regards the trigger with more caution. He believes in expanding the strength of the Brazilian army at home for protection and domination of the South American continent. Foreign wars seem like a waste of resources to the minister. Regardless of these beliefs, he is mostly in sync with the other members of the representation from Brazil.

Argentina

11. **Javier Milei** is the far-right President of Argentina who won his first election in 2023 and has since been a controversial leader. During his campaign he sought dollarization and distance from China, but his actions since defied this. Rather than creating distance with China he has invited many investors to fund projects throughout the country/ Although critics seem to understand him better now, Milei is known for being a wildcard.

C Pakistan

- 12. **Arif Alvi** is the President of Pakistan who wants to prioritize the prosperity of the nation and his office. War with India constantly threatens him; therefore, siding with China both for a sense of security and mutual friendship.
- 13. **Ahar Baig,** as Managing Director of the Heavy Mechanical Complex in Pakistan he sees increased technological trade with China as the primary method by which he can progress and find favor with the president. Ulike Alfi though, Baig does not see the need for Chinese security to be so paramount. On the large scale, to him China is a technological ally, not a military one.

★ Vietnam

- 14. **Võ Văn Thưởng** is President of Vietnam comfortably seated in his second term anticipating an easy third term election in the near future. In light of recent events due to pressure from Communist party members Mr. Thưởng has aligned himself closer to China although historically he preferred neutrality on South China Sea matters. He hopes to gain from the conflict without ostracization from the international community.
- 15. **Nguyễn Tân Cương,** a long standing soldier and officer, heads the Ministry of Defense under the president. His long history in the army makes him knowledgeable on military issues, and eager to exercise some of Vietnam's budding military advances. He won't



- recklessly jump into wars, but certainly knows when to turn to the might of the army and has little anxiety over military operations.
- 16. **Bui Thanh Son** is the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Vietnam. His long career in diplomacy makes him an expert on Pacific matters regarding Taiwan, China, and Vietnam. His long-standing allegiance to the Communist party has motivated his efforts to reach conclusions in favor of the Communist dream shared collectively by his party. As a skillful diplomat, he will try to reach the best situation for the stability and prestige of Vietnam rather than be concerned with economics and war. Son's loyalty lies with the party, not the army.

Angola

- 17. **João Manuel Gonçalves Lourenço** is the President of Angola and member of the MPLA (labor party) and during his presidency he has established strong ties between his nation and China in hopes to secure economic prosperity. Newly developing industries are taking root in Angola and he hopes to win an upper edge over his neighboring countries. As his second and final term begins to wane, President Lourenço hopes to leave the nation with strong ties to China. Along with this economic progress, his presidency has seen a rise in personal liberties and other progressive measures.
- 18. **Jofre Van-Dúnem Júnior** is the Minister of Trade and Industry in Angola and currently serves in the cabinet of President Lourenço, who selected him just two years ago. Being new to his post and experiencing the boom thanks to superconductor technology in Angola he wishes to remain on the president's good side and maintain cash flow.

North Korea

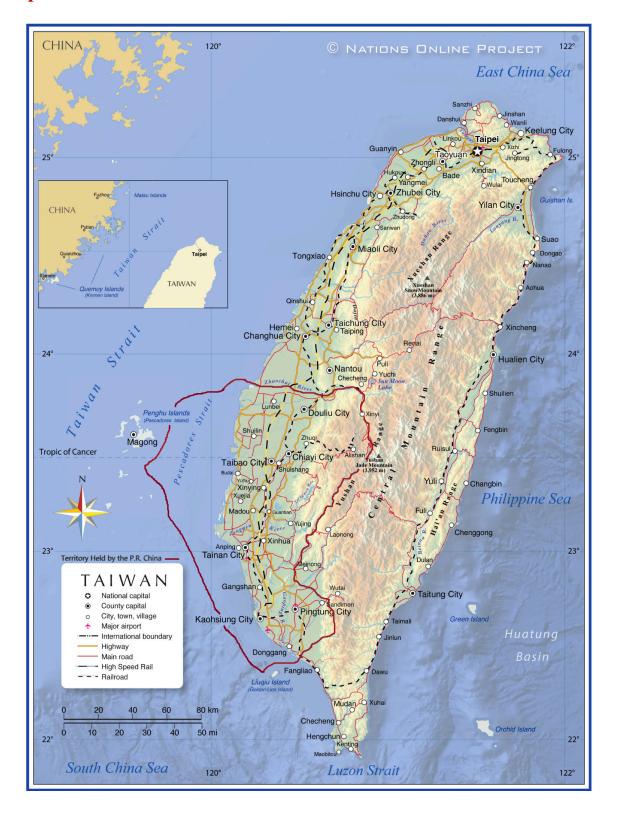
19. **Kim Jong Un** is the notorious and long standing Dictator of North Korea. Kim Jong Un relies on China's stability and protection to operate his regime. Un is primarily concerned with remaining on good terms with China and supporting their business leaders fully so that Chinese prosperity may trickle into the internationally shunned nation. In hopes to demonstrate power and support their closest ally, further aggression may be supported by and even augmented by the North Korean Army. Unlike many other leaders in this committee Un unlikely controls a small but relevant supply of nuclear weapons to



augment China's arsenal. Although it does not rival that of the US or Russia, with a short range conflict in Taiwan the efficacy may prove more useful.



Map





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