

# THIRD TAIWAN STRAITS CRISIS:

Central Emergency  
Commission of the PRC

SSICsim 2017



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## Abstract:

As Chinese Taipei prepares to declare independence, China's leaders are tasked with preparing the country for further diplomatic action, and if necessary, war.

SSICsim 2016  
at the UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO





## Contents

Letter from the Director.....	2
General Background of Events.....	3
Basic Chronological Events during the Third Taiwan Straits Crisis.....	3
Taiwan, China and the United States during the Cold War.....	4
After the Cold War.....	5
The Political System of the People's Republic of China.....	6
Strategic thought of the People's Republic of China.....	7
Case Study: Japan.....	8
Conclusion - What the Taiwan Straits Crisis is really about.....	9
Characters of the Chinese Central Emergency Commission.....	11
Committee Mechanics.....	12
Bibliography.....	13



## Letter from the Director

Dear Delegates and Guests,

My name is Abhinav Karmakar and I will be your Director for the Third Taiwan Straits Joint Crisis Committees this year. Helping me are my Vice Director's Neumann Hon and Daniel Liu. For some of you who are returning to SSICSim this year after having participated last year, you may recognize Neumann and I from last year's joint crisis committee *Borders*. We have decided to return in an effort to improve the joint crisis experience for you delegates and teach you about the hard power dynamics of international relations which this committee examines. Before I continue, I would like to extend a gracious Thank You to Eli White, a former Vice Director in the team who contributed greatly to this background guide.

The idea behind this year's joint crisis was to introduce you hard power dynamics in international relations. The Third Taiwan Straits crisis presented one of the best examples of the use of military force by both parties involved in order to intimidate and threaten the other side into a diplomatic settlement. In the end however, it was really the Taiwanese electorate who decided to choose restraint over rash action, by electing a new President who would not deviate from the One China Policy, which almost brought the United States at war with the world's most populous nation. For those of you who choose to study Political Science or International Relations at university, this committee should give you a good understanding of the nature of Realist International Relations and how diplomacy is actually conducted behind closed doors.

In this joint crisis, you will find that we are deviating from actual history. Instead of merely re-enacting actual historical events, we have changed one major aspect, which you will find out about during the conference. As such, you will be roleplaying as the influential members of government of both the United States and China, in order to resolve this diplomatic crisis and prevent war. Or perhaps, you may end up fighting a war with each other and manage the war effort and other assorted diplomatic and humanitarian operations in order to make sure that your country emerges on top of the geopolitical balance in East Asia. Each of your committees will have a strategic objectives which will be outlined in your background guides, your committee will have to work together in order to achieve this.

I speak for our entire crisis team and on behalf of the conference when I say that I hope you have an enjoyable and educative experience at this year's joint crisis committee and at the conference as well. Our crisis team looks forward to meeting you and delivering an unforgettable experience for you.

Sincerely,

*Abhinav Karmakar*



## General Background of Events

### Basic Chronological Events during the Third Taiwan Straits Crisis

1. October 1971 - The USA and Mainland China agree to the “One China Policy” which dictates that China is a single nation, not 2 nations like East or West Germany. Although China is a single nation, it recognizes that there are two governments who claim to be the rightful representative of the Chinese people, with the PRC based in Beijing and the KMT government based in Taiwan’s capital, Taipei. The United States recognized the Beijing government as the sole, rightful representative of the Chinese people and no longer recognized Taiwan as an independent country, meaning it could no longer have a place the United Nations, or in the United Nations Security Council. The PRC, had taken over Taiwan’s place as “China” in the United Nations
2. May 1995 - United States Congress allows Taiwan’s then President, Lee Teng-Hui to be given a Visa to visit the United States. The legal definition of a Visa means that they can only be given to recognized states, the United States had inadvertently recognized Taiwan as an independent state, which was a violation of the One China Policy in effect since 1971. As a result, the USA now recognised 2 Chinese states, rather than just the one government. (GlobalSecurity.org n.d.)
3. July 1995 - PRC conducts Ballistic Missile tests to intimidate Taiwan and the United States as a retaliation to Lee Teng-hui’s Visa approval and to the upcoming Taiwanese Elections in which pro-independence candidates were running for office. The Chinese ballistic missiles landed 60 kilometers away from Taiwanese controlled Pengjia Islet in the Taiwan Straits.
4. August 1995 - Second Ballistic Missile tests conducted by China, this time the Chinese ballistic missiles landed 10 kilometers away from the Taiwanese controlled Pengjia Islet.
5. November 1995 - The PRC mobilises 100,000 troops for a potential invasion of Taiwan.
6. March 1996 - PRC conducts a third ballistic missile launch lands 40 Kilometers away from the Taiwanese ports of Kaohsiung and Keelung (near Taipei), violating Taiwanese territorial waters. Civilian trade/cargo ships in the area are affected and all ships and port stop and close down, halting almost 70% of trade coming into Taiwan
  - a. The United States deploys 2 Carrier Strike Groups to the Taiwan Straits in preparation to fight a war against China and defend Taiwan, as war becomes increasingly likely. The goal was to intimidate China in the backing down, especially as the United States Navy is the most powerful sea-faring force in the world
  - b. Taiwan holds its first democratic Presidential Elections (GlobalSecurity.org n.d.)



## Taiwan, China and the United States during the Cold War

In 1995, the Republic of China (ROC), also known as Taiwan or “Chinese Taipei” in the Mainland, decided to hold their first democratic elections. Several candidates gained prominence promising to declare independence from the People’s Republic of China (also referred to as PRC, or Mainland China, or just “China”). Up until this point, the ROC functioned as a military dictatorship run by the leader of the Nationalist Koumintang (KMT) political party, Chiang Kai-shek. The KMT was the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP)’s main right-wing adversary during the Chinese Civil War (1927-1949). His death in 1975 triggered the ROC’s transition into a single party state, comparable to Singapore. In 1995, the KMT was willing to risk relinquishing power to hold democratic elections. (Dieter Nohlen 2001)

The ROC was established in 1949 at the end of the Chinese Civil War. The KMT lost the war to the CCP, which took over much of the mainland but lacked the naval transportation capacity to invade and take over the island of Taiwan. The KMT, their opposition retreated across the Taiwan Straits into Taiwan (then known as Formosa). There, they began rebuilding an invasion force to retake the mainland, until the United States discretely ordered it to stop. The KMT had lost the war due to severe inflation, corruption and the failure their nationalist goals as effectively as the CCP led by Chairman Mao. With no support coming from the USA to stage an invasion, the KMT backed down and turned Taiwan into an impregnable fortress which General Douglas MacArthur referred to as the “Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier”. Taiwan became a base for the United States to exercise its influence across Asia and contain the influence of Communist China during the Cold War. During the 1950s, there were two Taiwan Straits Crises before the regional tensions calmed down. Much like the third, the first two Taiwan Straits Crisis (1954-55 and 1958) were fully armed conflicts instigated by the PRC to capture islands controlled by the ROC in between the Taiwan Straits.

From 1945 to 1971, the United States recognized Taiwan as the legitimate representative of China’s seat in the United Nations Security Council and refused to extend diplomatic recognition to the PRC. In 1971, in an attempt to end the Vietnam War and show the Soviet Union that the USA could gain Communist allies against the USSR, President Nixon negotiated with the PRC and had China’s permanent seat in the UNSC transferred from Taiwan to Communist China. Contrary to popular belief, the West and the PRC had tolerated a strong *alliance of convenience* against the USSR from 1971 to 1989.

An Alliance of Convenience is defined as an alliance in which the Allied Nations do not necessarily agree with each other, but because they have a bigger, outside threat, they put their differences aside to cooperate temporarily. The USA and China formed this type of relationship against the USSR primarily because Chairman Mao and following PRC leaders viewed the Soviet Union as a greater threat to its existence than the United States. China’s distrust of the Soviet Union started when in 1969, the Sino-Soviet Split instigated an undeclared Border War in 1969, which the PRC lost against the Soviet Union. From 1971 onwards, most states rescinded official diplomatic recognition to Taiwan and recognized the PRC diplomatically. In essence, Taiwan was no longer considered a “country” by other countries, despite essentially having all the qualities of an independent country, such as a standing army, working government, etc.



Despite the USA officially recognizing the PRC as “China” and most countries removing their ambassadors and embassy’s from Taiwan, the USA continued to discretely sell weapons to Taiwan in order to defend against PRC aggression, directly against appeals by the Chinese government that these sales violated treaty agreement. In 1979, the United States Taiwan Defence Command was disbanded, and all American troops were dispatched from the island. In 1989, shortly after the Tiananmen Square Incident/Massacre, relations between the United States, the Western World and Mainland China dropped to an all-time low. By 1991, the leader of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, had also returned disputed territory voluntarily to China which normalised relations between the Soviet Union and China had normalized. At the same time, the end of the Cold War had ended the Alliance of Convenience between the United States and the PRC.

### After the Cold War

The PRC’s officially considers Taiwan a province of the PRC that is currently in rebellion which legally makes Taiwanese independence strictly a domestic matter which is not open to intervention from foreign states. Crucially though this is the official policy, the PRC recognizes that Taiwan is unofficially independent. The Third Taiwan Straits Crisis threatens legitimizing Taiwan’s independence in direct contradiction of the One China Policy. It also threatens China’s solitary command of China’s clout on the International stage.

One of the promises of the Chinese Revolution of 1949 which allowed the CCP to establish the PRC and rule over mainland China was that the losses suffered during the “Century of Humiliation” (1839 - 1949) would be reversed. This included unifying *all of China* and removing Western influence from China completely as that was the main cause of the Century of Humiliation, which has resulted in Western imperialism, economic exploitation and oppression of China. The fact that Taiwan was so closely allied and protected by the United States during the Cold War, and now threatens to become officially independent and divide China, is completely and absolutely unacceptable in the eyes of the PRC and is viewed as illicit Western encroachment on China’s sovereign territory. In order to deter Taiwanese independence, China had deployed 800 - 1,500 conventional ballistic missiles at Taiwan at all times. When Cross-Strait Relations (PRC-Taiwan Relations) were good, only 800 missiles would be pointed, and when they were hostile, over 1,500 missiles would be pointed. In both cases, there were more than enough missiles to destroy all of Taiwan important defence and economic infrastructure and render its army, navy and air force, useless. During the Third Taiwan Straits Crisis from 1995-1996, there were more than 1,500 missiles pointed at all times, and there were 2 ballistic missile tests which landed extremely close to the coastal shores of Taiwan in order to intimidate its voters into choosing a candidate who would not pursue independence.

Aside from Taiwan’s democratic elections, another major trigger for the crisis was that Taiwan’s President at the time, Lee Teng-hui, was given a visa to travel to the United States. As *visas are only issued by countries that have been diplomatically recognized*, it implied that the United States supported Taiwanese independence, to the chagrin of the PRC (despite selling it some of its most advanced and newest weapons, something they offered only to NATO allies or Major Non-NATO Allies such as Japan and Korea), but now the USA appeared to be deviating from the One China Policy which the United States had engineered under President Nixon. This lead to the crisis which had countless



diplomatic negotiations and talks and behind the scenes dinners between American and Chinese diplomats, while ballistic missiles tests were raging in the background, and as the United States moved significant portions of its fleets to defend Taiwan and deter PRC aggression. In China's point of view, this was, in international legal terms, an American occupation of their territory.

Although this committee is a historical committee, please note that in real life, the crisis had ended thanks to the votes of the Taiwanese electorate, the vast majority of whom voted for a non - independence candidate and political party. This prevented a major war in the region. For the purposes of our committee, it will take place in 1996, right after the vote which will show an alternate scenario in which the Taiwanese electorate votes overwhelmingly for independence rather than maintaining the status quo. As such, rather than ending the Third Taiwan Straits Crisis, it escalates and the threat of war is real.

## The Political System of the People's Republic of China

Although the common perception of China is that it is a dictatorship, it is a different breed of authoritarian rule than Saddam Hussein's Iraq. China is an authoritarian, Single Party State. Though Communist in name, in practice China has adopted a capitalistic economic system which initiated a surge in the economy since 1979. China's large population, lax labour laws, cheap labour costs and currency manipulation practices enable it to export goods cheaply to the rest of the world.

Economics aside, a Single Party State means that the political party in power as a whole (in this case, the Communist Party), rules the state together, rather than one person running the state as a dictatorship. Anyone who is a member of the political party, can have the opportunity to run the state. In reality however, the system proves somewhat more complicated as there have been plenty of examples of poor, uneducated individuals rising through the CCP and taking high positions of Power within the PRC. Hu Jintao, President of China from 2002-2012, is one example of someone who came from a poor background but became one of the most powerful and influential figures in China and the broader global community for a decade.

As with other Communist Parties, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has a politburo which practices "Democratic Centralism". This means that when a policy is being debated in the Politburo, Politburo members may practice Freedom of Speech and argue for whatever position they think is best within that setting. However, once a vote has been concluded and a decision made, all dissenting Politburo members must agree and promote the final decision, even if they argued against it initially. For example, some of the Politburo members who argued against using armed force to quash the protesters of Tiananmen Square ended up being outvoted in the Politburo, and had to support the Politburo's decision as a whole afterward.

Arguably, the President of the PRC has less power than the President of the United States as the CCP highly values consensus. Since the death of Chairman Mao, the CCP has refused to allow a single person to hold as much power and influence as Mao did. They fear the development of a Cult of Personality and a return to a Totalitarian State which was the case under Mao's rule.



Although China has behaved in an authoritarian manner and used violence to quash protests such as Tiananmen Square in 1989 and holds so called “elections” of its own (in which you can only vote for CCP candidates), China has seen benefits to having a single political party remain in power, in great part following the example of Singapore. Unlike a democratic system like the United States where elections are held every 4 years, as the CCP knows that it will remain in power for the long term, they are able to make long term plans, rather than 4 or 8 year plans that the American system must deal with. Furthermore, unlike the West, China follows its own, Confucian styled philosophy which, much like Singapore, commands great respect for authority figures and places great emphasis on merit and education. Most of China’s modern leaders throughout the CCP since Chairman Mao have been very well educated and qualified individuals. This combination of leaders being selected based on Merit along with the ability to create and enact long term plans is one of the reasons why China has achieved explosive economic growth since the 1980s. Though the system is corrupt, the degree to which the corruption hampers the ability for the State to succeed economically and politically is debatable. Results show that China has still succeeded in terms of nation building. Furthermore, the PRC, despite being an authoritarian state, still has a lower arrest rate (although a higher death penalty rate) than the United States.

The point of this information is help show the delegates in the PRC committee that they should keep an open mind when playing their roles within the PRC committee. China is not following the same Communist political and economic system as Stalin or Kim Jong-un. Just as there are negative aspects of China’s political system, there are positive ones as well, and the same goes for democratic systems. Delegates playing their roles in the PRC Committee should be just as proud of their roles as the opposing committee, regardless of what their personal political beliefs may be.

## Strategic thought of the People’s Republic of China

Every country has a strategy to achieving and maintaining its foreign policy goals, this is known as geopolitics. Geopolitics is about power, not right or wrong, morals, justice imperialism, liberation or fairness. It is about power, or the lack thereof. The People’s Republic of China is no exception. The reason why power is so pertinent in geopolitics is because it is about the survival of a state at its most basic, fundamental, core. Many delegates who plan on studying political science or international relations at the postsecondary level will learn about this in more detail.

The PRC has its own geopolitical objectives when it comes to Taiwan. There are ideological, political and cultural implications for why it chooses to pursue these objectives. Firstly, as mentioned earlier, the PRC officially views Taiwan as a rebellious province, not another country even if their leaders privately acknowledge otherwise. Secondly, the fact that Taiwan is de fact allied with the United States, a power hostile to China, is not just a matter of humiliation for China but continued to represent the exploitation of China by Western Powers that was ongoing during the Century of Humiliation discussed earlier. Taiwan, the so called “Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier” represents American ability to contain the power and influence of China, which infringes upon Chinese Right to Sovereignty and their



sense of security. If Taiwan was allied to Russia, India, or Germany, it would continue to present the same threat. The PRC seeks to eliminate this threat.

China's geopolitical and strategic thinking has its roots from the Cold War. During the Cold War, Communist countries such as the Soviet Union perceived the United States to be 'containing' them by making allies around the world that surround Communist countries and even sponsoring coups to overthrow Communist governments and replace them with American-friendly governments. China adopted the same line of thinking. This same line of thinking had led Mao to believe that the Soviet Union was attempting to surround them as well during the Sino-Soviet split, as Vietnam was closer to the USSR than it was to the PRC. This led them to becoming friendly with the United States (if only for convenience) so that they could contain and defend themselves from the Soviet Union, as the PRC had viewed them as a greater threat during the 60s, 70s and 80s. In 1995-1996, although China did not behave like a Communist nation anymore, it continued to show the hallmarks of one in its strategic policies. China believed that the United States was using Taiwan to surround and geographically contain the growth of China. The United States allies during this time included nations with powerful militaries, such as Japan and South Korea, both of which the PRC believed were being used by the Americans to surround the PRC. By surrounding the PRC, they believed that the Americans could exert more pressure on them, and use China's economic growth for the USA's benefit, rather than China's benefit.

### Case Study: Japan

During the 1970s, Japan became an exporting powerhouse. The quality of their exports was better than most American or European exports and currency manipulation allowed Japanese exports (primarily cars and electronic goods) to be extremely cheap and far more competitive prices than western goods. Basically, if your country is able to make something at a cheaper price, more people will buy it simply because it's cheaper and Japan's economy boomed. In response to their own failing exports, Western nations came together and threatened Japan with tariffs (the act of forcing foreign goods to be more expensive than goods produced in your own country, so that they are not as cheap) unless they raised the value of their currency so that their exports would not be as competitive as or cheaper than Western goods. Since Japan mostly exported to Western countries as Western buyers had the money to buy Japanese goods, and Japan's American imposed constitution from after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War prevented Japan from using its military outside of Japan, Japan had no way to defending its economic interests and had to submit to Western economic demands. So, Japan entered into a period of economic stagnation; every time their economy grew slightly, there was a recession. Today in 2016, while the economic growth for other developed countries like the USA and the UK grow at 2-3% per year, Japan grows at less than that rate and falls into recession at 10 times more frequently than Western countries do.

Using the same economic model as Japan by becoming the same export oriented economy, the People's Republic of China differs in one aspect. While Japan's economic exports were mostly driven by Japanese companies such as Toyota or Toshiba, most of China's exports are driven by foreign companies, with the biggest example being Apple. China is also different in another aspect from a



Security perspective, unlike Japan, China does not have restrictions on how or where it can use its military. Chinese strategic analysts as such believe this is why there was no coordinated effort by Western nations to actually surround Japan during the 1970s and 1980s when they forced Japan to raise the value of its currency so that Japanese exports could not compete as well as Western exports. China on the other hand has no such restrictions to use its military abroad to attack other countries. PRC strategic analysts have concluded that the United States is using its existing allies such as South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore to surround China and make sure the PRC knows that if they do anything Western powers dislike, the PRC will not be at war with just the United States, but potentially several other countries. The Chinese believe this will be done in order to force it one day to stop manipulating its currency so that China can no longer export goods at a cheaper price than Western countries. This would turn China's economy into Japan's economy with one major difference, Japan has had decades to become a developed, first world nation - China has not.

However, there is some good news for the Chinese. Firstly, despite American efforts to surround the PRC, the Cold War is over and since 1991, the United States has demilitarized heavily as having a large military was no longer necessary. This has led many of the United States Asian allies such as the Philippines or South Korea to believe that the United States will not have the capacity to come towards their defense in the event that the PRC goes to war. Japan, which arguably has the 3<sup>rd</sup> most powerful military in East Asia after the USA and the PRC, cannot use their military outside of Japan, as their constitution forbids it. Although South Korea has a powerful army, they are primarily concerned with North Korean aggression. In China's perspective, this distraction has prevented South Korea from developing a powerful navy that could undermine China thus South Korea's Navy mostly consists of patrol boats and missile boats which are designed to counter North Korea's weak navy. Against the PRC Navy, this will not have a significantly damaging impact. Taiwan's military appears strong on paper, with over 400,000 troops in its standing army, however, China has over 1,500 ballistic missiles pointed at Taiwan. The PRC does not have to fight the Taiwanese Army, when it can just launch their ballistic missiles and destroy the entire country of Taiwan and its military (without having to resort to nuclear options to achieve that). In the event of a war, the PRC's only real challenge will be the United States Navy, which in an effort to instill fortitude in their allies, have deployed 2 Carrier Strike Groups at the Taiwan Straits right before the Taiwanese Elections.

## Conclusion – What the Taiwan Straits Crisis is really about

*Thanks to China's extensive capabilities to field large numbers of Ballistic Missiles, the playing field has been leveled and the PRC is capable of achieving its geopolitical objectives if it comes to war. If the Third Taiwan Straits Crisis goes from being a diplomatic crisis to a military conflict, this war will not be about whether Taiwan is independent or whether it belongs to China. This war will not be about whether Taiwan has the right to be a democratic country or not, whether the USA supports democracy in Asia or whether Taiwan rightfully belongs to China and that the USA is technically occupying Chinese territory. This war is about Trade.*



*The primary geopolitical objective of the United States Navy is to allow global trade to happen, which is why the United States has the world's largest and most powerful Navy. The largest Air Force in the world is the United States Air Force, and the second largest air force in the world is the United States Naval Aviation. The U.S. Navy has identified 8 "Worldwide Chokepoints", called "US Lifelines and Transit Regions" by the US Department of Defense through which 90% of worldwide trade passes through. TWO of these chokepoints, the Northeast Asian Seas and the Southeast Asian Seas constitute roughly 22% of worldwide trading and essentially allow access to the Asia-Pacific Region for trade. Taiwan sits in between these 2 major chokepoints, and whoever controls Taiwan has access to these 2 major chokepoints and access to almost 22% of Global Trade.*

*The reason China is behaving aggressively in the South China Sea in 2016 is because Taiwan is directly in between these two chokepoints. Whoever controls Taiwan, can control 22% of global trade. As Taiwan did not declare independence in 1996, China effectively postponed their decision on what to do about this region of world. However, if Taiwan had become independent and China had been forced to go to war, China would be fighting against the United States for 22% of global trade and access to trade in East Asia. As both countries rely on global trade for their economies to flourish, any war that emerges in East Asia over Taiwan in 1996 would not have been about Taiwan, Democracy or Chinese Sovereignty, it would have been about trade, access to trade, and the survival of their economies. China, fears American control over Taiwan, as the USA can use to undermine China's ability to trade with the rest of the world and could potentially destroy China's economy. If China controls Taiwan and access to 22% of global trade, then it can be used by China to force the U.S. Into a negotiated settlement to end a war (if one has broken out).*



## Characters of the Chinese Central Emergency Commission

*The Central Emergency Commission is a fictional entity of the PRC government which is based upon a mixing of the Chinese Politburo which deals with long term domestic issues and the Central Military Commission which deals with all emergencies China may face, whether diplomatic, military or even regarding natural disasters. As the Politburo deals mostly with long term domestic issues and the Central Military Commission is primarily made up of generals and no diplomats, the Crisis Team created the Central Emergency Commission so that roles would be better defined and so that diplomats and other diverse characters would be available.*

Please note that the abbreviation PLA stands for People's Liberation Army, which is the official name of China's military. Character powers will be clearly defined when the character background guide has been released.

1. President of the People's Republic of China
2. Premiere of the People's Republic of China
3. Defence Minister
4. Foreign Minister
5. State Security Minister
6. Commander of PLA Ground Force (PLAGF)
7. Commander of PLA Navy (PLAN)
8. Commander of PLA Air Force (PLAAF)
9. Commander of PLA Second Artillery Corps (PLA SAC)
  - a. Command over the 1,500+ Ballistic Missiles pointed towards Taiwan
10. PLA Fifth Department
  - a. All information regarding this department of the PLA is completely **CLASSIFIED**
  - b. Information regarding this department and the delegate in charge of it will be given during the conference
  - c. Other characters will be informed of the department's capabilities on a Need-To-know basis



## Committee Mechanics

1. There will be no wiretapping or assassinations entertained by the crisis staff against another fellow committee member or against a member of the opposing committee. We are hoping to build a realistic experience for delegates, so think about your actions. The Secretary of Defense would not wiretap the Secretary of State or the President, nor would he try to send an assassin against either person for whatever reason; we do not live in the medieval ages anymore and elected officials are accountable for their actions. If such an event happened in real life, then a person this high in the government would definitely be caught, tried for treason which carries a minimum sentence of 20 years but is more likely to be given the death penalty. As such, no member of a country's cabinet or national Security Council would ever try something so foolhardy and unrealistic. Think of your character's actions in these terms: is this something they would do in real life? If not, then don't try doing it
  - a. Your committees should be working together as a team to achieve your country's geopolitical goals during this crisis, as such, your actions should reflect teamwork and cooperation amongst your own committee, not wiretaps and assassinations
2. Presidents of both nations can be removed and replaced by their Vice Presidents/Premiers. Please note that while the U.S. President can VETO any committee directive, the President of the PRC does not possess VETO power as the Chinese President has fewer powers when it comes to foreign and defense policy in comparison to the U.S. President
3. The timeframe of the committee will be fluid, depending on the situation that both committees are dealing with. This means we can switch from real time to accelerated time if it is required. Overall, we expect that the start of the committee to the last committee session will represent roughly 3-4 weeks in total.
4. The Taiwanese Government and military will be represented by Crisis, although elements of the Taiwanese military may come under the command of the U.S. committee
5. We may add more to this list in the future, as we cannot anticipate certain crisis mechanics until we have a test run of the committee! So stay tuned.



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