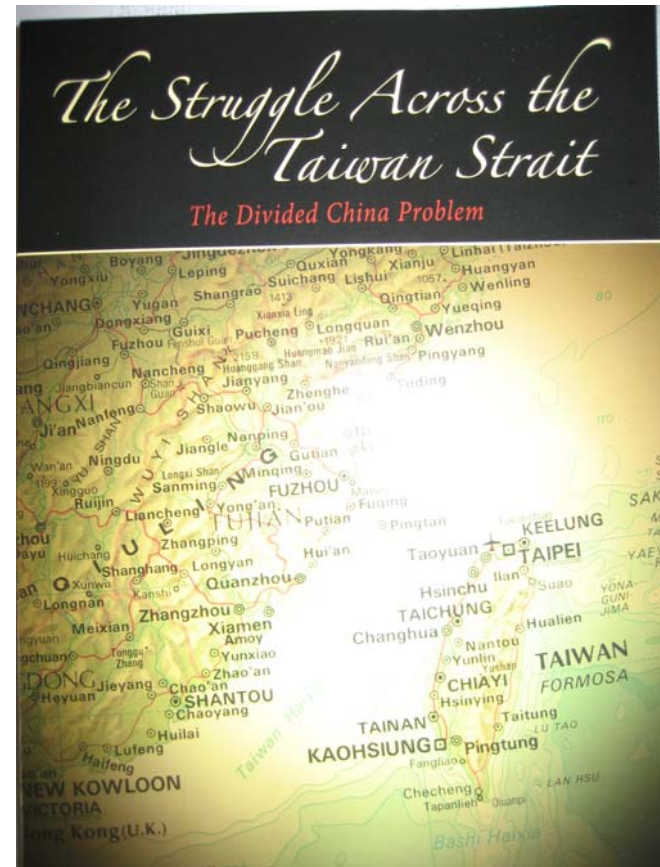


THE STRUGGLE ACROSS THE TAIWAN STRAIT

THE DIVIDED CHINA PROBLEM

By Ramon Myers and Jialin Zhang

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- China Divides into Two Rival Regimes
- The Move toward Détente
- Détente and Its Collapse
- The Challenge of Taiwan Independence
- Taiwan's Economic Slowdown and Growing Integration with the Mainland China
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CHINA DIVIDED INTO TWO REGIMES

- The Division of China is an outcome of Civil War
- The U.S. intervention in the Taiwan Strait in 1950 created the divided China problem of today
- For three decades, both regimes remained committed to the unification of China. The struggle was based upon which regime is representing One China in the international community.
- The civil war continued in a different form of struggle.

DÉTENTE

1976-1996

Beijing

- Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal and the "One Country, Two systems" formula, 1981
- Establishment of Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait (ARATS), 1991
- Jiang Zemin's eight-point proposal, 1995

Taipei

- Permission for Taiwanese to visit mainland, 1987
- National Unification Council, and Guidelines for National Unification, 1990, 1991
- Establishment of Strait Exchange Foundation (SEF), 1991

1992 CONSENSUS

One China, different interpretations. Koo-Wang Talks in 1993

Taipei's Version

- Both sides of the Strait adhere to the principle of "One China." They each advanced different connotations, however....."One China" referred hereinafter is the Republic of China that has existed to date since its founding in 1912.....Taiwan is a part of China. The mainland is also a part of China.
- Both sides, based on what they now agreed, could orally state their positions on the issue.

Beijing's Version

- Both sides of the Strait adhere to the "One China" principle in their effort to achieve the unification of the nation. But in the negotiations between the two sides on administrative affairs, the political meaning of "One China" should not be mentioned.
- Both sides would define the principle of one China in an oral statement.

COLLAPSE OF DETENTE

- Both sides continued to view each other with mistrust.
- Talks on airplane hijacking, smuggling, and fishing jurisdiction aborted in early 1995.
- President Li Denghui visited the U.S. in March 1995, and delivered a speech.
- Beijing launched missiles off Taiwan coastal areas. A war crisis loomed large across the Taiwan Strait. 1995, 1996
- President Li announced “State-to-State Relationship.” Beijing canceled Wang Daohan’s proposed visit to Taiwan. 1999

DPP ON THE POWER

2000-PRESENT

- Taiwan people elected a new party regime in 2000 which embraced a new belief system----nationalism and separatism, thus intensified the struggle with mainland regime.
- Measures of desinofication taken by the new regime.
- Attempts of President Chen Shuibian to initiate referendum and rewriting the Constitution.
- Beijing strongly opposes any form of Taiwan independence, and threatened o use force to prevent Taiwan from secession.
- Beijing passed Antisecession Law in 2005.

BEIJING'S READJUSTMENT OF ITS TAIWAN POLICY

Previous Definition

1, About "Three Links" (San Tong)

Talks on "Three Links" should be under the "One China" principle. Air and sea traffic across the strait can be regarded as "special domestic line."

2, About "One China" principle

There is only one China in the world; Taiwan is a part of China; The PRC is the sole legitimate government of China.

Current definition

1, About "Three Links" (San Tong)

The air and sea lines need not be any mention of "One China," and can be called as "cross-strait links" instead of "special domestic line." (2002)

2, About "One China" principle

There is only one China in the world; Both mainland and Taiwan belong to that one China; The sovereignty and territorial integrity of China is inalienable. (2001)