

Download File Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China Free Download Pdf

Evolving Identity Politics and Cross-Strait Relations
China and Taiwan Taiwan's Party Politics and
Cross-Strait Relations in Evolution (2008–2018) The
US Strategic Pivot to Asia and Cross-Strait Relations
China-Taiwan Rapprochement Cross-Strait
Relations Since 2016 Taiwan's Presidential Politics:
Democratization and Cross-strait Relations in the
Twenty-first Century Uncharted Strait Taiwan and
the Rise of China Peace, Reunification, Democracy

and Cross-strait Relations Cooperation Or Conflict in the Taiwan Strait? Dangerous Strait Taiwan Straits Standoff Untying the Knot New Dynamics in Cross-Taiwan Straits Relations Across the Taiwan Strait War and Peace in the Taiwan Strait Cross-Strait Relations One China, Many Taiwans Taiwan's China Dilemma Perspectives on Cross-strait Relations Taiwan's New President and the Cross-strait Relations The Struggle across the Taiwan Strait Economic Reform and Cross-strait Relations Hearing on Military Modernization and Cross-strait Balance Will Taiwan Break Away Promoting Confidence Building Across the Taiwan Strait China, Taiwan, and International Sporting Events Imagined Economies and the Re-Framing of Trade Policy: Taiwan and China Taiwan-China: Recent Economic, Political, and Military Developments Across the Strait, and Implications for the United States Cross-Taiwan Straits Relations Since 1979 Consensus Formed at the National Development Conference on Cross-strait Relations Taiwan Strait Dilemmas Sources of Conflict and Cooperation in the Taiwan Strait A New Era in Democratic Taiwan Strait Talk Taiwan's Political Re-Alignment and Diplomatic Challenges Taiwan Straits Standoff Cross-Strait Relations and Inter-Korean Relations(Center for Taiwan Studies 1)

Thank you for downloading **Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China**. As you may know, people have look hundreds times for their chosen books like this Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China, but end up in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a good book with a cup of coffee in the afternoon, instead they cope with some harmful virus inside their computer.

Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China is available in our digital library an online access to it is set as public so you can get it instantly.

Our book servers spans in multiple countries, allowing you to get the most less latency time to download any of our books like this one.

Merely said, the Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China is universally compatible with any devices to read

Getting the books **Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China** now is not type of inspiring means. You could not single-handedly going taking into account ebook stock or library or borrowing from your friends to retrieve them. This is an categorically simple means to specifically get guide by on-line. This online revelation **Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China** can be one of the options to accompany you later having other time.

It will not waste your time. give a positive response me, the e-book will totally tone you new event to read. Just invest little period to read this on-line notice **Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China** as capably as evaluation them wherever you are now.

Eventually, you will certainly discover a supplementary experience and skill by spending more cash. still when? pull off you tolerate that you require to get those all needs like having significantly cash? Why dont you try to acquire something basic in the beginning? Thats something that will lead you

to understand even more with reference to the globe, experience, some places, considering history, amusement, and a lot more?

It is your completely own epoch to be active reviewing habit. along with guides you could enjoy now is **Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China** below.

Right here, we have countless ebook **Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China** and collections to check out. We additionally present variant types and next type of the books to browse. The gratifying book, fiction, history, novel, scientific research, as competently as various supplementary sorts of books are readily friendly here.

As this Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China, it ends happening visceral one of the favored ebook Economic Reform And Cross Strait Relations Taiwan And China In The Wto Series On Contemporary China collections that we have. This is why you remain in the best website to look the amazing ebook to have.

In January 2016, Taiwan's former authoritarian ruler, the KMT, the Nationalist Party of China, lost control of both the presidency and the legislature. Having led the democratization process in Taiwan during the 1980s, it maintained a winning coalition among big business, the public sector, green-collar workers and local factions. Until now. A New Era in Democratic Taiwan identifies past, present and future trajectories in party politics and state-society relations in Taiwan. Providing a comprehensive examination of public opinion data, it sheds light on significant changes in the composition of political attitudes among the electorate. Through theoretical and empirical analyses, this book also demonstrates the emergence of a 'new' Taiwanese identity during the transition to democracy and shows how a diffusion of interests in society has led to an opening for niche political organizations. The result, it argues, is a long-term challenge to the ruling parties. As the first book to evaluate Taiwan's domestic and international circumstances after Tsai's election in 2016, this book will be useful for students and scholars of Taiwan Studies and cross-Strait relations, as well as Asian politics more generally. "This volume is the first attempt to systematically analyze issues and challenges confronting the Taiwan Strait after the March 2004 election. The

volume focuses on internal politics on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and their impact on cross-Strait ties, and international responses. It also reflects different perspectives, namely, China, the United States, Singapore and Taiwan. Consolidating these perspectives, the volume suggests directions for continued research on a potentially volatile area where many view as the world's next "hot spot".

BOOK JACKET. Following the Nationalist defeat on the mainland in 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers retreated to Taiwan, forming the Republic of China (ROC). Tensions with the People's Republic of China (PRC) focused on control over a number of offshore islands, especially Quemoy (Jinmen) and Matsu (Mazu). Twice in the 1950s tensions peaked, during the first (1954-55) and second (1958) Taiwan Strait crises. This small body of water--often compared to the English Channel--separates the PRC and Taiwan, and has been the location for periodic military tensions, some threatening to end in war. Today, relations between the ROC and PRC depend on quelling tensions over the Taiwan Strait. This work provides a short, but highly relevant, history of the Taiwan Strait, and its significance today. The advent of a new administration in Taiwan under the leadership of President Ma Ying-jeou and his Kuomintang (KMT)

party has brought with it promising prospects for improved relations between mainland China and Taiwan. Many mutually satisfactory compromises must be made in order to improve and consolidate the relationship. Critical to this process is the role of confidence-building measures (CBMs)—formal and informal measures that address, prevent, or resolve uncertainties among parties and thus reduce the possibility of accidental conflict and increase mutual understanding and trust. In April 2008, the authors visited Taipei and Beijing with a delegation of U.S. and Canadian experts to discuss prospects and constructive suggestions for cross-strait confidence-building measures. This report presents the authors' reflection on what they learned during the trip and their assessment of the possibilities for and main obstacles to confidence building across the Taiwan Strait. American, Taiwanese, and Chinese participants all agreed that a strategic opportunity now exists to improve relations across the strait. There are emerging opportunities for confidence building in nontraditional security areas, such as the environment and public health. Establishing patterns of cooperation in these areas could precede the negotiation of more difficult military CBMs and build habits of collaboration. The biggest obstacle to CBMs, however, is the deep-seated suspicion on

both sides of the strait. The United States, Taiwan, and China should all take steps to promote mutual trust and seek win-win-win solutions, and CBMs can play a critical role in that process. China and Taiwan share one of the world's most complex international relationships. Although similar cultures and economic interests promoted an explosion of economic ties between them since the late 1980s, these ties have not led to an improved political relationship, let alone progress toward the unification that both governments once claimed to seek. In addition, Taiwan's recent Sunflower Movement succeeded in obstructing deeper economic ties with China. Why has Taiwan's policy toward China been so inconsistent? Taiwan's China Dilemma explains the divergence between the development of economic and political relations across the Taiwan Strait through the interplay of national identity and economic interests. Using primary sources, opinion surveys, and interviews with Taiwanese opinion leaders, Syaru Shirley Lin paints a vivid picture of one of the most unsettled and dangerous relationships in the contemporary world, and illustrates the growing backlash against economic liberalization and regional economic integration around the world. Relations between mainland China and Taiwan have improved markedly in recent

years, giving rise to the key question, How far can the current rapprochement go? This book focuses on how mainland China-Taiwan relations are likely to develop in future. It considers economic relations, including the many recent trade agreements, the political sphere, where there has been little progress, the impact of increasing personal, social contacts, and the role of international actors, especially the United States. The book concludes by arguing that the present "circulatory dialogue" is likely to continue, without a transformative breakthrough.

One China, Many Taiwans shows how tourism performs and transforms territory. In 2008, as the People's Republic of China pointed over a thousand missiles across the Taiwan Strait, it sent millions of tourists in the same direction with the encouragement of Taiwan's politicians and businesspeople. Contrary to the PRC's efforts to use tourism to incorporate Taiwan into an imaginary "One China," tourism aggravated tensions between the two polities, polarized Taiwanese society, and pushed Taiwanese popular sentiment farther toward support for national self-determination.

Consequently, Taiwan was performed as a part of China for Chinese group tourists versus experienced as a place of everyday life. Taiwan's national identity grew increasingly plural, such that not just one or

two, but many Taiwans coexisted, even as it faced an existential military threat. Ian Rowen's treatment of tourism as a political technology provides a new theoretical lens for social scientists to examine the impacts of tourism in the region and worldwide. Today the most dangerous place on earth is arguably the Taiwan Strait, where a war between the United States and China could erupt out of miscalculation, misunderstanding, or accident. How and to what degree Taiwan pursues its own national identity will have profound ramifications in its relationship with China as well as in relations between China and the United States. Events late in 2004 demonstrated the volatility of the situation, as Taiwan's legislative elections unexpectedly preserved a slim majority for supporters of closer relations with China. Beijing, nevertheless, threatened to pass an anti-secession law, apt to revitalize pro-independence forces in Taiwan—and make war more likely. Taking change as a central theme, these essays by prominent scholars and practitioners in the arena of U.S.-Taiwan-Chinese relations combine historical context with timely analysis of an accelerating crisis. The book clarifies historical developments, examines myths about past and present policies, and assesses issues facing contemporary policymakers. Moving beyond

simplistic explanations that dominate discussion about the U.S.-Taiwan-China relationship, *Dangerous Strait* challenges common wisdom and approaches the political, economic, and strategic aspects of the cross-Strait situation anew. The result is a collection that provides fresh and much-needed insights into a complex problem and examines the ways in which catastrophe can be avoided. The essays examine a variety of issues, including the movement for independence and its place in Taiwanese domestic politics; the underlying weaknesses of democracy in Taiwan; and the significance of China and Taiwan's economic interdependence. In the security arena, contributors provide incisive critiques of Taiwan's incomplete military modernization; strains in U.S.-Taiwan relations and their differing interpretations of China's intentions; and the misguided inclination among some U.S. policymakers to abandon Washington's traditional policy of strategic ambiguity. This edited volume investigates and evaluates the context, causes, and consequences of various essential issues in Taiwanese domestic politics and external relations before and after the regime change in 2016. It offers theoretical interpretation and temporal delineation of recent electoral shifts, party realignment, identity reformulation, and subsequent

foreign policy adaptation in the 2010s. Contributors address these issues in three sections—“Democracy and New Political Landscape,” “The China Factor and Cross-Strait Dilemma,” and “Taiwan’s International Way-out”—to advance conclusions about Taiwan’s political transformation from both comparative and international perspectives. The March 2000 presidential election was an important milestone in the democratic development of Taiwan, with the Kuomintang turned out of power after five decades of control and replaced by the Democratic Progressive Party. This book address the variety of effects that Taiwan's democratic development and the election will have on domestic policy in the region. Part one looks at trends and changes in Taiwan's politics and analyzes the outcome of the March 2000 election. The chapters in part two discuss the international implications of Taiwan's democratic evolution for a variety of issues, including political, economic and security relations on both sides of the Taiwan strait; Japan's foreign policy in the region; U.S. foreign policy in the region; and peace and security in Southeast Asia. The challenges and prospects for continued democratic consolidation and the implications and lessons for the PRC and Southeast Asia are also explored. The cross Taiwan Strait clash has evolved from a regime

challenge revolving around ideological confrontation between Taipei and Beijing into a conflict about Taiwan's nationhood. In *Evolving Identity Politics and Cross-Strait Relations*, Yana Zuo shows that Taiwan's future is still full of uncertainty and unpredictability. A mutually acceptable solution is not likely without the 'one China' principle as an independent Taiwan fundamentally challenges China's modern national identity. Zuo demonstrates that dialogues between nationalism studies and international relations are urgently needed in explaining much of the identity-related conflict. States are under pressure of finding balance between an ordered state and a harmonious society. National consciousness contributes as a possible starting point to bring the society back to constructivism theorization of identity. As tensions continue to rise between the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, numerous analysts and officials have warned of a growing risk of military conflict, which could potentially draw in the United States. How worried should we be about a war in the Taiwan Strait? Scott L. Kastner offers a comprehensive analytical account of PRC-Taiwan relations that sheds new light on the prospects for cross-strait military conflict. He examines several key regional trends that have complex implications

for stability, including deepening economic integration, the shifting balance of military power, uncertainty about the future of U.S. commitment, and domestic political changes in both the PRC and Taiwan. Kastner argues that the risks of conflict are real but should not be exaggerated. Several distinct pathways could lead to the breakout of hostilities, and the mechanisms that might allay one type of conflict do not necessarily apply to others—yet war is anything but inevitable. Although changes to the balance of power introduce risks, powerful mitigating factors remain in place and there are plausible steps to reduce the likelihood of military conflict. Drawing on both international relations theory and close empirical analysis of regional trends, this book provides vital perspective on how a war in the Taiwan Strait could occur—and how one could be avoided. *Cross-Strait Relations Since 2016: The End of the Illusion* examines the situation in the Taiwan Strait since the election of Tsai Ing-wen of the Democratic Progressive Party in the January 2016 general elections. Tracking the pragmatic approach taken by the Tsai administration, this book positions the recent developments within a changing geopolitical context and analyzes Beijing's reactions to an environment which has become increasingly skeptical of its intentions. It shows that despite

President Tsai's commitment to the "status quo" in the Taiwan Strait and pro-democracy policies, which have been well received by the international community, Xi Jinping continues to advocate for a unification policy which remains very unpopular in Taiwan. With in-depth, on-the-ground analysis based on access to various government actors in Taiwan and abroad, the author takes a deep dive into a highly complex relationship that is often misunderstood abroad, with stakes that have direct implications for the future stability of the Indo-Pacific region. The first English language book to provide a full assessment of the four years of DPP rule since 2016, this book will be useful to students and scholars of Asian Studies and Taiwan Studies, as well as Security Studies, Politics and International Relations. The relationship between Taiwan and China is a paradox. On the one hand, the two economies are becoming increasingly integrated, as Taiwanese companies have come to regard the mainland as the best place to manufacture their products and maintain global competitiveness. On the other hand, the long-running and changing political dispute between the two governments remains unresolved. Each side fears the intentions of the other and is acquiring military capabilities to deter disaster. In its pursuit of peace in the Taiwan

Strait, the United States could get drawn into a war between the two rivals. Richard C. Bush, whose career has been dedicated to Taiwan-China issues, explores the conflicts between these nations and the difficulties that must be resolved. Disagreements over sovereignty and security form the core of the dispute. What would be the legal status and international role of the Taiwan government in a future unified China? Given China's growing military power, how could Taiwan feel secure? Complicating these issues are domestic politics and international competition, as well as misperceptions on both sides. Thus multiple obstacles prevent the two sides from even getting to the negotiating table, much less reaching a mutually acceptable resolution. For reasons of policy and politics, the United States is constrained from a central role. To begin with, it must provide China with some reassurance about its policy in order to secure cooperation on foreign policy issues. At the same time, it must bolster Taiwan's political confidence and military deterrence while discouraging provocative actions. The arcane nature of this dispute severely restricts the role of the United States as conflict mediator. But if there is to be any solution to this conflict, the comprehensive analysis that this book provides will be required reading for effective policy. The March 2000

presidential elections in Taiwan returned a pro-independence candidate. This marks a turning point in Taiwanese politics, as well as bilateral relations across the strait. The Taiwan issue is extremely difficult to resolve for it straddles three centuries. Separatism originated in the 19th century, intensified in the 20th century and is likely to explode in the 21st century. Being one of the few journalists who possess in-depth knowledge of both sides of the Taiwan Straits, the author is able to give a factual account and offer explanations for the developments that led eventually to the change of the political landscape of the island. This book is a collection of selected news reports, analyses and commentaries which were written by the author between 1998 and 2000 during his posting to Taiwan. The first part traces the development of cross-strait relations since the presidential elections. The second part gives a factual account of the election process at different points in time, as well as the author's interpretation of the result. The next part covers news and analyses of cross-strait relations, especially the unification-independence dispute and the deterioration of cross-strait relations after Taiwanese ex-president Lee Tenghui formulates his 'two-states' policy. The final part sets cross-strait relations in the broader perspective of the trilateral relationship

between Beijing, Taipei and Washington, the latter a key player in this uneasy co-existence. This book would be a good reference for anyone interested in the history and current political developments in Taiwan. In Taiwan's 18 March 2000 presidential election, the Kuomintang (KMT) government was defeated, for the first time after fifty-five years in power, by the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). Chen Shui-bian's election victory has significantly changed and further complicated the political and strategic scenarios across the Taiwan Strait. This book is the first major study to investigate what led to this change, how it has affected cross-strait relations and how China will deal with the new government in Taiwan. The author also provides a detailed reading of U.S. military, economic and political involvement in the region and its strategy for Asia and China. Indications of strategic change under the Bush Administration and the possible impact of 11 September on U.S.-China relations are also examined. Rugby is not a game for those who think that centres are what you find in a box of Black Magic or who confuse Jonah Lomu with Joanna Lumley. At the same time, it is not a game for the bright: what kind of tortured mind would invent an oval ball? Of course, it helps if you know the rules and don't have any fear. In this respect you

are in the same boat as most referees, particularly if you have a problem with your eyesight. *Odd-Shaped Balls* captures the humour, the agony and the ecstasy of one of the world's most popular sports. It snoops inside sweaty, smelly dressing-rooms, reveals the passions of coaches and fans - without whom rugby would cease to exist - and delves deep into the sport's archives to recall its heroes, villains and victims, all of whom are part of the daily currency. The book is no less than a who's who of the game, with both old and young getting the opportunity to have their say. Lining out is a cast of mischief-makers, miscreants and mad-hatters: from Max Boyce to Keith Wood; from Sean Fitzpatrick to Austin Healy; from Bill Beaumont and his streaker to Gavin Hastings; from Gareth Edwards to David Campese; and from the man in the scrum to the man at the bar. All exponents of surrealism, comic genius and savage wit, they offer a quirky insight into the sporting psyche as well as providing some riotous good laughs. With hundreds of funny stories, *Odd-Shaped Balls* is a light-hearted romp through decades of rugby tomfoolery that is guaranteed to put a smile on the face of all sports fans. Relations among the United States, Taiwan, and China challenge policymakers, international relations specialists, and a concerned public to examine their

assumptions about security, sovereignty, and peace. Only a Taiwan Straits conflict could plunge Americans into war with a nuclear-armed great power. In a timely and deeply informed book, Nancy Bernkopf Tucker traces the thorny relationship between the United States and Taiwan as both watch China's power grow. Although Taiwan–U.S. security has been intertwined since the 1950s, neither Taipei nor Washington ever fully embraced the other. Differences in priorities and perspectives repeatedly raised questions about the wisdom of the alignment. Tucker discusses the nature of U.S. commitments to Taiwan; the intricacies of policy decisions; the intentions of critical actors; the impact of Taiwan's democratization; the role of lobbying; and the accelerating difficulty of balancing Taiwan against China. In particular, she examines the destructive mistrust that undermines U.S. cooperation with Taiwan, stymieing efforts to resolve cross-Strait tensions. Strait Talk offers valuable historical context for understanding U.S.–Taiwan ties and is essential reading for anyone interested in international relations and security issues today. "Focuses on cross-Strait relations during Ma Ying-jeou's first term, assessing the impact of stabilization on economics, politics, and security and the implications for resolution of Taiwan and China's

fundamental dispute. Examines how Taiwan can strengthen itself; how China can promote a mutually acceptable outcome; and how Washington can protect its interests in South Asia"--Provided by publisher. In 1949, with the Chinese Civil War turning decisively in the Communists' (CPC) favour, the ROC government led by the Kuomintang (KMT) retreated to Taipei, in Taiwan, while the CPC proclaimed the PRC government in Beijing. Since then, the relations between China and Taiwan have been characterized by limited contact, tensions, and instability. In the early years, military conflicts continued, while diplomatically both governments competed to be the "legitimate government of China." More recently, questions around the political and legal status of Taiwan have focused on the alternative prospects of political unification with China or full Taiwanese independence. The People's Republic remains hostile to any formal declaration of independence and maintains its claim over Taiwan. At the same time, non-governmental and semi-governmental exchanges between the two sides have been increasing. From 2008, negotiations began to restore the "three links" (transportation, commerce, and communications) between the two sides, cut off since 1949. Party-to-party talks between the CPC and the KMT have resumed and

semi-official negotiations through organizations representing the interests of their respective governments are being scheduled. A concise and informative history of how China divided in 1949 into two regimes, why they struggled to achieve the same political goal—reunification of China—and why their struggle today continues in a more complex and dangerous way. The authors detail how the changes brought about by the 2000 election not only intensified the conflict between the regimes but locked both sides into a new contest that increased the probability of war rather than peace. Today's hearing will address recent developments and future trends in the cross-Strait relationship, and what these developments may mean for the United States. Since the Chinese Communist Party came to power in October 1949, Taiwan has been a key factor in U.S.-China relations. Our Government recognized the government of Taiwan as the legitimate government of all of China for over a quarter century. In 1979 when Washington formally established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Congress passed the Taiwan Relations Act, to govern our relations with Taiwan. The May 2008 inauguration of Taiwan's President Ma Ying-jeou heralded significant developments in the cross-Strait relationship. Direct air, sea, and mail

links between the two have been officially established since his Presidency began. Cross-Strait trade continues to expand, and China is now Taiwan's largest trading partner. Trade between China and the Taiwan will probably further expand if they sign the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) now being negotiated. Taiwan is now the largest foreign investor in China. These and other cross-Strait developments will affect the United States and its relationships with both China and Taiwan. In this timely book, distinguished analyst Ralph Clough assesses the intractable differences between Beijing and Taipei, the rise of an opposition party advocating Taiwan independence, and Beijing's threat to use military force. At the same time, he weighs the moderating influence of investment and trade across the Taiwan Strait and the reopening of cross-strait dialogue. The author argues that the United States can best minimize the risk of conflict with a policy of ambiguity that retains the flexibility to intervene militarily or not as circumstances dictate and that at the same time gives more active approval and support to cooperation between the people and governments on both sides of the straight. With the KMT regaining power from the DPP on May 20, 2008, both Beijing and Taipei have been adjusting their policies toward

each other. However, these recent changes can be seen as part of the overall ongoing process of policy adjustment in both Beijing and Taipei, in response to changing domestic and external conditions since the 1980s. This book explores the process of attitude change and policy adjustment on both sides of the Straits since the 1980s and offers policy recommendations. The 1995-1996 Taiwan Strait Crisis caused the largest naval movement by the United States in the Asia-Pacific since the Vietnam War. Using this crisis as a starting point, *Across the Taiwan Strait* takes an in-depth look at the relationship between mainland China and Taiwan. The contributors examine the causes of conflict and explore ways to prevent future tension from deteriorating into war. The political economy of Taiwan's mainland policy, the politics of mainland China's Taiwan policy, and the implications for U.S. security policy are also explored. Providing a coherent and current account of how the U.S. manages to 'pivot to Asia' amid a rising China, this book provides an insightful glimpse into China-US relations, and the complexities of the two nations' economic and defense issues as China asserts its financial and military might in Asia and beyond. This book explores the dynamics of party politics in Taiwan and cross-Strait relations over the past

decade. While power transfer from the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) back to the pro-status quo Chinese Nationalist Party (Kuomintang, KMT) in 2008 ushered a great leap of cross-Strait relations in the following years, the DPP's coming back to power in 2016 has reversed the trend and brought back a cold peace between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait featuring the period of the Chen Shui-bian administration. Social cleavage and partisan confrontation on the island have justified Beijing's strategy of selective engagement with the two main parties within Taiwan. The state of cross-Strait relations, therefore, has become a by-product of volatile party politics on the island. As speculation about Taiwan's future mounts, this book will interest scholars, China-watchers, and policymakers. Taiwan and the Rise of China examines one of the fast evolving, yet very volatile, fragile and asymmetric, bilateral relations in East Asia. The insightful analyses provided by the experts of China studies should be of great interest to scholars, students and policy makers. In 2010, Taiwan and China concluded a landmark trade agreement: the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) that sought to pave the way for closer commercial ties by lowering tariffs on several trade items. Just a decade earlier, both sides of the

Taiwan Strait were ratcheting up rhetoric that seemed to point to growing political uncertainty across a region once a hotspot during the Cold War. What was behind this political sea change? The paradox of state policy in the cross-Strait political economy over the past three decades is that despite increased economic activity between both sides, national identity remains an important barometer in framing the prospects and limits of policymaking. In accounting for this paradox and how actors have dealt with it through problem definition and trade policy adjustment, this research utilizes economic imaginaries, a discursive field that shapes the conceptualization of economic life. As discourse and structure are dialectical in relation to one another, an economic imaginary represents an analytical concept to map out ideational shifts concerning economic life and national identity. Specifically, the author aims to address the following questions with the regard to the reconceptualization of cross-Strait commerce in Taiwan government policy: - What ideas and practices are selected and drawn upon by political elites in Taiwan to create new economic imaginaries? - How are these ideas being negotiated and resisted in rebuilding of social relations? - What are the areas of unevenness and contradictions within the discursive process? This research utilizes

a combined methodological approach toward navigating economic imaginaries, including critical discourse analysis, analysis of collective action frames and the critical junctures that challenge their hegemonic power. Drawing upon expert interviews, key policy texts from political and intellectual elites, critical discourse analysis demonstrates the linkage between imaginaries and framing actions by revealing the cognitive mapping of the cross-Strait political economy, the dominant discourses that inform them and the ways in which hegemonic ideas are reproduced within the discourse. This book examines how since about 2008 the economy of Taiwan has become ever more deeply integrated into the economy of China. It goes beyond a consideration of trade and investment flows, and discusses also the large population flows, the growing integration of the two financial systems and the nature of the deep economic integration at the industry and firm level. It considers the impact of growing economic integration on society and politics, assesses how China-Taiwan economic integration is affecting the East Asian region more widely, and explores the implications for international relations, including the United States dominance in the region. Overall, the book presents a comprehensive analysis of all the issues. Following the Nationalist

defeat on the mainland in 1949, Chiang Kai-shek and his followers retreated to Taiwan, forming the Republic of China (ROC). Tensions with the People's Republic of China (PRC) focused on control over a number of offshore islands, especially Quemoy (Jinmen) and Matsu (Mazu). Twice in the 1950s tensions peaked, during the first (1954–55) and second (1958) Taiwan Strait crises. This small body of water—often compared to the English Channel—separates the PRC and Taiwan, and has been the location for periodic military tensions, some threatening to end in war. Today, relations between the ROC and PRC depend on quelling tensions over the Taiwan Strait. This work provides a short, but highly relevant, history of the Taiwan Strait, and its significance today. Reviewing 17 cases of major sporting events in Taiwan, Chu explores the inseparable nature of politics and Taiwanese cities' pursuit of international sporting events, and the Chinese authorities' strategic measures in handling the relations with Taiwan since the 1990s. At publication date, a free ebook version of this title will be available through Luminos, University of California Press's Open Access publishing program. Visit www.luminosoa.org to learn more. China's relation to Taiwan has been in constant contention since the founding of the People's Republic of China

in October 1949 and the creation of the defeated Kuomintang (KMT) exile regime on the island two months later. The island's autonomous sovereignty has continually been challenged, initially because of the KMT's insistence that it continue to represent not just Taiwan but all of China—and later because Taiwan refused to cede sovereignty to the then-dominant power that had arisen on the other side of the Taiwan Strait. One thing that makes Taiwan so politically difficult and yet so intellectually fascinating is that it is not merely a security problem, but a ganglion of interrelated puzzles. The optimistic hope of the Ma Ying-jeou administration for a new era of peace and cooperation foundered on a landslide victory by the Democratic Progressive Party, which has made clear its intent to distance Taiwan from China's political embrace. The Taiwanese are now waiting with bated breath as the relationship tautens. Why did détente fail, and what chance does Taiwan have without it? Contributors to this volume focus on three aspects of the evolving quandary: nationalistic identity, social economy, and political strategy.

northernice.life