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АКШ-КЫТАЙ МАМИЛЕЛЕРИНДЕГИ ТАЙВАНЬ МАСЕЛЕСИ

ТАЙВАНЬСКИЙ ВОПРОС В АМЕРИКАНО-КИТАЙСКИХ ОТНОШЕНИЯХ

THE TAIWAN ISSUE IN US-CHINA RELATIONS

Аннотациясы: Макалада 1969-1993-жылдардагы Кытай менен Америка Кошмо Штаттарынын ортосундагы мамилелердеги Тайвань маселеси каралат. Тайванга тиешелүү маселелерге өзгөчө көңүл бурулуп, Америка Кошмо Штаттары менен Кытайдын ортосундагы мамилелердин өнүгүшүндө бул маселенин орду көрсөтүлөт. **Негизги сөздөр:** эл аралык мамилелер, калыптануу, көйгөйлөр, чыр-чатактар, мыйзамдар, сүйлөшүүлөр.

Аннотация: В статье рассматривается Тайваньский вопрос в отношениях между КНР и Соединенными Штатами Америки в период 1969–1993 гг. Особое внимание уделено вопросам касающимся Тайваня и показано место данного вопроса в развитии отношений между США и КНР.

Ключевые слова: международные отношения, формирование, проблемы, конфликты, законы, переговоры.

Abstract: The article deals with the Taiwan issue in relations between China and the United States of America in the period 1969-1993. Particular attention is paid to issues related to Taiwan, and the place of this issue in the development of relations between the United States and China is shown.

Key words: International relations, formations, problems, conflicts, laws, negotiations.

The Taiwan issue is not something new, it is one of the acute problems in US-Chinese relations. This issue arose in 1949, when the Communist People's Republic of China was proclaimed,

and part of the Kuomintang Party settled on the island of Taiwan. Beijing insists on the "one China principle", according to which both the PRC and the Republic of China on Taiwan cannot be recognized at the same time. This issue is one of the most sensitive in US-China relations. The establishment of diplomatic relations is in the interests of China and the United States.

The formation of the Taiwan issue can be briefly understood from three sides: Firstly, the problem of Taiwan is different from the question of the country as a whole and affects the main national interests. The territory is the basis of the existence and development of the state, the nation. The question of Taiwan is an abandoned historical issue of the intra-State war; it concerns issues of China's sovereignty. The geographical location of Taiwan is also crucial, the Taiwan Strait is a global transport highway, is vital for national political, economic and military security.[1, p.230]

Secondly, the formation of the Taiwan issue is connected with American intervention. On June 25, 1959, the Korean War began, and on June 27, the United States used this opportunity to prevent the return of Taiwan by force, sending the Seventh Fleet of the Naval Fleet to the Taiwan Strait to coordinate defense. The armed interference of the US government in China's internal affairs is an issue related to the relations between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, which has led to tensions between China and Taiwan.

Thirdly, the issue of Taiwan is connected with the separatist forces fighting for Taiwan's independence. The Taiwan Independence Forces, which were active groups that divided the country and the nation, tried to separate Taiwan from China under various pretexts, especially in the historical context.

Taiwan, located near the southeast coast of mainland China, is the largest island of China, has belonged to China for centuries. Taiwanese compatriots have the same roots and the same origins as the people of their native mainland. In 1895, Japan occupied Taiwan as a result of the aggressive war against China. In 1945, having won the final victory in the anti-Japanese war, the Chinese people simultaneously regained Taiwan. On October 25 of the same year, the commissioner of the countries of the anti-fascist coalition for accepting the surrender at the ceremony of accepting the surrender of Japan in Taiwan on behalf of the Chinese government solemnly proclaimed that from now on Taiwan officially returns to the territory of China. The entire territory, the entire population and all administrative affairs from that day until now have been placed under the sovereignty of China. Taiwan's return to the bosom of the Motherland has been recognized by the international community. The famous Cairo and Potsdam Declarations clearly proclaimed that Taiwan, as a Chinese territory rejected by Japan, should be returned to China.

After World War II, Taiwan was already returned to China both de jure and de facto. The emergence of the Taiwan issue is both a legacy of the civil war in China and the result of US armed intervention. On October 1, 1949, the creation of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China was proclaimed, which instead of the Government of the Republic of China became the only legitimate government and the only legitimate representative of the whole of China in the international arena. Given the immutability of the identical subject of international law, the new regime has replaced the old regime, but China's sovereignty and the territory belonging to it have not changed at all. The flight to Taiwan of part of the military and political personnel of the Kuomintang group objectively created a situation of isolation between the two shores of the Taiwan Strait.

After 1949, there were many obstacles to the normalization of relations between the United States and the new People's Republic of China, but Taiwan was undoubtedly a key obstacle. The government and armies of the Republic of China, led by the Kuomintang, retreated there. Washington maintained diplomatic relations with the ROC government and in 1954-55 agreed to Chiang Kai-shek's requests to conclude a mutual defense treaty. After June 1950, when the Korean conflict began, the United States took the position that the status of the island of Taiwan — regardless of whether it is part of the sovereign territory of China — “has yet to be determined”[2,p.346].

More broadly, Chinese leaders viewed the United States as a threat to their regime, and American leaders viewed China as a threat to peace and stability in East Asia and Taiwan, which they

viewed as an ally in containing Asian communism in general and China in particular. For example, it was from the Taiwanese Chingchuan Kang airbase that American B-52s bombed North Vietnam. By the end of the 1960s, the leaders of China and the United States recognized that the strategic situation in Asia had changed and that the geopolitical interests of the two countries were not in fundamental conflict. Jimmy Carter and Deng Xiaoping not only confirmed this assessment, but also recognized the basis for economic cooperation. Even before normalization. Official US relations with the ROC continued. Deng Xiaoping insisted that this must end before relations between China and the United States can normalize in all directions. In principle, the Carter administration agreed to fulfill this requirement.

The Taiwan issue has long been a traditional component of Washington's foreign policy. The fundamental documents fixing the guiding principles of the United States regarding the Taiwan issue can be divided into two groups. The first group includes three US-Chinese communiques, the "Shanghai Communique" of 1972, the "Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations" of 1978 and the "Sino-American Joint Communique" of 1982. The Shanghai Communique, being the first document that laid the foundation for the development of relations between the United States and China, consolidated Washington's position on Taiwan, proclaiming the principle of one China. In an interview with the People's Daily newspaper, former US Secretary of State and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger, who is actively working on creating the foundations for normalizing relations between the two countries, praised the importance of the first US-Chinese communique, calling it the first of the diplomatic communiques familiar to him, seeking common ground while maintaining differences. With the signing of the "Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations, Washington terminated official relations with the Taiwanese government and established diplomatic relations with Beijing, in this document the United States recognized the PRC government as the only legitimate government of China, and also confirmed its position regarding Taiwan "there is only one China, and Taiwan is an integral part of China [3,p.230].

This communique terminated the "Joint Defense Treaty" of 1954. The "Sino-American joint communique" touched on such an important aspect as the sale of American weapons to Taiwan. The adopted document confirmed the intention of the United States, firstly, not to pursue a policy of long-term arms sales, and secondly, not to sell weapons whose supplies will qualitatively and quantitatively exceed the level of supplies in recent years after the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. Thirdly, gradually reduce the volume of arms sales. The second group of documents includes the "Law on Relations with Taiwan", adopted by the US Congress in 1979 and replaced the abolished "Joint Defense Treaty", as well as the so-called "Six Guarantees" put forward by the Ronald Reagan Administration in 1982 and fixed the US position on the six main points of Taiwan issues.

"The law on relations with Taiwan was developed unilaterally by Washington and contradicted the spirit of previous joint communiques, since it gave the United States the right to sell weapons to the island. In accordance with this law, the Americans undertake to protect Taiwan from a possible attack from the PRC. In addition, on the basis of this document, a public organization called the American Institute in Taiwan was created, which de facto has a number of functions similar to those of an embassy. The Chinese authorities regarded such an initiative as a gross interference in China's internal affairs, and therefore repeatedly called for the repeal of this law. They were intended to assure Taiwan that the United States would continue to support the island even after the termination of official diplomatic relations. The guarantees assumed that the United States would not set a date for the cessation of arms sales to Taiwan, would not hold preliminary consultations with the PRC regarding arms sales to the island, would not play the role of an intermediary between the PRC and Taiwan, would not revise the " Law on Relations with Taiwan, would not change its position on the sovereignty of Taiwan, and also would not They will put pressure on Taiwan to enter into negotiations with the PRC [4.p.123].

Sino-American relations are among the most important bilateral relations in international relations in the modern world. The study of Sino-American relations is inseparable from the study of the Taiwan issue. These three documents are of guiding importance for resolving the Taiwan issue. In general, in order to establish diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the adjustment of policy towards Taiwan is mainly divided into three stages. First stage: 1969-1979 The United States and China have held numerous talks on the Taiwan issue, both sides have made concessions and officially established diplomatic relations. The second stage: in 1979-1982, the United States and Taiwan signed the "Taiwan Relations Act". Relations between China and the United States, which have just normalized, are at an impasse, both sides are making concessions in order to preserve strategic relations. The third stage: In 1982-1992, at the end of the Cold War, the United States no longer needed China to contain and balance the Soviet Union. The United States began to obstruct the unification of China, and relations between China and the United States became tense. 1969-1993 was a "cold" period for Sino-American relations, until then they did not recognize each other. Thus, the study of the Taiwan issue in this period is not only of great historical, but also of great practical importance [5,p.256].

In conclusion, I would like to note that the "Taiwan issue" in US-Chinese relations has always played a significant role throughout its existence. However, despite the fact that the "Taiwan problem" is largely interdependent on the policy of the PRC, American foreign policy towards Taiwan was conducted in accordance with its own principles, which did not apply to China. Today, Taiwan is a fully formed independent political unit, which in its structure differs in many ways from its geo-political neighbor. And if there is a military clash between China and Taiwan in the near future, it will be quite difficult to predict the actions of the United States due to the delicate diplomatic relations between the United States-China and the United States-Taiwan. But it is a generally recognized fact among analysts that the occurrence of such a situation can lead to the introduction of peacekeeping forces, and therefore the main task in the near future should be to prevent such an outcome in the future.

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