

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

CO 034-01

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: MAY 01, 1989

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: MR. CLYDE KIANG

SUBJECT: WRITES REGARDING THE "TAIWAN PROBLEM" AND
WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION'S
NEW POLICY TOWARD TAIWAN IS AND HOW THE U.S.
IS TO GET OUT OF THE TAIWAN IMBROGLIO

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
CHARLES BACARISSE		ORG	89/05/01		C 89/05/10 TR
<i>99 DOS</i>	REFERRAL NOTE: _____	R	89/05/12		89/05/17 C.1
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COMMENTS: _____

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: _____ MEDIA:L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____
PL MAIL USER CODES: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

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*ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
* * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
*A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
*C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
*D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
*F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
*R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
*S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
*X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

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REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE  
(ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590  
KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING  
LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS  
MANAGEMENT.

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C. Bacarisse

Clyde Kiang, Secretary  
Pittsburgh Taiwanese American Citizen League  
P.O. Box 67  
New Stanton, PA 15672

February 12, 1989

President George Bush  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.  
DC 20500

Dear President Bush:

On the eve of your forthcoming trip to China and Japan, it is quite appropriate to write this letter to you about the "Taiwan Problem" that has confronted the American foreign policy makers for more than four decades. At this time, our main question is: what is your new policy toward Taiwan and how the U.S. is to get out of the Taiwan imbroglio under your new administration ?

We, the concerned Taiwanese Americans, ponder and raise the very question which is about to befall us because of your trip to the Orient, during which you are slated to meet and discuss with Chinese leaders about Taiwan.

In the statement of June 27, 1950, President Truman declared that the "determination of the future status of Formosa must await the restoration of security in the Pacific, a peace settlement with Japan, or consideration by the United Nations." Since then, the U.S. has repeatedly stated that the future of Taiwan should be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the U.N. Charter. This policy was reaffirmed in the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, in which the U.S. has once again insisted that China resolve its dispute with Taiwan peacefully. Furthermore, the U.S. State Department has occasionally asserted that neither the Japanese Peace Treaty "nor any other agreement thereafter has purported to transfer the sovereignty of Formosa to China."

With this historical background in mind, we wish to reiterate that all questions affecting Taiwan must be settled by the freely expressed wishes of the people on the island under international supervision, and that the Taiwanese are entitled to the freedom of choice to work out their common destiny without being intimidated by any regime. The "Taiwan question" is not an internal affair of China. It is not a matter to be bartered between Washington and Peking. Therefore, we denounce and repudiate any negotiation without abiding by the principle of self-determination toward the settlement of the Taiwan impasse.

Mr. President, we clearly see the possible danger of Chinese communism descending upon our people whose voice for democracy has been brutally suppressed by the Nationalist regime since the end of World War II. We deeply worry about the common destiny of

our people in the land of our birth when you look at one side to proclaim the future status of Taiwan through an agreement between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China with no respect to the wishes of the Taiwanese people.

It is our conviction that the solution to the "Taiwan problem" cannot fail to deal with the Taiwanese people whose inalienable rights to self-determination, together with fundamental human rights, must be fully upheld and guaranteed, as attested to by all international and nongovernmental organizations that monitor these violations. By fair means, the question of Taiwan should be settled in such a way as to safeguard the interests of Taiwanese as well as Americans. What the Taiwanese aspire today is to replace the totalitarian police state by a free, independent democracy, that is, "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

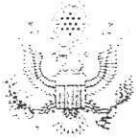
Please, Mr. President, consider our appeal for Taiwan before making your decision on any possible change of U.S. policy toward the island. We hopefully trust that your leadership will make not only America but also Taiwan a "kinder, gentler nation." This is why we have voted for revalidating the American Dream and the Taiwanese Dream as well.

Respectfully yours,



Clyde Kiang, Secretary, Pittsburgh Taiwanese American Citizen League

CC: Mr. Don Quayle, Vice President  
Mr. James Baker, Secretary of State  
Senator John Heinz III  
Senator Claiborne Pell  
Senator Edward M. Kennedy  
The Honorable Gus Yatron  
The Honorable James A.S. Leach



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

May 17, 1989

Dear Mr. Kiang:

I have been asked to reply to your letter of February 12 addressed to the President on the eve of his trip to China. You had asked what is the President's new policy toward Taiwan and how the US was going to get out of the Taiwan "imbroglio". You also stated that the "Taiwan problem" must be resolved by the people on Taiwan themselves, exercising their right of self-determination.

Under five successive presidents, the US has acknowledged the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China. During his visit to China, President Bush confirmed the constancy of US policy by reaffirming that the three US-PRC Joint Communiques of 1972, 1979 and 1982 would continue to form the basis of US policy toward China. He stated clearly that US policy would continue to be based on the one-China principle. You will recall that in the 1982 Communique the US Government stated that it has no intention of pursuing a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

President Bush has also reiterated the consistent US Government position that the outstanding differences between Taipei and Beijing should be resolved, peacefully, by the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. The United States will not interfere or put pressure on the people on Taiwan in this matter.

Our policies differ in some respects from the views expressed in your letter. Nevertheless I firmly believe that the constancy of these policies and of American friendship for the people of Taiwan, manifested by our continued commitment to the Taiwan Relations Act, has helped preserve peace in the area and contributed to Taiwan's remarkable economic development and growing democratization.

Sincerely,

David G. Brown

Taiwan Coordination Advisor

Mr. Clyde Kiang, Secretary  
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