

An Historical Timeline of Important Events Leading Up to the Formation of the

TAIWAN CIVIL GOVERNMENT

- 1945 General Douglas MacArthur directs the military forces of Chiang Kai-shek (“Republic of China” or “ROC”) to go to Taiwan and accept the surrender of Japanese troops. Chiang's troops are transported to Taiwan on U.S. ships and aircraft, and the surrender ceremonies are held Oct. 25th.
- 1949 Communist forces led by Mao Zedong defeat Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalists, driving more than two million ROC loyalists to Taiwan. Chiang sets up a government in exile in occupied Taiwan and vows to "recover the mainland." The People's Republic of China (PRC) is founded in the mainland on Oct. 1st.
- 1952 The post war San Francisco Peace Treaty (SFPT) comes into effect. Japan renounces all right, claim, and title to Taiwan, but no "receiving country" is designated. The Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty (Treaty of Taipei) repeats these provisions. Taiwan remains as occupied territory, with United States Military Government jurisdiction over Taiwan as per Article 4(b), and the USA as "the principal occupying power" as per Article 23(a).
- 1954 In October, President Eisenhower remarks that: "Technically, Formosa and the Pescadores are **not** under Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese Nationalists are living in a privileged sanctuary."
- 1955 The U.S. negotiates with the ROC government in exile on Taiwan to conclude a Mutual-Defense Treaty. The treaty comes into force on March 3rd.
- 1971 The ROC government in exile on Taiwan is expelled from the United Nations and its seat given to the PRC.
- 1979 The nomenclature of "Chinese Taipei" is adopted by the ROC government in exile to participate in a wide variety of international organizations, sporting events, associations, councils, etc. The U.S. breaks diplomatic ties with the ROC government in exile as of Jan. 1st, and stresses its adherence to a "One China Policy."
- 1988 Lee Teng-hui becomes the ROC government in exile's first native Taiwanese President, and democratic reforms begin to be implemented.
- 1999 President Lee disregards the historical and legal reality by saying that the PRC and the ROC on Taiwan enjoy a "special state-to-state relationship." Lee fails to comprehend that under international law there are no methods, procedures, or actions which can legitimize a government in exile to become the internationally recognized legal government of its current location of residence.
- 2000 Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) candidate Chen Shui-bian, also a native Taiwanese, is elected President, ending more than 50 years of Kuomintang rule of the ROC.
- 2002 President Chen defines the status quo as "One country on each side of the Taiwan Strait," ignoring the fact that Taiwan has been occupied territory since Oct. 25, 1945, and "Military occupation does not transfer sovereignty." He and the other members of the DPP fail to grasp the legal reality of the principal - agent relationship between the USA and the ROC. In Taiwan, the USA is the principal occupying power, and the ROC is only a subordinate occupying power, in addition to being a government in exile.
- 2008 The Taiwan 228 Victims Association, Taiwan Defense Alliance, Taiwan Nation Party, Farmers' Party, Taiwan Civil Democratic Party, Taiwan Civil Republican Party, New Constitution Alliance, and Pan-American Alliance call a joint Press Conference in Taipei to formally announce the formation of the Taiwan Civil Government on Feb. 2nd.
- 2010 The Taiwan Civil Government establishes an Office in Washington, D.C. in order to more effectively coordinate with the members of Congress, State Dept., Defense Dept., NSC, CIA, and other federal agencies.