

1949-1971年歐洲各國的中國議論與政策

吳志中

摘要

一個中國的爭議，自 1949 年 10 月 1 日中華人民共和國建國的那一天起，就不曾停止過。而且相較於德國與韓國，兩個中國之間的爭議反而出現日趨嚴重，而不像德國與韓國在後來都趨於緩和，進而互相承認而進入聯合國。就中華民國政府而言，當初其所享有的國際政治地位是遠優於西德政府與南韓政府。因為，當年的中華民國政府甚至還擁有聯合國安全理事會常任理事的重要國際地位。然而，經過六十年的外交征戰，如今中華民國卻是國際地位最低落的一國。其關鍵原因在於中華民國政府當年的一個中國政策無法隨著時代的演變，而有所調整。本文研究 1949 至 1971 年歐洲各國政府與中華民國及中華人民共和國之間外交關係之演變。

關鍵詞：中國、中華民國、中華人民共和國、歐洲、一個中國政策

The One China Policy of European Countries from 1949 to 1971

Chih-chung Wu*

Abstract

The dispute of the lawful representation of China has never been closed since the establishment of the government of the People Republic of China on the October 1st, 1949. Comparing to those countries that have the same situation like Korea and Germany, the two China problems have not been solved but become more and more adversarial. At the beginning, the government of the Republic of China enjoys a much better international status comparing to the government of West Germany and South Korea. In the year of 1949, the government of the Republic of China was one of the five permanent members of the Security Council of the UN, but West Germany and South Korea were even not member of the UN. After sixty years, the government of Taipei lost the recognition of the majority of the countries of the world, but Germany and Korea become one of the most important states of the world. The reason that makes the government of Taipei losing its international status is the one China policy of the world. This article aims to study how the one China policy had been formulated in Europe before 1971 to try to understand the reason that made the failure of the diplomacy of the Republic of China.

Keywords: China, Republic of China, People's Republic of China, Europe, One China Policy

* Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Taiwan Soochow University