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Nationalist decolonizationCollusion between politics and business; The partisan dialectics; 3. Taiwanese Entrepreneurs in China: Taishang (Un) Disciplined by a Non-Recognized Border; The Emancipation of Taiwanese Industry; From SMEs to high-tech industries: A legacy of the Nationalist colonial economy; Bypassing a non-recognized border: Evading politics (III); Investing the Modes of Government Specific to China Under Reform; Making the most of the border; Between legal vacuum and preferential measures; Collusion between Taishang and local bureaucrats; Evading politics (IV)
A Liminal PopulationForeigners or Chinese? The production of socio-economic differences; Modes of subjection to the one-China principle; 4. From Economic Capital to Hegemonic Capital: A Long-Distance Colonialism; The Tension Between two Normative Orders; The debate on the opening of the border: Politicization of the economic sphere; Depoliticization of politics; The Actors of the Opening-up: Degovernmentalization and Politicization; The Taishang impossible mediation (2000-2002); From fictitious privatization to formal privatization of bilateral negotiations
The breakthrough of the United Front policy

Sommario/riassunto

The Republic of China that retreated to Taiwan in 1949 maintains its de facto, if not de jure, independence. Yet Beijing has consistently refused to abandon the idea of reunifying Taiwan with China. As well as growing military pressure, the PRC's irredentist policy is premised on encouraging cross-Strait economic integration. Responding to preferential measures, Taiwanese business people (Taishang) have invested massively in China and relocated their businesses there. Fragments of a nation torn apart by contradictory claims, these entrepreneurs are vectors of a new form of unification imposed by the Chinese Communist Party, promoted but postponed on the island by the Nationalist Party, and rejected by Taiwanese pro-independence parties.
