ABSTRACT
Since George W. Bush became the new U.S. President, the U.S. foreign policy toward East Asia has seemed to present a somehow different contour. While the U.S. has continued to adhere to its alliance relationship with Japan and South Korea, it has also increased its traditional relations with them, especially with Japan. The Bush team has suggested that China-U.S. relations are of the nature of strategic competitor, rather than what the Clinton Administration has termed as "strategic partnership." President Bush has even committed to defending Taiwan with "whatever means necessary," a statement that had been strongly emphasized in the U.S. foreign policy during the Clinton administration with its focus of "strategic partnership" with China.

The White House has already tried to fix its mistake after speaking out defending Taiwan with "whichever means necessary." This situation could be due to its internal politics. On the other hand, the White House’s decision has heightened the concern of China’s leadership at the time of its decision, especially since it is an exception to the U.S. traditional policy of non-aggression toward China.

China, in turn, has shown its determination to prevent the U.S. from changing its strategic intentions toward Taiwan. It has already threatened to retort to a "counterattack" if the U.S. moves in this direction. However, it has not been clear how serious China’s threat is. It is not known whether China would actually go as far as military action, but its likelihood of doing so is believed to be higher.

In conclusion, the U.S. foreign policy toward East Asia has been significantly changed since George W. Bush became the new U.S. President. The new policy seems to be more aggressive toward China, and there is a possibility that it could lead to a crisis in the future.

REDEFINING CHINA-U.S. RELATIONS
Before the election, many experts had argued that a "strategic partnership" with China was in the interest of both nations. However, the election results have brought about a change in the U.S. foreign policy toward China. The new administration has stated that China is a "strategic competitor," and the U.S. will adopt a more aggressive policy toward China.

The new policy is expected to have a negative impact on China-U.S. relations. China has already expressed its opposition to the new policy and has threatened to retaliate. It is not clear how the future of China-U.S. relations will be shaped.

DEFENDING TAIWAN
The U.S. decision to sell arms to Taiwan is an important aspect of the U.S. strategy to balance military power across Taiwan Straits. The Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 mandates U.S. support for the defense of Taiwan. The U.S. has committed to provide arms to Taiwan in the event of a Chinese attack.

However, China has expressed its opposition to arms sales to Taiwan. It has called the arms sales "dangerous" and has threatened to take action. In response, the U.S. has reiterated its commitment to arms sales to Taiwan.

The issue of arms sales to Taiwan is a sensitive one. It involves the interests of both China and the U.S., and it has the potential to escalate tensions between the two nations. The future of China-U.S. relations will depend on how both nations handle the issue of arms sales to Taiwan.