This talk will explore the roles played by China, Taiwan, and the U.S. in the cross-Strait relations, and demonstrate how unitary actor model has to be modified in order to account for the dynamics of this triangular relationship. It is shown that when the moderate Kuomintang (KMT), a subnational actor, gains the governing power in Taiwan, it is the median voter in the cross-Strait relations game at the international level, while as a non-traditional KMT (like the KMT in the later years of President Lee Teng-hui’s term in office) or the Democratic Progressive Party is in power, it is the U.S. that becomes the median voter. Equilibrium differs, depending upon which party is in power in Taiwan.