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# Access Free The United States And China In The Twentieth Century

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## The United States and China

### Fourth Edition, Revised and Enlarged

*Harvard University Press* **Focusing on China during the last twenty-five years, the author illuminates the country's traditions, customs, political structure, and economy**

# The United States vs. China

## The Quest for Global Economic Leadership

*Polity* **After leading the world economy for a century, the United States faces the first real challenge to its supremacy in the rise of China. Is economic (or broader) conflict, well beyond the trade war that has already erupted, inevitable between the world's two superpowers? Will their clash produce a new economic leadership vacuum akin to the 1930s when Great Britain abandoned its leadership role and a rising United States was unwilling to step in to save the global order? In this sweeping and authoritative analysis of the competition for global economic leadership between China and the United States, C. Fred Bergsten warns of the disastrous consequences of hostile confrontation between these two superpowers. He paints a frightening picture of a world economy adopting Chinese characteristics in which the United States, after Trump abdicated much of its role, engages in a self-defeating attempt to "decouple" from its rival. Drawing on more than 50 years of active participation as a policymaker and close observation as a scholar, Bergsten calls on China to exercise constructive global leadership and on the United States to reject a policy of containment, avoid a new Cold War and instead pursue "conditional competitive cooperation" to work with its allies and China to lead, rather than destroy, the world economy.**

## The United States and China

### A History from the Eighteenth Century to the Present

*Rowman & Littlefield Publishers* **Combining original research with contemporary scholarship, The United States and China re-examines over two centuries of interaction between the United States and China in a changing world. It explains the foundations and character of their political, economic, military, social, and cultural relations, and shows how they have come to shape the domestic and international affairs of the two countries. American-Chinese relations have also been affected by national and global forces. Societal interchanges and government-level interactions are the dual themes of this research survey. Since 1784 when the first American ship, the Empress of China, landed in Canton (Guangzhou),**

**U.S.-Chinese relations have moved from the periphery to the center of strategic attention, for both countries. This transformation has not eroded either American supremacy or Chinese sovereignty, but in the 21st century has given rise to a new order of national, bilateral, and supranational institutions that conjoins the two peoples. Progress, patience and, most importantly, peace are the proven historical cure for the various ills engendered by Sino-U.S. interactions. This text offers the first comprehensive synthesis of the history of U.S.-Chinese relations from initial contact to the present. Balancing the modern (1784-1949) and contemporary (1949- ) periods, Dong Wang retraces centuries of interaction between two of the world's great powers from the perspective of both sides. The author explores key themes in each phase of the relationship and highlights important case studies for more in-depth treatment. She examines state-to-state diplomacy, as well as economic, social, military, religious, and cultural interplay within varying national and international contexts. In both form and content, these multi-faceted encounters have shaped one of the most significant bilateral relationships of our time. As China itself continues to grow in global importance, so does the U.S.-Chinese relationship, and this book provides an essential grounding for understanding its past, present, and possible futures.**

## The United States and China Since World War II: A Brief History

### A Brief History

*Routledge* **This book surveys the complicated history of U.S.-Chinese relations. After two brief chapters providing historical context, the focus shifts to the mid-twentieth century, the wartime alliance, the war's bitter aftermath, and the decades since World War II, including the path from normalisation to China's hosting of the 2008 Summer Olympics. The author traces the ways in which the two countries have managed the blend of common and competitive interests in their economic and strategic relationships; the shifting political base for Sino-American relations within each country; the emergence and dissolution of rival political coalitions supporting and opposing the relationship; the evolution of each society's perceptions of the other; and ongoing differences regarding controversial topics like Taiwan and human rights. The author's early years in China, American education, and career as a China expert and an advisor**

on U.S.-China relations and cultural affairs for over fifty years, have afforded him unique opportunities to observe and participate in the development of this important relationship.

## The United States and China Since World War II

### A Brief History

*M.E. Sharpe* **The author traces the ways in which the two countries have managed the blend of common and competitive interests in their economic and strategic relationships; the shifting political base for Sino-American relations within each country; the emergence and dissolution of rival political coalitions supporting and opposing the relationship; the evolution of each society's perceptions of the other; and ongoing differences regarding controversial topics like Taiwan and human rights.**

### US-China Relations in the 21st Century

*Taylor & Francis* **The beginning of the new millennium marked the meteoric rise of China in a decades-old world order dominated by the United States of America. This book explores the intricacies of China's political, economic and diplomatic relationship with the US and its consequences on international politics. It looks at the historical evolution of the US-China relationship, their struggle for strategic power in various regions of the world, as well as their bilateral involvement. The volume focuses on the need for greater Sino-American political and strategic partnerships in order to address global concerns such as non-proliferation of arms and nuclear weapons, climate change, energy security and international terrorism. It also looks at China's growing influence, the Belt and Road initiative and areas of conflicts and mutual interest. The authors unravel the major conflicts and political developments between the two countries offering a deeper insight into the challenges and strategies for greater co-operation and resolution of differences in the coming decades. This book will be of great interest for researchers and scholars of international relations, China studies, comparative politics, development studies and public policy. It will also be useful for think tanks, policy makers and general readers interested in the USA-China relationship.**

# The Long Game

## China's Grand Strategy to Displace American Order

*Oxford University Press* **For more than a century, no US adversary or coalition of adversaries - not Nazi Germany, Imperial Japan, or the Soviet Union - has ever reached sixty percent of US GDP. China is the sole exception, and it is fast emerging into a global superpower that could rival, if not eclipse, the United States. What does China want, does it have a grand strategy to achieve it, and what should the United States do about it? In *The Long Game*, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents, leaked materials, memoirs by party leaders, and a careful analysis of China's conduct to provide a history of China's grand strategy since the end of the Cold War. Taking readers behind the Party's closed doors, he uncovers Beijing's long, methodical game to displace America from its hegemonic position in both the East Asia regional and global orders through three sequential "strategies of displacement." Beginning in the 1980s, China focused for two decades on "hiding capabilities and biding time." After the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, it became more assertive regionally, following a policy of "actively accomplishing something." Finally, in the aftermath populist elections of 2016, China shifted to an even more aggressive strategy for undermining US hegemony, adopting the phrase "great changes unseen in century." After charting how China's long game has evolved, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet asymmetric plan for an effective US response. Ironically, his proposed approach takes a page from Beijing's own strategic playbook to undermine China's ambitions and strengthen American order without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan.**

## The United States Odyssey in China, 1784-1990

*University Press of Amer* **This survey of US-China relations begins with the first ship flying an American flag to arrive in China in 1784. It then narrates the early history of this relationship, concentrating on trade relations. Moving in chronological order, it includes chapters on the famous Open Door policy and then covers the 20th-century relationship, with emphasis on Japanese aggression in China and the US response; World War II and the Stillwell mission; and the Communist victory shortly thereafter. It then focuses on US policy towards Communist China, moving**

from isolation and containment to normalization and recognition. The book concludes with the Tiananmen Square incident and its effect on US-China relations.

## American Diplomatic and Public Papers, the United States and China

### Series 2, the United States, China, and Imperial Rivalries, 1861-1893

### Strategic Reassurance and Resolve

### U.S.-China Relations in the Twenty-First Century

*Princeton University Press* **After forty years of largely cooperative Sino-U.S. relations, policymakers, politicians, and pundits on both sides of the Pacific see growing tensions between the United States and China. Some go so far as to predict a future of conflict, driven by the inevitable rivalry between an established and a rising power, and urge their leaders to prepare now for a future showdown. Others argue that the deep economic interdependence between the two countries and the many areas of shared interests will lead to more collaborative relations in the coming decades. In this book, James Steinberg and Michael O'Hanlon stake out a third, less deterministic position. They argue that there are powerful domestic and international factors, especially in the military and security realms, that could well push the bilateral relationship toward an arms race and confrontation, even though both sides will be far worse off if such a future comes to pass. They contend that this pessimistic scenario can be confidently avoided only if China and the United States adopt deliberate policies designed to address the security dilemma that besets the relationship between a rising and an established power. The authors propose a set of policy proposals to achieve a sustainable, relatively**

cooperative relationship between the two nations, based on the concept of providing mutual strategic reassurance in such key areas as nuclear weapons and missile defense, space and cyber operations, and military basing and deployments, while also demonstrating strategic resolve to protect vital national interests, including, in the case of the United States, its commitments to regional allies.

## Has China Won?

# The Chinese Challenge to American Primacy

*Hachette UK* **The defining geopolitical contest of the twenty-first century is between China and the US. But is it avoidable? And if it happens, is the outcome already inevitable? China and America are world powers without serious rivals. They eye each other warily across the Pacific; they communicate poorly; there seems little natural empathy. A massive geopolitical contest has begun. America prizes freedom; China values freedom from chaos. America values strategic decisiveness; China values patience. America is becoming society of lasting inequality; China a meritocracy. America has abandoned multilateralism; China welcomes it. Kishore Mahbubani, a diplomat and scholar with unrivalled access to policymakers in Beijing and Washington, has written the definitive guide to the deep fault lines in the relationship, a clear-eyed assessment of the risk of any confrontation, and a bracingly honest appraisal of the strengths and weaknesses, and superpower eccentricities, of the US and China.**

## China, the United States, and Global Order

*Cambridge University Press* **The United States and China are the two most important states in the international system and are crucial to the evolution of global order. Both recognize each other as vital players in a range of issues of global significance, including the use of force, macroeconomic policy, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, climate change and financial regulation. In this book, Rosemary Foot and Andrew Walter, both experts in the fields of international relations and the East Asian region, explore the relationship of the two countries to these global order issues since 1945. They ask whether the behaviour of each country is consistent with global order norms, and which domestic and international factors shape this behaviour. They investigate how the bilateral relationship of the United States and**

China influences the stances that each country takes. This is a sophisticated analysis that adroitly engages the historical, theoretical and policy literature.

## China, the United States, and South-East Asia Contending Perspectives on Politics, Security, and Economics

*Routledge* China's emergence as a great power is a global concern that can potentially alter the structure of world politics. Its rise is multidimensional, affecting the political, security, and economic affairs of all states that comprise the world's fastest developing region of the Asia-Pacific. Most of the recently published studies on China's rise have fo

## US-China Relations in the Twenty-First Century

### A Question of Trust

*Routledge* The relationship between the United States and China will be of critical importance to the world throughout the twenty-first century. In the West China's rise is often portrayed as a threat and China seen in negative terms. This book explores the dynamics of this crucial relationship. It looks in particular at what causes an international relationship to be perceived negatively, and considers what can be done to reverse this, arguing that trust is a key factor. It goes on to discuss US and Chinese rhetoric and behaviour in three key areas - climate change, finance, and international security. The book contends that, contrary to much US rhetoric, China's actions in these areas is often much more flexible and accommodating than the US position, and that the Chinese are much more knowledgeable about, and understanding and appreciative of, the United States than vice versa.

# The United States, China, and Taiwan

## A Strategy to Prevent War

*Council on Foreign Relations Press* Taiwan "is becoming the most dangerous flash point in the world for a possible war that involves the United States, China, and probably other major powers," warn Robert D. Blackwill, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) Henry A. Kissinger senior fellow for U.S. foreign policy, and Philip Zelikow, University of Virginia White Burkett Miller professor of history. In a new Council Special Report, *The United States, China, and Taiwan: A Strategy to Prevent War*, the authors argue that the United States should change and clarify its strategy to prevent war over Taiwan. "The U.S. strategic objective regarding Taiwan should be to preserve its political and economic autonomy, its dynamism as a free society, and U.S.-allied deterrence-without triggering a Chinese attack on Taiwan." "We do not think it is politically or militarily realistic to count on a U.S. military defeat of various kinds of Chinese assaults on Taiwan, uncoordinated with allies. Nor is it realistic to presume that, after such a frustrating clash, the United States would or should simply escalate to some sort of wide-scale war against China with comprehensive blockades or strikes against targets on the Chinese mainland." "If U.S. campaign plans postulate such unrealistic scenarios," the authors add, "they will likely be rejected by an American president and by the U.S. Congress." But, they observe, "the resulting U.S. paralysis would not be the result of presidential weakness or timidity. It might arise because the most powerful country in the world did not have credible options prepared for the most dangerous military crisis looming in front of it." Proposing "a realistic strategic objective for Taiwan, and the associated policy prescriptions, to sustain the political balance that has kept the peace for the last fifty years," the authors urge the Joe Biden administration to affirm that it is not trying to change Taiwan's status; work with its allies, especially Japan, to prepare new plans that could challenge Chinese military moves against Taiwan and help Taiwan defend itself, yet put the burden of widening a war on China; and visibly plan, beforehand, for the disruption and mobilization that could follow a wider war, but without assuming that such a war would or should escalate to the Chinese, Japanese, or American homelands. "The horrendous global consequences of a war between the United States and China, most likely over Taiwan, should preoccupy the Biden team, beginning with the president," the authors conclude.

# China's Grand Strategy

## Trends, Trajectories, and Long-Term Competition

*Rand Corporation* To explore what extended competition between the United States and China might entail out to 2050, the authors of this report identified and characterized China's grand strategy, analyzed its component national strategies (diplomacy, economics, science and technology, and military affairs), and assessed how successful China might be at implementing these over the next three decades.

## American Diplomatic and Public Papers

## The United States and China

## US-China Foreign Relations

## Power Transition and its Implications for Europe and Asia

*Routledge* This book examines the power transition between the US and China, and the implications for Europe and Asia in a new era of uncertainty. The volume addresses the impact that the rise of China has on the United States, Europe, transatlantic relations, and East Asia. China is seeking to use its enhanced power position to promote new ambitions; the United States is adjusting to a new superpower rivalry; and the power shift from the West to the East is resulting in a more peripheral role for Europe in world affairs. Featuring essays by prominent Chinese and international experts, the book examines the US-China rivalry, the changing international system, grand strategies and geopolitics, foreign policy, geo-economics and institutions, and military and technological developments. The chapters examine how strategic, security, and military considerations in this triangular relationship are gradually undermining trade and

economics, reversing the era of globalization, and contributing to the breakdown of the US-led liberal order and institutions that will be difficult to rebuild. The volume also examines whether the adversarial antagonism in US-China relations, the tension in transatlantic ties, and the increasing rivalry in Europe-China relations are primarily resulting from leaders' ambitions or structural power shifts. This book will be of much interest to students of Asian security, US foreign policy, European politics, and International Relations in general.

## The United States and China

1861 - 1893. Serie 2, The United States, China, and Imperial rivalries. American relations with China

## Tangled Titans

## The United States and China

*Rowman & Littlefield* "Tangled Titans offers the most current and comprehensive assessment available of United States-China relations. In this definitive book, leading experts consider the past, present, and future of this complex relationship through an in-depth exploration of its historical, domestic, bilateral, regional, and global contexts. Never in modern history have two great powers been so deeply intertwined, yet so suspicious and potentially antagonistic. Readers will find Tangled Titans essential reading to understand the current dynamics and future direction of relations between the world's two most important powers."--Page 4 of cover.

# China's Strategic Competition with the United States

*Routledge* This book examines the transformation and the multifaceted nature of the relationship between US and China in the post-Cold War era. It examines their nature and implications of their strategic competition in military, political and economic terms, as well as in relation to Taiwan, Japan, the Korean peninsula and Central Asia; the author argues that both powers compete in virtually every sphere in the international system; their relationship is overall competitive rather than co-operative, even in areas that are amenable to co-operation such as trade and nuclear non-proliferation. The book addresses important questions including: does China's growing power and influence unavoidably come at the expense of the United States or the wider world? And asks to what extent do the national interests and policies of the United States and China coincide or diverge on a host of regional issues? It covers all the important issues including politics, security, nuclear deterrence, military modernization, energy, trade and economic interaction, and Asia-Pacific power reconfiguration.

## After Engagement

## Dilemmas in U.S.-China Security Relations

*Brookings Institution Press* From cooperation to a new cold war: is this the future for today's two great powers? U.S. policy toward China is at an inflection point. For more than a generation, since the 1970s, a near-consensus view in the United States supported engagement with China, with the aim of integrating China into the U.S.-led international order. By the latter part of the 2010s, that consensus had collapsed as a much more powerful and increasingly assertive China was seen as a strategic rival to the United States. How the two countries tackle issues affecting the most important bilateral relationship in the world will significantly shape overall international relations for years to come. In this timely book, leading scholars of U.S.-China relations and China's foreign policy address recent changes in American assessments of China's capabilities and intentions and consider potential risks to international security, the significance of a shifting international distribution of power, problems of misperception, and the risk of conflicts. China's military modernization, its advancing technology, and its Belt and Road Initiative, as well as regional concerns,

such as the South China Sea disputes, relations with Japan, and tensions on the Korean Peninsula, receive special focus.

## Avoiding the 'Thucydides Trap'

### U.S.-China Relations in Strategic Domains

*Routledge* As the relationship between China and the United States becomes increasingly complex and interdependent, leaders in Beijing and Washington are struggling to establish a solid common foundation on which to expand and deepen bilateral relations. In order to examine the challenges facing U.S.-China relations, the National Bureau of Asian Research (NBR) and the Institute for Global Cooperation and Understanding (iGCU) at Peking University brought together a group of leading experts from China and the United States in Beijing and Honolulu to develop a conceptual foundation for U.S.-China relations into the future, tackling the issues in innovative ways under the banner of U.S.-China Relations in Strategic Domains. The resulting chapters assess U.S.-China relations in the maritime and nuclear sectors as well as in cyberspace and space and through the lens of P2P and mil-to-mil exchanges. Scholars and students in political science and international relations are thus presented with a diagnosis and prognosis of the relations between the two superpowers.

### American Diplomatic and Public Papers: the United States and China: The Parker mission

### Revising U.S. Grand Strategy Toward China

*Council on Foreign Relations* Robert D. Blackwill and Ashley J. Tellis argue that the United States has responded inadequately to the rise of Chinese power. This Council Special Report recommends placing less strategic emphasis on the goal of integrating China into the international system and more on balancing China's rise.

# The People's Liberation Army and China in transition

*National Defense University (NDU) Antologi*, hvor forfatterne til de enkelte kapitler ikke indbyrdes altid er enige i de fremførte beskrivelser af udviklingen i det kinesiske samfund i almindelighed og det kinesisk militære samfund i særdeleshed. Med udgangspunkt i tiden efter 11. september 2001 beskrives den seneste 4. generation af ledere i Kina og disses syn på kinesisk inden-, udenrigs- og forsvarspolitik, herunder også kinesisk holdning til terrorisme.

## Thailand

### Shifting Ground Between the US and a Rising China

*Bloomsbury Publishing* Thailand was a key ally of the United States after WWII, serving as a bulwark against communism in Southeast Asia and as a base for US troops during the Vietnam War. In return, the US provided it with millions of dollars in military and economic aid, and staunchly supported the country's various despotic regimes. And yet, the twenty-first century has witnessed a striking reversal in Thailand's foreign relations: China, once a sworn enemy, is becoming a valued ally to the military government. In this authoritative modern history, Benjamin Zawacki tells the story of Thailand's changing role in the world order. Featuring major interviews with high ranking sources in Thailand and the US, including deposed prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra, Thailand is a fascinating insight into the inner workings of the Thai elite and their dealings with the US and China.

## Middle Class Shanghai

### Reshaping U.S.-China Engagement

*Brookings Institution Press* The United States may be headed toward a disastrous conflict with China unless Washington updates its understanding of contemporary Chinese society After four decades of engagement, the United States and China now appear to be locked on a collision course that has already fomented a trade war, seems likely to produce a

**new cold war, and could even result in dangerous military conflict. The current deterioration of the bilateral relationship is the culmination of years of disputes, disillusionment, disappointment, and distrust between the two countries. Washington has legitimate concerns about Beijing's excessive domestic political control and aggressive foreign policy stances, just as Chinese leaders believe the United States still has futile designs on blocking their country's inevitable rise to great-power status. Cheng Li's *Middle Class Shanghai* argues that American policymakers must not lose sight of the expansive dynamism and diversity in present-day China. The caricature of the PRC as a monolithic Communist apparatus set on exporting its ideology and development model is simplistic and misguided. Drawing on empirical research in the realms of higher education, avant-garde art, architecture, and law, this unique study highlights the strong, constructive impact of bilateral exchanges. Combining eclectic human stories with striking new data analysis, this book addresses the possibility that the development of China's class structure and cosmopolitan culture—exemplified and led by Shanghai—could provide a force for reshaping U.S.-China engagement. Both countries should build upon the deep cultural and educational exchanges that have bound them together for decades. The author concludes that U.S. policymakers should neither underestimate the role and strength of the Chinese middle class, nor ostracize or alienate this force with policies that push it toward jingoistic nationalism to the detriment of both countries and the global community. With its unique focus, this book will enlighten policymakers, scholars, business leaders, and anyone interested in China and its increasingly fraught relations with the United States.**

## The Making of American Foreign Policy Towards China 1989-2000

*GRIN Verlag* Seminar paper from the year 2004 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: 2, University of Bonn, course: Amerikanische Aussenpolitik vom Golfkrieg bis zum Konflikt in Afghanistan, language: English, abstract: The Basis of this dissertation is the American Foreign Policy toward China after the Tiananmen Square massacre and the end of the Cold War. What is the role of the Executive Branch (Bush Sen. administration, Clinton administration) and what does the Congress have to say in formulating and affecting U.S. policy towards China? Is there a clear work-sharing between the two constituencies? How do they add to each other and how do they hinder each other? What is the role of Interest Groups in influencing policy making towards China? Does it benefit the mutual

interests of each, the United States and China or is the benefit only one-sided if not to say to the interest of a third player (the interest group) in the relationship. How do Interests Groups influence Congress and how do they confirm U.S.-China policy? Will the United States and China find a way to coexist with each other in a peaceful manner or will the relationship be more conflictual than cooperative. Will China though be an informal ally or a "strategic competitor" for the United States? The Author of this work will focus his research more on the political process in making China policy rather than on a chronology of events or particular issues as there are American alliances in East Asia (U.S.-Japan Alliance, U.S.-ROK Alliance, Relations to Taiwan (TRA), American plans to deploy a National Missile Defense (NMD) or a Theater Missile Defense (TMD) shield and their meaning for U.S.-China policy. These are also main points in U.S policy towards China, but because of the importance of domestic politics in influencing foreign policy and the increasing role of nongovernmental organizations in the policy making process but also the lack of time and word constrains, the author trie

## A FRUITFUL FUTURE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA: ALTERING THE UNITED STATES-TAIWAN RELATIONSHIP

This is an investigation of the delicate trilateral relationship between China, Taiwan, and the United States. Currently, the United States employs a policy of strategic ambiguity to deal with the contentious relationship between China and Taiwan. Strategic ambiguity allows the United States some flexibility in working with the government of China, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and the government of Taiwan, the Republic of China (ROC). Two documents solidified our uncertain relationship with both the PRC and the ROC - the joint communiqué with China, which states that the United States recognizes that the People's Republic of China is the sole and exclusive government of China, and the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), which declares that the United States will defend Taiwan in the case of a military attack. These two declarations have fossilized the tensions in the Taiwan Strait. This thesis argues that the United States is breeding mistrust with both China and Taiwan, and at the same time, China and Taiwan have initiated pseudo-unification through economic and social policies. This investigation recommends that the United States alter

its relationship with Taiwan in favor of a more enduring relationship with China. The modification of United States policy is necessary because strategic ambiguity is not a sustainable solution. A change in United States policy regarding Taiwan is also valuable because it is part of an ambitious yet obtainable effort to sustain long-term peace in the Asia-Pacific region.

## Global China

# Assessing China's Growing Role in the World

*Brookings Institution Press* **The global implications of China's rise as a global actor** In 2005, a senior official in the George W. Bush administration expressed the hope that China would emerge as a “responsible stakeholder” on the world stage. A dozen years later, the Trump administration dramatically shifted course, instead calling China a “strategic competitor” whose actions routinely threaten U.S. interests. Both assessments reflected an underlying truth: China is no longer just a “rising” power. It has emerged as a truly global actor, both economically and militarily. Every day its actions affect nearly every region and every major issue, from climate change to trade, from conflict in troubled lands to competition over rules that will govern the uses of emerging technologies. To better address the implications of China's new status, both for American policy and for the broader international order, Brookings scholars conducted research over the past two years, culminating in a project: *Global China: Assessing China's Growing Role in the World*. The project is intended to furnish policy makers and the public with hard facts and deep insights for understanding China's regional and global ambitions. The initiative draws not only on Brookings's deep bench of China and East Asia experts, but also on the tremendous breadth of the institution's security, strategy, regional studies, technological, and economic development experts. Areas of focus include the evolution of China's domestic institutions; great power relations; the emergence of critical technologies; Asian security; China's influence in key regions beyond Asia; and China's impact on global governance and norms. *Global China: Assessing China's Growing Role in the World* provides the most current, broad-scope, and fact-based assessment of the implications of China's rise for the United States and the rest of the world.

## The Next Great War?

# The Roots of World War I and the Risk of U.S.-China Conflict

*MIT Press* Experts consider how the lessons of World War I can help prevent U.S.-China conflict. A century ago, Europe's diplomats mismanaged the crisis triggered by the murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and the continent plunged into World War I, which killed millions, toppled dynasties, and destroyed empires. Today, as the hundredth anniversary of the Great War prompts renewed debate about the war's causes, scholars and policy experts are also considering the parallels between the present international system and the world of 1914. Are China and the United States fated to follow in the footsteps of previous great power rivals? Will today's alliances drag countries into tomorrow's wars? Can leaders manage power relationships peacefully? Or will East Asia's territorial and maritime disputes trigger a larger conflict, just as rivalries in the Balkans did in 1914? In *The Next Great War?*, experts reconsider the causes of World War I and explore whether the great powers of the twenty-first century can avoid the mistakes of Europe's statesmen in 1914 and prevent another catastrophic conflict. They find differences as well as similarities between today's world and the world of 1914—but conclude that only a deep understanding of those differences and early action to bring great powers together will likely enable the United States and China to avoid a great war. Contributors Alan Alexandroff, Graham Allison, Richard N. Cooper, Charles S. Maier, Steven E. Miller, Joseph S. Nye Jr., T. G. Otte, David K. Richards, Richard N. Rosecrance, Kevin Rudd, Jack Snyder, Etel Solingen, Arthur A. Stein, Stephen Van Evera

## China in the Era of Xi Jinping

# Domestic and Foreign Policy Challenges

*Georgetown University Press* **Xi Jinping became general secretary of the Communist Party of China in 2013, taking his leadership role at a time of continuing economic expansion and military modernization that seem destined to make China a superpower. Xi has become China's most powerful and popular leader since Mao, and his vision of the "Chinese dream" of "great renewal" does not seem like an empty political slogan. But the image of China's meteoric rise masks some problems that are simmering both at home and abroad. This book will examine the prospects for China's continuing rise but also the emergent and unintended consequences posed by China's domestic transformation and international assertiveness. The three most urgent and interrelated domestic challenges facing China's leaders are sustaining economic growth, fighting corruption, and maintaining social stability. In foreign policy, its neighbors and the United States have questions about what China wants and whether it will be a revisionist state or be content with most aspects of the status quo. There is also concern that nationalist pressures within China may put domestic pressure on foreign policy.**

## United States Public Diplomacy in China

### A Report of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy

### The Improbable War

# China, the United States and the Continuing Logic of Great Power Conflict

*Oxford University Press* **The Improbable War explains why conflict between the USA and China cannot be ruled out. In 1914 war between the Great Powers was considered unlikely, yet it happened. We learn only from history, and popular though the First World War analogy is, the lessons we draw from its outbreak are usually mistaken. Among these errors is the tendency to over-estimate human rationality. All major conflicts of the past 300 years have been about the norms and rules of the international system. In China and the US the world confronts two 'exceptional' powers whose values differ markedly, with China bidding to challenge the current order. The 'Thucydidean Trap' - when a conservative status quo power confronts a rising new one - may also play its part in precipitating hostilities. To avoid stumbling into an avoidable war both Beijing and Washington need a coherent strategy, which neither of them has. History also reveals that war evolves continually. The next global conflict is likely to be played out in cyberspace and outer space and like all previous wars it will have devastating consequences. Such a war between the United States and China may seem improbable, but it is all too possible, which is why we need to discuss it now.**

## China vs America

### A Warning

*Biteback Publishing* **China's rise as a global superpower has completely reshaped the landscape of international politics. As the country's authoritarian regime becomes increasingly assertive on the world stage, the United States grows ever more hostile to its Asian rival. Repressive moves by China in Xinjiang and Hong Kong, military activities in the South China Sea and Western measures against Chinese companies have only exacerbated tensions. While the great powers of East and West battle over hegemony, the world is being led inexorably towards a new Cold War. During his time as a Cabinet minister attending National Security Council meetings, Oliver Letwin realised that there was no agreement among Western politicians and academics on how to conduct a peaceful long-term relationship with China. China vs**

America traces the contours of history, both ancient and modern, to explain how China has emerged as a challenger to American power in the twenty-first century and why this has created such uneasiness in the West. In this robust and controversial assessment, Letwin argues that the international rules-based order is completely ill equipped to foster a positive relationship between China and the United States and that the global community must act now to correct the collision course these two behemoths are currently on before it's too late.

## The Oldest and the Newest Empire

### China and the United States

### The Future of U. S. -China Relations

*CreateSpace* There is no question that one of United States' biggest foreign policy challenges is getting the relationship between the United States and China, and the rebalance to the Asia-Pacific, right. Today's hearing explores the U.S.-China relationship and, coming as it does just in advance of next month's U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, allows us to reflect on other issues beyond the Middle East that will also shape the 21st century. China is soon to become the world's largest economy, whether measured in purchasing price parity or raw GDP. Consider that more concrete has been poured in China in the past handful of years than in all of the United States during the 20th century. Eight of the world's 12-largest container ports are in China. China is on the move, but the question is: On the move to what? Will China become a trade partner committed to the enforcement of international law, or will we see 19th-century mercantilist behavior and the flouting of international norms? Will China help to support peace and stability in Asia or seek to overturn the order? Will China open space for its citizens to express their views and ideas, or will it continue, like Cuba, to brutally repress its own people?

# Nuclear Weapons and United States-China Relations

**This report addresses the increasingly important set of issues surrounding the nuclear forces of the United States and China. It focuses on a series of policy and posture recommendations for the United States, but it does so with an eye toward U.S. allies in the region and Chinese audiences. For over a century, the United States has maintained a strong and enduring presence in the Asia-Pacific region, buttressed by a number of alliances and partnerships and undergirded by a robust military capability, ultimately including U.S. nuclear forces. It remains committed to this approach to the Asia-Pacific region and has redoubled its focus through its recent "rebalance" toward the region. The United States has long seen China as a central factor in its strategy in Asia. Since the 1970s, U.S. policy has sought to encourage China's economic reforms and development and to integrate China into the existing international political and economic order. While hopeful that China will develop into a constructive stakeholder, the United States and much of the Asia-Pacific region share continuing concerns about some aspects of China's behavior that, it is feared, could undermine regional stability and U.S. interests in the Asia-Pacific. Unfortunately, significant sources of tension and disagreement between the United States and its allies, on the one hand, and China, on the other, remain. These sources of discord could, in the worst case, lead to conflict. Needless to say, a large-scale conventional war between the United States and China would be incredibly dangerous and likely tremendously damaging. Nuclear war between the two would be devastating for all involved. Even though a conventional war between the two nations currently seems unlikely and nuclear war even more so, the possibility that war could break out, posing dramatic dangers and damage, clearly indicates that active steps should be taken to avoid conflict and successfully manage U.S.-China nuclear dynamics.**

## Looking for Balance

## China, the United States, and Power Balancing in East

# Asia

*Stanford University Press* **Debate surrounding "China's rise," and the prospects of its possible challenge to America's preeminence, has focused on two questions: whether the United States should "contain" or "engage" China; and whether the rise of Chinese power has inclined other East Asian states to "balance" against Beijing by alignment with the United States or ramping up their military expenditures. By drawing on alternative theoretic approaches—most especially "balance-of-threat" theory, political economic theory, and theories of regime survival and economic interdependence, Steve Chan is able to create an explanation of regional developments that differs widely from the traditional "strategic vision" of national interest. He concludes that China's primary aim is not to match U.S. military might or the foreign policy influence that flows from that power, and that its neighbors are not balancing against its rising power because, in today's guns-versus-butter fiscal reality, balancing policies would entail forfeiting possible gains that can accrue from cooperation, economic growth, and the application of GDP to nonmilitary ends. Instead, most East Asian countries have collectively pivoted to a strategy of elite legitimacy and regime survival based on economic performance.**