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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

327 /01280

China's Foreign Policy Making : Societal Force and Chinese American
Policy - Aldershot, UK : Ashgate.

xi, 230 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0754646076

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Hao, Yufan, ed.
2. Su, Lin, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book examines the increasing influence of various domestic factors such as bureaucracy, academics, media and public opinion over China's foreign policy making. In particular, it focuses on China's policy towards the United States and whether there has been an emergence of societal factors, independent of the Communist Party, that have begun to exert influence over the policy process. Questions such as how will it affect the ability of the Chinese government to frame and implement its policy towards the US and has it generated institutional arrangements in China for cooperation on issues such as trade, human rights and Taiwan are explored. This book provides a better understanding of the role of societal forces in China's foreign policy making process.'

ID number: 80020367

Year: 2005

2004

321 /00308 REF

China Facts & Figures Annual Handbook. Volume 29 - Gulf Breeze, FL :
Academic International Press.

xiii, 451 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0875692591

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CHINA--POPULATION--STATISTICS
3. CHINA--ARMED FORCES
4. CHINA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
5. CHINA--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
6. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Perrins, Robert John, ed.

ID number: 80020096

Year: 2004

* This list contains material received as of March 6th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 6 mars 2006.

327 /01178

Chinese Foreign Policy : Pragmatism and Strategic Behavior - Armonk, NY :
Sharpe.
xiv, 319 p. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0765612844
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Added entry(s):
1. Zhao, Suisheng, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This volume explores how China is adapting to international norms
and practices while still giving primacy to its national
interests. It examines China's strategic behaviour on the world
stage, particularly in its relationships with major powers and
Asian neighbours.'
ID number: 80019107
Year: 2004

327 /01183

China and North Korea : From Comrades-in-arms to Allies at Arm's Length -
Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
vi, 45 p. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871555
Author(s):
1. Scobell, Andrew
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'At first, it might not seem surprising to have a formal military
alliance that has endured more than 4 decades between two
communist neighbors, China and North Korea. After all, their
armed forces fought shoulder-to-shoulder in the Korean War 50
years ago. However, Beijing's ties to Pyongyang have weakened
considerably over time, and China now has much better and
stronger relations with the free market democracy of South
Korea than it does with the totalitarian, centrally planned
economy of North Korea. In many ways Pyongyang has become a
Cold War relic, strategic liability, and monumental headache
for Beijing. Nevertheless, the China-North Korea alliance
remains formally in effect, and Beijing continues to provide
vital supplies of food and fuel to the brutal and repressive
Pyongyang regime. Since the ongoing nuclear crisis on the
Korean Peninsula, which emerged in October 2002, the United
States and other countries have pinned high hopes on Chinese
efforts to moderate and reason with North Korea. Beijing's
initiative to bring Pyongyang to the table in the so-called
Six-Party Talks and host them seems to substantiate these
hopes. Yet, as the author points out, it would be unrealistic
to raise one's expectations over what China might accomplish
vis-...-vis North Korea. Beijing plays a useful and important
role on the Korean Peninsula, but in the final analysis, the
author argues that there are significant limitations on China's
influence both in terms of what actions Beijing would be
prepared to take and what impact this pressure can have. If
this analysis is correct, then North Korea is unlikely to mend
its ways anytime soon.'
ID number: 80019189
Year: 2004

327 /01264

Strategic Partners : Russian-Chinese Relations in the Post-Soviet Era -
Armonk, NY : Sharpe.
xiv, 279 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0765609398

Author(s):

1. Wilson, Jeanne Lorraine

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 247-260. Includes index.

'The book has a simple, but effective structure. There are individual chapters devoted to a chronological overview; border issues and regional relations; bilateral economic ties; military-technical cooperation; the China factor in the Russian Far East and Transbaikal region; the Sino-Russian 'strategic partnership'; and a conclusion which discusses some of the driving forces behind Russia's China policy.'

ID number: 80020165

Year: 2004

327 /01243

Taiwan's Unresolved Status : Visions for the Future and Implications for
EU Foreign Policy - Helsinki : Finnish Institute of International
Affairs.

73 p. ; 25 cm.

(FIIA Report ; 8/2004)

ISBN: 9517691653

Author(s):

1. Jakobson, Linda

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Added entry(s):

1. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FI)

Notes:

'Diverging views on the future status of Taiwan have the potential of leading to an armed conflict involving China, Taiwan, and the United States. How China manages its relations with Taiwan will decisively affect the country's stability and the Chinese Communist Party's modernisation drive. In the worst-case scenario, Taiwan could derail China, the effects of which would be felt in Europe as well. Beijing has not given up its goal of uniting China and Taiwan. Nor have Chinese leaders given up their threat to use force to prevent Taiwan's de jure independence. At the same time, democratisation in Taiwan and the strengthening of a separate Taiwanese identity have led many Taiwanese to question the desirability of reunification. The United States' actions are crucial. On the one hand, Washington seeks to strengthen its relations with Beijing. Both countries need one another. On the other hand, the United States can hardly abandon democratic Taiwan. Nevertheless, as China becomes more influential, the US and other countries, notably the EU, will be more susceptible to Beijing's pressure than in the past. The report describes the changed environment in the Taiwan Strait and assesses the implications for relations between mainland China and Taiwan. The report includes sections on the short-term outlook as well as on possible political solutions in the long term. It also analyses the China-EU relationship in light of the Taiwan question and probes the relevance of the Taiwan Strait for Finland.'

ID number: 80019934

Year: 2004

321 /00669

The New Chinese Empire, And What It Means for the United States - New York : Basic Books.

xv, 384 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0465084125

Author(s):

1. Terrill, Ross

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. CHINA--HISTORY

3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 343-363. Includes index.

'China, the most enigmatic of today's great powers, is poised at a crossroads. In one direction lies the country's future as an economic superpower in the global village; in the other lies its traditions as a dynastic and then socialist empire. Where will China go next ? The author explores whether today's Beijing party-state, a hybrid of Chinese tradition and Western Marxism, is willing to allow the Middle Kingdom to become a modern nation or will it cling to the traits of empire. Hanging in the balance are the prospect for freedom within China (for Chinese people and also for Tibetan, Uighur, and other non-Chinese citizens of the PRC), the future of America's relations with China, and the security of China's neighbors. Chinese civilization is one of the greatest our globe has known, and China boasts a continuous experience of political governance over its core territory longer than that of any other nation. And yet, the author argues, the vast realm of China has lacked a successful and just political system since the collapse of the monarchy in 1911. A new society and economy have blossomed in post-Mao China, but an outdated imperial state holds them back. The Chinese dynastic state's blend of idealism and realism, attachment to doctrine, paternalism, and obsession with unity continue to shadow today's China. This book exposes the anachronism of this imperial-Leninist state in the modern world, and forecasts startling scenarios for the fate of the world's last multi-ethnic empire. Political crisis lies ahead, the author says, yet he depicts China's longer-term future, not in terms of clash of civilizations, but of the universals of human nature and social change.'

ID number: 80019264

Year: 2003

327 /01157

Transatlantic Dialogue on China : Final Report - Washington : Henry L. Stimson Center.

xv, 26 p. ; 30 cm.

(Report ; 49)

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

5. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Added entry(s):

1. Henry L. Stimson Center (US)

Notes:

'China's rise will pose fundamental challenges to the United States and Europe, both separately and in their political relations with one another. Although US and European leaders for the foreseeable future will remain focused on more pressing

near-term challenges than China, steps to enhance mutual understanding of American and European perspectives on China's future and international role can and should be taken now. This report makes the case for an intensified exchange between US and European China and transatlantic experts both in and outside of government. It is based on a year-long exchange among US and European experts on China and transatlantic relations organized by the Henry L. Stimson Center in Washington, DC and the German Council on Foreign Relations in Berlin, Germany.'

ID number: 80018824

Year: 2003

327 /01176

Crisis Deterrence in the Taiwan Strait - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

v, 43 p. ; 28 cm.

(Carlisle Papers in Security Strategy)

ISBN: 1584871369

Author(s):

1. MacCready, Douglas

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-
4. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
7. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
8. TAIWAN STRAIT

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'For more than 50 years, Taiwan's unresolved international status has been the cause of repeated crises in East Asia. While the parties involved could be willing to live with the status quo, the domestic political transformation of Taiwan has called the status quo into question. China, Taiwan, the United States, and Japan have national interests in how the conflict is resolved, and these interests will be difficult to reconcile. By conventional measures, China cannot gain Taiwan by force before the end of this decade. Chinese leaders believe that, by using asymmetrical means, they will be able to overcome the military advantage of the United States and Taiwan. While the United States will be able to delay Chinese action against Taiwan, it is unlikely to be successful at long-term deterrence. Deterrence, as used against the Soviet Union during the Cold War, will not be effective with China without significant modification. The cultural divide affects not only deterrence theory, but also how China and the United States understand and communicate with each other. Crisis deterrence in the Taiwan Strait is unlikely to succeed due to conflicting national interests and several crucial mutual misperceptions.'

ID number: 80019086

Year: 2003

327 /01201

Beyond Tiananmen : The Politics of U.S.-China Relations, 1989-2000 -
Washington : Brookings Institution Press.
xii, 556 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 0815782063

Author(s):

1. Suettinger, Robert L.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'According to the author, the calamity in Tiananmen Square marked a critical turning point in US-China affairs. He traces here the turbulent bilateral relationship since that time, with a particular focus on the internal political factors that shaped it. Through a series of candid anecdotes and observations, the author sheds light on the complex and confused decisionmaking process that affected relations between the United States and China between 1989 and the end of the Clinton presidency in 2000. By illuminating the way domestic political ideas, beliefs, and prejudices affect foreign policymaking, the author reveals policy decisions as outcomes of complex processes, rather than the results of grand strategic trends. He sees considerable opportunity for cooperation and improvement in what is likely to be the single most important bilateral relationship of the twenty-first century. He cautions, however, that routine misperceptions of goals and policies between the two countries - unfortunate legacies of Tiananmen - could lead to an increasing level of hostility, with tragic consequences.'

ID number: 80019383

Year: 2003

2002

355.4 /01412

La Chine, une puissance encerclée ? - Paris : IRIS.
142 p.; 22 cm.
(Enjeux Strategiques)
ISBN: 2913395112

Author(s):

1. Brisset, Jean-Vincent

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
2. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY
3. CHINA--ARMED FORCES
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 139-140.

'L'Armee populaire de liberation, avec 2,5 millions d'hommes, est la plus importante du monde. La Chine, membre permanent du Conseil de securite des Nations unies, est une puissance nucleaire depuis pres de quarante ans. Pourtant, si elle est une puissance regionale incontestee, elle est encore loin de pouvoir pretendre a un role global. Les responsables militaires chinois n'ont pas la tache facile. Leur armee, malgre des hausses de budget spectaculaires, demeure - a l'exception d'un tout petit noyau dur - pauvre, mal equipee et mal entree. L'evolution des doctrines et des mentalites est difficile dans un monde qui bouge trop vite. Cependant, le pays le plus peuple du monde est place dans un environnement strategique d'une complexite unique qui rend inextricable la tache des planificateurs strategiques. Entoure de plus de voisins que tout autre pays au monde, l'empire du Milieu entretient ouvertement certaines revendications territoriales, et son nationalisme souvent tres ombrageux souffre encore des blessures non refermees infligees par les Traites inegaux. S'y

ajoutent la question taiwanaise, la rivalite avec l'Inde, la peur inspiree a l'ANSEA, une crainte recurrente du Japon. Mais avant tout, la Chine s'oppose aux Etats-Unis dans une relation pour le moins complexe. Faute de pouvoir faire preuve d'une reelle force, et en attendant des jours meilleurs, Pekin use de toutes les strategies et de tous les moyens capables de compenser sa grande faiblesse militaire, conformement aux principes deja enonces par Sun Zi, le maitre stratege de son antiquite.'

ID number: 80019339

Year: 2002

327 /01113

Dragon on Terrorism : Assessing China's Tactical Gains and Strategic Losses Post-September 11 - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

v, 63 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871032

Author(s):

1. Malik, Mohan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'The US relationship with China and the global war on terrorism are the two most significant strategic challenges faced by the Bush administration. Both are vital and complex; the way the administration manages them will shape American security for many years. While there is a growing literature on both key strategic issues, little analysis has been done on the intersection of the two. The author fills this gap as he assesses how the war on terrorism has affected China. He concludes that the war on terrorism radically altered the Asian strategic environment in ways that negated China's foreign policy gains of the last decade and undermined its image as Asia's only great power. Dr. Malik then offers a range of recommendations for a more stable relationship with China.'

ID number: 80018293

Year: 2002

327 /01086

The Rise of China in Asia : Security Implications - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

v, 308 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584870826

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
2. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Pumphrey, Carolyn W., ed.
2. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

This book is a compilation of reports prepared by attendees and participants of a March 2001 conference in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, that examined the security implications of the rise of China for the International community and the United States. The conference was co-sponsored by the U.S. Army War College, the Triangle Institute for Security Studies, and Duke University's program in Asian security studies.

ID number: 80017916
Year: 2002

327 /01084

La Chine et la nouvelle Asie centrale : de l'indépendance des républiques
centrasiatiques à l'après-11 septembre - Bruxelles : GRIP.
39 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(Rapports du GRIP ; 1/2002)

Author(s):

1. Kellner, Thierry

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Added entry(s):

1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Sécurité
(BE)

Notes:

'La Chine a entretenu au cours de l'Histoire des contacts étroits avec l'Asie centrale. Ses liens avec cette région ont été politiques et militaires mais aussi culturels et commerciaux. L'espace centrasiatique fut longtemps l'intermédiaire privilégié de la circulation, de l'échange et de la transmission des idées et des marchandises le long des antiques 'Routes de la soie' reliant l'Occident, l'Orient et la Chine. Tout au long de son histoire, l'Empire du Milieu a également accordé une attention particulière à cette zone en raison de la menace que faisaient peser sur lui les peuples nomades des steppes centrasiatiques. Ces facteurs historiques mais aussi la proximité géographique nous invitent à nous interroger sur la place, dans la recomposition géopolitique en cours, de cet acteur régional majeur dont le rôle fut mineur depuis presque un siècle par le dynamisme de la pénétration russe, puis soviétique. Si la faiblesse de la Chine et la montée en puissance parallèle de la Russie au cours du XIXe siècle ont provoqué l'affaiblissement progressif puis la rupture de la quasi-totalité des contacts sino-centrasiatiques, l'effondrement de l'URSS et le reflux de la Russie changent fondamentalement le paysage géopolitique régional. La fracture artificielle qui séparait l'extrême-occident chinois de l'Asie centrale et aussi de la région autonome chinoise du Xinjiang a disparu. Face à cette transformation radicale du paysage géopolitique à ses frontières, Pékin a mis en œuvre depuis dix ans une politique extérieure dont les déterminants sont à la fois systémique et interne. Ses intérêts tournent principalement autour de trois axes : la sécurité définie dans un sens large, les échanges économiques et l'accès aux hydrocarbures. Cette étude se propose d'examiner successivement ces trois axes, et de les mettre en perspective avec la nouvelle configuration politico-stratégique découlant des événements du 11 septembre 2001.'

ID number: 80017906
Year: 2002

2001

327 /01070

The Geostrategic Triad : Living with China, Europe, and Russia -
Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies.
xi, 75 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Significant Issues Series, 0736-7136 ; v. 23, no. 1)

ISBN: 089206384X

Author(s):

1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew K., 1928-

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
4. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
6. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
7. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:

'Global stability in the early twenty-first century will be conditioned largely by how the United States handles its relations with China, Europe, and Russia - the 'geostrategic triad' - according to Zbigniew Brzezinski. Thus, the United States needs a well-defined strategy to manage the two 'Eurasian power triangles' : the United States, Japan, and China; and the United States, Europe, and Russia. With this work, Brzezinski offers a comprehensive geostrategic road map for such US engagement.'

ID number: 80017748

Year: 2001

2000

327 /01014

Asia-Pacific Security : China's Conditional Multilateralism and Great
Power Entente - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.
iv, 67 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584870125

Author(s):

1. Yuan, Jing Dong

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'This book provides an analysis of the People's Republic of China's evaluation of multilateralism and its place in Chinese foreign relations in the Asia-Pacific region. In contrast to conventional scholarly wisdom, the author contends that China is not opposed to multilateral approaches. In fact, the author asserts that China has adopted an approach he dubs 'conditional multilateralism'. According to him, China now recognizes that multilateral engagement is unavoidable and indeed can be useful in advancing China's interests. China's embrace of multilateralism, however, varies depending upon the particular forum and specific issues. Furthermore, the author contends China remains leery of entering into arrangements that might constrain its independence and flexibility. This change in China's attitude towards multilateralism is a significant one that has important implications for US national security strategy and for US interests in the Asia-Pacific.'

ID number: 80016309
Year: 2000

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2006

Entre partenariat et endiguement : le casse-tete chinois de Washington.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 1, janvier
2006, p. 94-103.)

Author(s):

1. Courmont, Barthelemy

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

La politique chinoise des Etats-Unis offre le spectacle d'une ambivalence, qui oscille entre le desir d'affirmer un partenariat strategique et la tentation de faire de la Chine l'ennemi supreme pour les prochaines decennies. Ces hesitations, qui mettent en avant le decalage entre une vision teintee d'ideologie et les realites de la relation avec les puissances emergente, tant dans les domaines economiques que militaires, peuvent etre qualifiees d'endiguement', traduisant cette politique faite de mefiance et de pragmatisme, et expliquant les strategies parfois contradictoires de Washington.

ID Number: JA022169

Year: 2006

Language: French

One Administration, Two Voices : US China Policy during Bush's First Term.

(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC, vol. 6, no. 1, 2006, p. 23-36.)

Author(s):

1. Qingguo, Jia

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The most intriguing thing about the China policy of the Bush Administration during its first term is not that it did not follow up with its campaign promises. Rather it is the continued contradiction and inconsistency in conceptualization and implementation. Throughout the past 4 years, one heard two different voices from the Administration : one advocates a candid, constructive and cooperative relationship with China; the other insists on the need to restrain and contain China. Since 9/11, against the backdrop of the war against terror, the first voice prevailed over the latter. However, while the latter voice was largely subdued, it did reassert itself at times and on certain issues, and threatens to come back when circumstances change. Four years after the Bush Administration came into office, the question whether China is a competitor or a partner still remained unanswered. This paper first reviews the evolution of Bush Administration's China policy during its first term. Then it tries to analyze the major factors shaping the development. Finally, it speculates on the prospect for development of the relationship in Bush's second term.

ID Number: JA022078

Year: 2006

** This list contains material received as of March 6th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 6 mars 2006.

The Sources and Limits of Sino-Japanese Tensions.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 47, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 191-215.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Denny

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Recent anti-Japanese disturbances in China remind us that the two countries are locked in a difficult relationship, with heavy historical baggage. Although there are glimmers of Chinese 'new thinking' about Japan, the history issue, deep societal antipathy and substantial strategic divergences keep the political relationship from progressing the way the bilateral economic relationship has grown. Japan is not likely to re-emerge as a great power or discontinue its alliance with the United States, despite the steady expansion of the Japan Self-Defense Forces. Japan-China tensions therefore simmer on, with the risk that a crisis over Taiwan or some other issue will plunge the East Asian giants into a cold war.

ID Number: JA021599

Year: 2005

Language: English

A Cold Peace : The Changing Security Equation in Northeast Asia.

(ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 445-457.)

Author(s):

1. Taniguchi, Tomohiko

Subject(s):

1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

Notes:

We are in a period when relations among Japan, China, and Taiwan have assumed a character that is more complex than it was in the several decades before. The author helps us to interpret this new pattern, which he terms a 'cold peace'. The pattern is distinguished by the odd conjunction of both rapidly expanding Japanese-Chinese economic cooperation and seriously deteriorating political attitudes between these nations.

ID Number: JA021613

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Dragon and the Tigers : China and Asian Regionalism.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 22, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 23-36.)

Author(s):

1. Santis, Hugh De

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA
4. ASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The evolution of China's relationship with ASEAN and with its other neighbors in the Asia-Pacific region will depend in the main on the policies of President Hu Jintao and other leaders and on how their policies are perceived in the region. But it will also depend on how the United States responds to China. In an effort to help refocus policy attention on East Asia and what it may portend for American interests, this article traces the evolution of China's engagement with its periphery,

examines the prospects of Asian regional integration, and analyzes the implications for the United States.

ID Number: JA021836

Year: 2005

Language: English

Les relations franco-chinoises : contrats, connivence strategique et passion culturelle.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 1, janvier 2005, p. 74-82.)

Author(s):

1. Danjou, Francois

Subject(s):

1. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE

Notes:

Encore isolee en Europe et en opposition complete avec Washington, Paris prone une meilleure integration de la Chine dans le concert strategique mondial en militant notamment pour la levee de l'embargo europeen sur les ventes d'armes. Heritiere de l'histoire passionnee des relations franco-chinoises qui gagneraient a plus de pragmatisme, cette initiative, qui tourne la page de la 'menace chinoise', place la France dans une position tres avancee, difficile a tenir face a l'hostilite des Etats-Unis et dans un contexte ou l'appui des autres pays de l'UE reste tres mesure.

ID Number: JA021144

Year: 2005

Language: French

La loi anti-secession n'annonce pas une crise sino-taiwanaise.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 7, juillet 2005, p. 43-50.)

Author(s):

1. Hyman, Harold

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Une lecture attentive de la loi anti-secession, recemment votee par l'Assemblee populaire chinoise, conduit l'auteur a penser que le message ne doit pas seulement se lire au premier degre - fixer a Taiwan les limites a ne pas depasser - mais qu'il faut aussi l'entendre a usage interne (l'Armee populaire chinoise etant le bon destinataire) et externe (les Etats-Unis et le Japon).

ID Number: JA021688

Year: 2005

Language: French

Preventing a War over Taiwan.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March - April 2005, p. 53-63.)

Author(s):

1. Lieberthal, Kenneth

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

Although neither China nor Taiwan wants war, both pursue policies that raise the risk of bloodshed : the first by issuing vague warnings, the second by testing their limits. To stabilize the situation, the Bush administration should help broker a temporary agreement under which Taipei would put off independence and Beijing would stop threatening to attack.

ID Number: JA021337

Year: 2005
Language: English

The New Strategic Triangle : US and European Reactions to China's Rise.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 7-25.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:

Although they share similar views on many aspects of China's place in the international community, the US and Europe differ over their perceptions of global order, China's rise, and the resources devoted to analyzing China. Greater dialogue and coordination among all three are overdue.

ID Number: JA021664

Year: 2005

Language: English

China's Security Interests in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 24, no. 4, December 2005, p. 425-439.)

Author(s):

1. Ong, Russell

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China has strong security interests in Central Asia in the post-Cold War era and these will increase over time. In the military realm, the region is vital as it borders an old enemy, Russia, and the lone superpower, the USA, is gradually establishing itself there. Politically, the growth of militant Islam in Central Asia concerns Beijing as it can spur separatist movements in Xinjiang and undermine stability on the northwestern front. In terms of economic security, China knows that it has to compete with other great powers to secure future energy supplies in resource-rich Central Asia. Adopting a comprehensive approach to national security, the Chinese view the simultaneous enhancement of the military, political and economic aspects of security as vital to its drive to truly global power status in the 21st century. This need is further dictated by the need to counter US hegemony in world affairs.

ID Number: JA022137

Year: 2005

Language: English

What China Whispers to North Korea.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 35-48.)

Author(s):

1. Wu, Anne

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Before asking what leverage Beijing holds over Pyongyang, a more fundamental question remains : what exactly are the messages that China is sending to North Korea ? A former Chinese foreign ministry official conveys five in this article and predicts whether they will work.

ID Number: JA021434

Year: 2005
Language: English

The Future of US-China Relations : Is Conflict Inevitable ?.
(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 30, no. 2, Fall 2005, p. 7-45.)

Author(s):

1. Friedberg, Aaron L.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

What is likely to be the future character of the relationship between the United States and the People's Republic of China ? Will it be marked by convergence toward deepening cooperation, stability, and peace or by deterioration that leads to increasingly open competition and perhaps even war ? The answers to these questions are of enormous importance. They are also, at this point, unknown. Most analysts who write on US-China relations deploy arguments derived from the three main camps in contemporary international relations theorizing : realism, liberalism, and constructivism. Those whose basic analytical premises place them in one of these three schools, however, do not necessarily have similar views regarding the specific question of the future of US-China relations. It is possible to identify realists who believe that the relationship will basically be stable and peaceful, liberals who expect confrontation and conflict, and constructivists who think that things could go either way. The six basic positions in this debate all rest on claims about the importance of particular causal mechanisms or sets of similarly aligned causal forces. In reality, one set of forces may turn out to be so powerful as to overwhelm the rest. But it is also conceivable that the future will be shaped by a confluence of different forces, some mutually reinforcing and others opposed.

ID Number: JA022132

Year: 2005

Language: English

China Eyes the Hegemon.

(ORBIS, vol. 49, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 401-412.)

Author(s):

1. Gries, Peter Hays

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Domestic political changes and conflicts usually produce changes in foreign policy, and this will happen with China. The most important changes will be in China's policy toward the United States. The author gives an account of how China's leading foreign-policy intellectuals and analysts now think about the United States and about the agitated topic of hegemony in global politics.

ID Number: JA021610

Year: 2005

Language: English

Amerika en de opkomst van China : kans of gevaar ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 59, nr. 10, oktober 2005, p. 503-506.)

Author(s):

1. Hooghe, Ingrid d'

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The author analyses the reactions in the United States of America to the People's Republic of China's rise to great-power status. Many observers in Congress and in military circles consider China's rapid rise to power as a threat to American security and advocate a hard-line approach towards China. Others, however, see many opportunities for trade and political and military cooperation. The White House follows a pragmatic line : it is concerned about China's rise but it is also faced with the need to seek cooperation in many fields. However, mutual distrust is so strong that it will hamper the development of close relations for a long time to come.

ID Number: JA021909

Year: 2005

Language: Dutch

China's Search for Stability with America.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 5, September - October 2005, p. 39-48.)

Author(s):

1. Jisi, Wang

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

No country can affect China's fortunes more directly than the United States. Many potential flashpoints - such as Taiwan, Japan, and North Korea - remain, and true friendship between Washington and Beijing is unlikely. But their interests have grown so intertwined that cooperation is the best way to serve both countries.

ID Number: JA021794

Year: 2005

Language: English

Understanding China.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 5, September - October 2005, p. 49-60.)

Author(s):

1. Mahbubani, Kishore

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The United States has done much to enable China's recent growth, but it has also sent mixed signals that have unnerved Beijing. More consistent engagement is in order, because the course of the twenty-first century will be determined by the relationship between the world's greatest power and the world's greatest emerging power.

ID Number: JA021795

Year: 2005

Language: English

Confronting China : An Evaluation of Options for the United States.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 24, no. 1, January - March 2005, p.
71-98.)

Author(s):

1. Thayer, Bradley A.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Great power competition never takes a holiday. Even during the Global War on Terror, the United States must prepare for confrontation with China. How should the United States confront the considerable growth of Chinese power ? This article considers the advantages and risks of four major options available to the United States : 1) economic sanctions against key goods imported by China (oil and information technology); 2) alliance formation against China; 3) covert support for separatist movements in Tibet and Xinjiang; and 4) military options available to the United States. The author argues that the United States must take three steps. First, Washington must enable Taiwan to protect itself against the coercive potential of Chinese military capabilities. But it must recognize as well that in the future, it is likely that the pro-One China policy of the Guomintang will be changed by native Taiwanese who will work to create an independent Republic of Taiwan. Additionally, it must be willing to aid Taiwan in the defeat of a Chinese invasion. Second, the United States should maintain strong alliances with the major states that surround China, possibly creating an Asian NATO, in order to augment US power and provide needed intelligence and military bases. Third, the United States should maintain a forward military presence, continue to implement ballistic missile defense, and maintain overwhelming military superiority in order to forestall the rise of China as a military peer of the United States.

ID Number: JA021432

Year: 2005

Language: English

Chinas innenpolitische Herausforderungen. Teil 2.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2005, S. 16-22.)

Author(s):

1. Grafe, Frank

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CHINA--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA021245

Year: 2005

Language: German

Chinas innenpolitische Herausforderungen.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2005, S. 18-24.)

Author(s):

1. Grafe, Frank

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CHINA--ECONOMIC POLICY
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA021222

Year: 2005

Language: German

China : die kunftige Supermacht ?.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 54. Jg., Nr. 5, Mai 2005, S. 13-19.)

Author(s):

1. Knappe, Werner

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA021463

Year: 2005

Language: German

Fatal Attraction : The EU Defence Industry and China.

(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 29, no. 6, 2005, p. 8-15.)

Author(s):

1. Bonsignore, Ezio

2. Kogan, Eugene

Subject(s):

1. ARMS SALES--EU/CHINA

2. CHINA--EMBARGO

Notes:

The European Union arms producers are now standing at a crossroads and are assessing the pros and cons of the potential arms sales to the People's Republic of China that could be made when the existing partial arms embargo will be lifted. 'When' is a grammatically more appropriate preposition than 'if', because the lifting of the embargo is currently seen as something that is bound to happen - although later rather than sooner. Yet, the decision to do defence business with China is not as simple as it appears at first glance.

ID Number: JA021619

Year: 2005

Language: English

Fatal Attraction : The EU Defence Industry and China.

(NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, vol. 50, no. 2, 2005, p. 12-19.)

Author(s):

1. Bonsignore, Ezio

2. Kogan, Eugene

Subject(s):

1. ARMS SALES--EU/CHINA

2. CHINA--EMBARGO

Notes:

The European Union arms producers are now standing at a crossroads and are assessing the pros and cons of the potential arms sales to the People's Republic of China that could be made when the existing partial arms embargo will be lifted. 'When' is a grammatically more appropriate preposition than 'if', because the lifting of the embargo is currently seen as something that is bound to happen - although later rather than sooner. Yet, the decision to do defence business with China is not as simple as it appears at first glance.

ID Number: JA021821

Year: 2005

Language: English

Chine-Europe, ou allons-nous ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 7, juillet 2005, p. 37-42.)

Author(s):

1. Danjou, Francois

Subject(s):

1. EU--CHINA

Notes:

Alors que Pekin regarde surtout vers Washington, la faiblesse de l'Europe politique, les differences historiques, politiques et culturelles rendent improbable la naissance d'un partenariat strategique Chine-UE. Des lors que les relations du triangle Pekin-Washington-Bruxelles sont traversees par des tensions recurrentes qui menacent la credibilite de l'OMC et le regime de non-proliferation, l'UE et les Etats-Unis doivent definir une politique commune pour accompagner le retour de puissance de la Chine, qui est plus le revelateur que la cause des dysfonctionnements du monde.

ID Number: JA021689

Year: 2005

Language: French

2004

China y el futuro de Asia.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 18, no. 102, noviembre - diciembre 2004, p. 153-166.)

Author(s):

1. Delage, Fernando

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA

2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Asia es testigo del espectacular auge de China. Su compleja transicion economica y politica, su influencia regional y su reconocimiento como potencia exigen a sus lideres otras ideas y estrategias.

ID Number: JA021137

Year: 2004

Language: Spanish

China's Strategy Toward the Asia-Pacific Multilateral Mechanism.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 1, February 2004, p. 68-73.)

Author(s):

1. Lai, Yueh-Tsan

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA

2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China has adopted 'good neighbour' relations with its periphery, resulting in the establishment of diplomatic relations with its surrounding countries and the resolution of most of its border disputes. China's new attitude of concession and compromise contrasts markedly with its previous attitude, and has become manifest in its participation in various multilateral mechanisms. Chinese leaders and foreign policy makers will, nevertheless, find it difficult to give equal attention and priority to them all and therefore we should expect to see China concentrate in the future on only those important structures that are critical to furthering its national interests.

ID Number: JA020221

Year: 2004

Language: English

China Engages Asia : Reshaping the Regional Order.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 29, no. 3, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 64-99.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

International relations in Asia are undergoing fundamental change, and the emergence of China as a key regional player is a major cause. The author chronicles China's recent diplomatic, economic, and military successes in enhancing its regional posture. Contrary to critics who view China's regional rise with deep suspicion, if not foreboding, the author offers evidence to suggest that most Asian nations regard China as 'a good neighbor, a constructive partner ... and a nonthreatening regional power'. Indeed, asserts the author, 'China's reputation in the world has never been better'. The author lays out reasons why China's growing regional power and influence need not lead inexorably to the elimination of US power and influence in Asia. The United States, he argues, will continue to play an influential role in the region, as will other Asian states - most notably, Japan and India.

ID Number: JA021405

Year: 2004

Language: English

Dangerous Games across the Taiwan Strait.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 23-41.)

Author(s):

1. Peterson, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

Changes in cross-strait relations between the March 2004 Taiwanese elections and the 2008 Beijing Olympics will force the United States to question the core of US policy toward both China and Taiwan. Washington must begin to answer those questions now.

ID Number: JA020296

Year: 2004

Language: English

Trouble in Taiwan.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 2, March - April 2004, p. 39-49.)

Author(s):

1. Swaine, Micahel D.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

George W. Bush was right to rebuke Taiwan's president over his plans for a referendum on relations with China. Administration critics assume that democracy and independence are inseparable, that the 'one China' principle is no longer useful, and that China would never go to war over Taiwan. But they are wrong on all three counts and fail to appreciate the dangers that may lie ahead.

ID Number: JA020199

Year: 2004

Language: English

Taiwan's Democratization and Cross-Strait Security.
(ORBIS, vol. 48, no. 2, Spring 2004, p. 293-304.)

Author(s):

1. Wang, Yan-kang

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--TAIWAN
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The most important development in cross-Strait relations since the late 1980s has been Taiwan's democratization. A large literature has developed on how this process transformed the island from an authoritarian regime to a thriving democracy, but few scholars have studied the specific effects of democratization on regional security. The Taiwan Strait is one of the world's major flashpoints, 'the most dangerous spot on the planet', where the world's reigning superpower (the United States) and a rising challenger (the People's Republic of China) could potentially clash. Did the island's democratization make the Taiwan Strait more dangerous or more peaceful ?

ID Number: JA020245

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Shanghai Co-operation Organization : China's Changing Influence in Central Asia.

(CHINA QUARTERLY, no. 180, December 2004, p. 990-1009.)

Author(s):

1. Chung, Chien-peng

Subject(s):

1. SCO
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China, Russia and the Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan formed the Shanghai Co-operation Organization (SCO) in 2001. China's backing for an SCO charter, permanent secretariat and anti-terrorism centre for the past three years reflects its desire to strengthen the SCO in countering United States influence in Central Asia. Diplomatically, China fears that the American presence means that regional states will be less accommodating to China's political demands. Economically, China worries that the United States' support for American petroleum companies will compromise Chinese efforts to wrest concessions from Central Asian governments. Security-wise, with bases close to China's western borders, Washington can assist Beijing in flushing out Xinjiang separatists operating in Central Asia, or put military pressure on China, should it be perceived as a threat. The American presence and resurgent Russian involvement in Central Asia seem to have put China's influence in the region on the defensive.

ID Number: JA021227

Year: 2004

Language: English

China, Russia, and the US : Their Interests, Postures, and Interrelations
in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2004, p. 116-125.)

Author(s):

1. Huasheng, Zhao

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

The special statuses of China, Russia, and the United States in Central Asia are mainly attributed to their involvement and influence in the region, on the one hand, and to the framework of the special relations the three powers have forged in international relations, on the other. The US military presence in Central Asia has deeply affected the strategic structure in the region. A three-way confrontation looms on the horizon. Dealing with the bilateral and trilateral relations among them has become a strategic issue for China, Russia, and the United States.

ID Number: JA021053

Year: 2004

Language: English

China, Russia, and the US : Their Interests, Postures, and Interrelations
in Central Asia.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 6, 2004, p. 86-94.)

Author(s):

1. Huasheng, Zhao

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
4. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
6. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA021291

Year: 2004

Language: English

Central Asian States and China : Cooperation Today and Prospects for
Tomorrow.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2004, p. 61-70.)

Author(s):

1. Mukimdzhanova, Railya

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

ID Number: JA021057

Year: 2004

Language: English

Pyongyang-Pekin : les maitres de l'ambiguite.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 105, automne 2004, p. 341-352.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

For the past ten years North Korea has been blackmailing the rest of the world by patiently and discreetly pursuing its nuclear weapons program. Despite the increasingly well-defined nature of this dangerous program, the UN Security Council has consistently faced difficulties in bringing the issue before it for consideration. This is quite simply because one of the permanent members, China, considers Pyongyang as a key piece in its maneuvering with Washington over Taiwan. North Korea allows China to brandish a credible threat of retaliation in front of the United States in the event that the Americans react a bit too vociferously towards China's attempts to 'recover' Taiwan. Beijing has offered its services to help set up international negotiations, while at the same time supporting North Korea's arguments. In reality, although the two countries do not agree on every issue, they share numerous strategic interests. This is a fundamental reality that the next US administration will have to take into account.

ID Number: JA021066

Year: 2004

Language: French

China and North Korea : Risky Neighbourhood.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Kahrs, Tuva

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

North Korea's nuclear ambitions present China with one of its greatest diplomatic challenges since it began to forge links beyond the communist world three decades ago. Beijing faces a testing dilemma. It wants to stop its neighbour developing a nuclear arsenal, but holds back from exercising its influence fully and is wary of becoming trapped in a conflict that could convulse the whole region. After months of effort, the Six Party Talks Beijing convened to defuse the crisis have achieved little. China finds itself between the intransigence of North Korea and the United States. In this finely balanced situation, the unexpected revelation that the South has been experimenting with uranium enrichment has refocused international attention on east Asia's most incendiary problem.

ID Number: JA020908

Year: 2004

Language: English

Don't Break the Engagement.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 3, May - June 2004, p. 96-109.)

Author(s):

1. Economy, Elizabeth

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

This election year may tempt both critics of the Bush administration and hard-liners within it to attack US policy on China. That would be a mistake, however, for engaging Beijing has worked well. Economic growth in China has spurred political liberalization, legal reform, opening of the media, and popular activism. The Bush administration - and those who aspire to replace it - should not let electoral tactics jeopardize sound policy. With respect to China, that means staying the course.

ID Number: JA020393

Year: 2004

Language: English

China en de Verenigde Staten : partners of concurrenten.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 2, februari 2004, p. 63-66.)

Author(s):

1. Hooghe, Ingrid d'

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The author analyses the current state of affairs in Chinese-American relations. Over the past two years, these relations have undoubtedly improved, but the observation of this cooperation does not mean to say that the countries are no longer strategic competitors. Mutual distrust and different and often clashing strategic interests still underlie the relationship. Three issues are dominating the bilateral agenda : Taiwan, the North-Korean nuclear programme and trade affairs. For the moment, various mutual interests ensure a fairly constructive cooperation on these issues, but looking at Chinese and American long-term interests and ambitions with regard to influence in the Asian region one can easily detect many potential conflicts just below the surface.

ID Number: JA020131

Year: 2004

Language: Dutch

China's Response to the Bush Doctrine.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 21, no. 4, Winter 2004 - 2005, p. 38-47.)

Author(s):

1. Ness, Peter Van

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

In this essay the author first examines the strategic implications of the Bush Doctrine to date, then analyzes the PRC's response, and, finally highlights key issues for the next four years.

ID Number: JA021727

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Promise and Limitations of a Sino-US Partnership.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 115-126.)

Author(s):

1. Xinbo, Wu

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS, 2001

Notes:

Terrorism has introduced a new focus to Chinese foreign policy and an opportunity to improve relations with the United States, but the subsequent orientations and narrow focus of US foreign policy, including Iraq, has aroused strong Chinese concern, constraining the emerging partnership.

ID Number: JA020892

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Moscow-Beijing- Delhi 'Strategic Triangle' : An Idea Whose Time May Never Come.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 35, no. 3, September 2004, p. 311--328.)

Author(s):

1. Pant, Harsh V.

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
6. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The unparalleled position of the United States in the international political system has given rise to an attempt in recent times by Russia, China, and India to forge trilateral cooperation into what has been termed as a 'strategic triangle'. This article argues that the possibility of the emergence of such a 'strategic triangle' remains quite low given the present structure of international politics, where the USA has more comprehensive ties with Russia, China, and India than any two of them have between themselves. Moreover, though bilateral ties among the three states in question have improved in recent years, much more effort is required to bring them to the footing of a meaningful strategic relationship. Not only are Russia, China, and India too weak to balance US power in any significant measure, but the allure of US power remains too strong for them to resist.

ID Number: JA020940

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Long Sunset of Strategic Partnership : Russia's Evolving China Policy.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 2, March 2004, p. 295-309.)

Author(s):

1. Lo, Bobo

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The strategic partnership between Moscow and Beijing is arguably the greatest Russian foreign policy achievement of the post-Soviet period. In just over a decade, the relationship has grown from a barely civil interaction to one of political and strategic convergence and flourishing economic cooperation. Once divisive issues such as border demarcation and Chinese

'illegal migration' into the Russian Far East have been largely defused, while bilateral trade has tripled during the past four years. Nevertheless, despite these successes, the strategic partnership remains fragile and vulnerable to bilateral and international developments. A negative historical legacy, enduring cultural prejudices and strategic suspicions, and even commercial disagreements threaten, over time, to undermine many of the gains of the recent past. In the transformed global environment after 9/11 there are signs that Moscow is rethinking its approach towards China as part of a more general evolution in Russian strategic calculus in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. China's emergence as the next superpower, the spectre of increased Sino-American tensions, the changing balance of power between Moscow and Beijing, and rival agendas in Central Asia all have the potential to rekindle once dormant political differences and security fears. Although the breadth of common interests means there is no early prospect of confrontation, the much-vaunted Russia-China strategic partnership may be giving way to a growing strategic divergence.

ID Number: JA020356
Year: 2004
Language: English

La Chine, soft power regional.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 4, hiver 2004 - 2005, p. 807-819.)

Author(s):

1. Cheow, Eric Teo Chu

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

L'ascension politique, economique et culturelle de la Chine a d'importantes implications pour l'Asie. La Chine perçoit en effet l'urgence de lier sa croissance interne a la stabilisation de son etranger proche. La 'normalisation' progressive des relations entre Pekin, Seoul et Tokyo apporte un rechauffement diplomatique dans l'Asie du Nord-Est. Dans le Sud-Est, les politiques pragmatiques de Pekin et sa diplomatie stabilisent ses relations avec l'ASEAN et diffusent l'image d'une 'Chine bienveillante', en particulier par l'extension du soft power chinois. Mais a mesure que Pekin confirme sa 'montee pacifique' dans la region, la rivalite sino-americaine s'accroit. La Chine tente ou tentera de faire contrepoids a l'influence des Etats-Unis, et cherchera a entrainer tous ses partenaires dans la construction d'une communaute est-asiatique specifique.

ID Number: JA021191
Year: 2004
Language: French

China Views Globalization : Toward a New Great-Power Politics ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 3, Summer 2004, p. 117-136.)

Author(s):

1. Deng, Yong

2. Moore, Thomas G.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. GLOBALIZATION (ECONOMIC)

3. GLOBALIZATION

Notes:

China's strategic choices increasingly seek to use globalization as a way to make China rich and strong, reduce international fears of its rising material power, and transform great-power politics to a more cooperative form of interstate competition

that increases prospects for China's peaceful rise.
ID Number: JA020549
Year: 2004
Language: English

Chinese Road.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 1, January 2004, p. 24-27.)

Author(s):

1. Howe, Geoffrey

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--ECONOMIC POLICY
2. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

China's leaders have been discussing economic and political reform for the first time since changes at the top of the party more than a year ago. They do so against a background of considerable economic success and a new confident role on the world stage, especially in its dealings with North Korea.

ID Number: JA020059

Year: 2004

Language: English

China's Eurasian Experiment.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 109-121.)

Author(s):

1. Xiang, Lanxin

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Notes:

An unexpected side-effect of the war in Iraq was to ease China's integration into the global mainstream. The US-led war triggered an anti-war 'entente active' of four major powers : France, Germany, Russia and China. For the first time in history, no major geopolitical conflict divides the powers of the Eurasian mainland. Three new strategic links have arisen - the Sino-Russian strategic partnership; the EU 'Common Strategy towards Russia'; and what the EU and China are explicitly describing as 'strategic' cooperation - built with transparency, little fanfare and no declared common enemy. These developments will undermine the unipolar world that the United States is attempting to construct. At the same time, and quite remarkably, China is being drawn into a continental orientation. After years of hesitation, China's grand strategy of 'peaceful rise' has potential to be fulfilled on the Eurasian continent.

ID Number: JA020583

Year: 2004

Language: English

Reviewing the EU Arms Embargo on China : The Clash between Value and Rationale in the European Security Strategy.

(PERSPECTIVES, no. 22, Summer 2004, p. 43-58.)

Author(s):

1. Kreutz, Joakim

Subject(s):

1. EU--STRATEGIC ASPECTS
2. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EU--CHINA
4. ARMS SALES--EU
5. CHINA--EMBARGO
6. ARMS SALES--EU/CHINA

Notes:

Examining a current review of the EU arms embargo on China, the author reveals a clash between value and rationale in the European Security Strategy. The adoption of the Solana strategy has received widespread praise as a measure aimed at increasing EU policy coherence. However, with regard to the EU arms embargo in force against China since 1989, it seems that improving coherence should focus first on EU actors rather than on EU policy.

ID Number: JA020881

Year: 2004

Language: English

La Chine, l'Europe et les Etats-Unis.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e annee, no. 4, hiver 2004 - 2005, p. 821-831.)

Author(s):

1. Peron-Doise, Marianne

Subject(s):

1. EU--CHINA

Notes:

L'Europe, qui cherche a asseoir son influence internationale, est en quete de nouveaux partenariats strategiques. La Chine lui offre l'occasion de s'impliquer davantage dans les affaires asiatiques sans pour autant s'aligner sur la politique des Etats-Unis dans une region consideree comme leur 'pre carre'. Bien qu'Europeens et Americains partagent certains objectifs face a l'affirmation de la nouvelle puissance chinoise, leurs approches different fondamentalement. Washington cherche indubitablement a contenir les ambitions de Pekin tandis que l'Europe a pour objectif d'integrer la Chine dans le concert des nations en la responsabilisant en tant qu'acteur du systeme international.

ID Number: JA021192

Year: 2004

Language: French

China and Europe : The Emerging Axis.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 674, September 2004, p. 243-248.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. EU--CHINA

Notes:

One of the most important, yet least appreciated developments in world affairs in recent years has been the dramatic growth in ties between China and Europe. Not only are all European nations individually deepening their links with China, but the European Union is itself collectively engaging the People's Republic. The EU has taken the lead in conceptualizing and implementing a broad-based strategy to further ties and cooperate in a wide range of areas. The breadth and depth of Europe-China relations are impressive, and the global importance of the relationship ranks it as an emerging axis in world affairs. While this is appreciated in Asia and Europe, the United States has been slow to recognize what is transpiring in the EU-China relationship and its significance in the emerging global order.

ID Number: JA020836

Year: 2004

Language: English

Southeast Asian Perspectives on the Rise of China : Regional Security after 9/11.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 98-107.)

Author(s):

1. Banlaoi, Rommel C.

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN

Notes:

The author contrasts the fears of most Western nations related to the rapid rise in world-stature of China with the Southeast Asian view that such a rise is in their economic best interest. He concludes that Southeast Asian nations sincerely believe China's intentions are benign; in fact, they view the rise of China more as an opportunity with concomitant challenges rather than a threat.

ID Number: JA019172

Year: 2003

Language: English

The China Factor in the India-Pakistan Conflict.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 35-50.)

Author(s):

1. Malik, Mohan

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
2. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, SOUTHEASTERN

Notes:

The author assesses the regional implications of the recent Indian-Pakistan crisis on China's sphere of influence. He examines the religious, historical, and political roots of the India-Pakistan relationship to document Peking's growing involvement. He adroitly concludes that a certain degree of tension in Kashmir and Pakistan's ability to tie down Indian armed forces on the western frontiers are seen as enhancing China's sense of security. The author surmises that only time will tell whether the current war on terrorism will lead to another war, a clash of civilizations, or a nuclear jihad in South Asia. Either way, he predicts the next India-Pakistan war holds the potential for drawing the United States and China into a conflict neither desires.

ID Number: JA019175

Year: 2003

Language: English

China's Rise and Northeast Asian Security.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 56, no. 6, 2003, p. 33-51.)

Author(s):

1. Men, Jing
2. Geeraerts, Gustaaf

Subject(s):

1. EAST ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
3. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

This paper examines how the Northeast Asian security situation has developed and will develop in the near future with reference to China's role in the region. The paper is divided into four sections. The first section gives a short summary of the evolution of the North East Asian security complex after the

Cold War. Section 2 examines the current bipolar structure of Northeast Asia and tries to find out whether such structure will evoke conflicts or lead to stability. Section 3 studies how China's role and identity have been changing in the post-Cold War era and explores whether such changes will obstruct or benefit regional stability and peace. By way of conclusion, the last section sets out that the conditions of China's rise are on balance favourable to a stable Northeast Asia.

ID Number: JA021094

Year: 2003

Language: English

China's Closing Window of Opportunity.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 56, no. 3, Summer 2003, p. 72-95.)

Author(s):

1. Bernier, Justin
2. Gold, Stuart

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

American civilian and military leaders must dismiss the fatally flawed theory that time is on China's side in the struggle over the fate of Taiwan. The real danger of a PRC attack is in this decade, when Taiwan is most vulnerable, not in the next. Closer military ties with Taiwan, more cautious dealings with China, a strengthened U.S. naval and air presence in the western Pacific, and complementary non-military measures are needed.

ID Number: JA019586

Year: 2003

Language: English

La question de Taiwan.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 6, juin 2003, p. 175-185.)

Author(s):

1. Danjou, Francois

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

Les tensions dans le detroit de Taiwan se sont progressivement apaisees. La Chine a tres nettement reduit ses menaces militaires directes, tandis que l'explosion des relations economiques et l'etablissement de liaisons directes avec les iles de Jinmen et Matsu ont commence a faire voler en eclat les tabous de la guerre civile chinoise. Il reste que la querelle de souverainete entre Pekin et Taipei est ravivee par l'avenement dans l'ile de dirigeants a tendance separatiste. Utilisee par les Etats-Unis comme un levier d'influence strategique, les tensions latentes continuent de peser sur l'equilibre de la region.

ID Number: JA019243

Year: 2003

Language: French

Une relation sino-europeenne basee sur la cooperation strategique.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 56, no. 6, 2003, p. 23-31.)

Author(s):

1. Wang, Yi

Subject(s):

1. EU--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Au premier sommet sino-europeen de 1998, la relation sino-europeenne pour l'avenir a ete definie comme 'un partenariat constructif, stable et a long terme pour le XXIe siecle'. Cinq ans apres, cette relation se developpe a grand pas et elle est entr,e dans une nouvelle ere de la cooperation strategique.

ID Number: JA021093

Year: 2003

Language: French

Russia and China in Central Asia : Geopolitical Changes.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2003, p. 71-76.)

Author(s):

1. Kindalov, Vladimir
2. Limanov, Oleg

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
3. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

Recently Central Asia has found itself once more in the center of events of world importance : it has become an arena of struggle for influence that reflects the old regional problems and new global realities. Ambitions of the new players and rivalries of the old regional powers, Russia and China in the first place, are intertwined here. It is impossible either to assess the situation or predict its further development outside a very careful analysis of the Russian and Chinese factors, their role in antiterrorist struggle, the way Beijing and Moscow perceive the threats to their security, their interests, and their Central Asian policies. The 9/11 events and the antiterrorist operation in Afghanistan aimed against al-Qa'eda and the Taliban completely changed the local situation and confronted both states with a lot of problems. Another important rival, the United States, has come to the area where both China and Russia had already had definite interests.

ID Number: JA019787

Year: 2003

Language: English

A Test for Beijing : China and the North Korean Nuclear Quandary.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 4, May 2003, p. 12-14.)

Author(s):

1. Gill, Bates
2. Thompson, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Beijing's priorities with regard to North Korea derive from a complex and often contradictory mix of long-term geostrategic interests and near-term concerns over stability and proliferation.

ID Number: JA019227
Year: 2003
Language: English

Time for Action.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 7, July 2003, p. 14-15.)

Author(s):

1. Khoo, Nicholas

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

North Korea's declaration on June 9 that it may have no option but to develop a nuclear deterrent is as much a challenge to Beijing as to Washington. Pyongyang's actions in the escalating crisis are disrupting the regional stability that China's security policy aims for, and its economic development requires. From the Chinese perspective, the latest episode is the continuation of a trend rather than an aberration. China's prestige is at stake, its foreign policy unnecessarily paralysed.

ID Number: JA019402
Year: 2003
Language: English

China and North Korea : The Limits of Influence.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 665, September 2003, p. 274-278.)

Author(s):

1. Scobell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The Bush administration should recognize that on North Korea, only limited support will be forthcoming from Beijing. The best Washington can expect is a China actively pressing the United States and North Korea to talk and willing to host or participate in further meetings. But this presumes that both Pyongyang and Washington are ready to sit down in the first place.

ID Number: JA019565
Year: 2003
Language: English

China and the Korean Peninsula : Playing for the Long Term.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 2, Spring 2003, p. 43-56.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Halting North Korea's nuclear program is not the ultimate end that China hopes to achieve. China's calculations, interests, and goals are more long term and complicated, comprising a hierarchy of these six objectives.

ID Number: JA019031
Year: 2003
Language: English

China's Strategic Proxies.

(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 4, Fall 2003, p. 629-643.)

Author(s):

1. Bernier, Justin

Subject(s):

1. WMD NONPROLIFERATION--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Whether selling the knowledge and parts to manufacture chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons or giving up the secrets to the long-range ballistic missiles that might ultimately deliver them, China continues to disappoint the United States through its proliferation practices. The United States sees WMD as its largest security challenge for the foreseeable future, and the George W. Bush administration has been harshly critical of serial proliferators such as North Korea and Iran. Though its relations with the People's Republic of China remain considerably more cordial on the matter, the administration's patience seems to be wearing thin. It warned Beijing early in 2002 that WMD proliferation is now a friend-or-foe issue for the United States.

ID Number: JA019731

Year: 2003

Language: English

Absolute Gains, Relative Gains, and US Security Policy on China.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2003, p. 309-317.)

Author(s):

1. Bin, Li

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

US-China relations have often suffered serious blows amid continuous development since the relations between the two countries started to thaw in 1972. US security policy on China often infringed on China's interests and China was forced to respond, thereby creating some negative interactions that were not in either party's interests. US-China relations have often swayed between negative interactions and mending relations. This article shows that in the US policy-making process on China, the decision-makers have to take into account not only US, but also China's gains. Both concerns will influence the final policy-making of US policy on China.

ID Number: JA019931

Year: 2003

Language: English

Die Beziehungen der USA zur Volksrepublik China.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 8, August 2003, S. 24-27.)

Author(s):

1. Dean, Sidney E.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China's goal to drive the United States out of the East Asian/East Pacific region or to at least reduce America's influence over there is opposed by Washington through a purposeful, well-directed political commitment in the entire Asian-Pacific area. Aside from cultivating the alliances with Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines, America is also deepening the cooperation with Vietnam, India, and the Central Asian

countries. The White House denies pursuing a 'policy of encirclement' vis-a-vis China, but the United States are expanding their options in Asia - also by way of military cooperation and base agreements with the aforementioned countries - last but not least with a view to potential conflicts with the People's Republic. Although the national security strategy of the United States presented in 2002 emphasizes Washington's willingness to engage in a cooperation with China, it cautions Beijing openly against a policy of hegemony.

ID Number: JA019496
Year: 2003
Language: German

Changing Course on China.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 665, September 2003, p. 243-249.)

Author(s):

1. Economy, Elizabeth

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

From strategic competitors to partners against terror, America and China transform their relationship.

ID Number: JA019561
Year: 2003
Language: English

Bush, China and Human Rights.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 167-185.)

Author(s):

1. Foot, Rosemary

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. HUMAN RIGHTS--CHINA

Notes:

Has Sino-American cooperation after the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 resulted in a reduction in the Bush administration's attention to China's human-rights record ? The US designated the 'East Turkestan Islamic Movement', operating from Xinjiang, as a terrorist movement, and is said to have overlooked stepped-up Chinese oppression in the province. Washington also failed to sponsor a condemnatory human-rights resolution at the UN in April 2003. However, the administration will find it difficult - for reasons rooted in politics, legislation and values - to downgrade the human-rights issue. Using rhetoric rather than material sanctions, the US continues to press for certain specific improvements. The US message to China is that, while they already hold some interests in common, it will take a sharing of values to cement the relationship.

ID Number: JA019836
Year: 2003
Language: English

Taiwan.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 22-34.)

Author(s):

1. Halloran, Richard

Subject(s):

1. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The article describes why the confrontation across the Taiwan Strait holds the greatest potential for war between the United States and China. The author presents subtle evidence to support his contention that the dispute over Taiwan is as dynamic and volatile as ever. He makes a convincing case for why China sees bringing Taiwan into the PRC as a crucial step in maintaining its influence over East Asia and in driving the United States from the Western Pacific.

ID Number: JA020543

Year: 2003

Language: English

Taiwan.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 22-34.)

Author(s):

1. Halloran, Richard

Subject(s):

1. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The article describes why the confrontation across the Taiwan Strait holds the greatest potential for war between the United States and China. The author presents subtle evidence to support his contention that the dispute over Taiwan is as dynamic and volatile as ever. He makes a convincing case for why China sees bringing Taiwan into the PRC as a crucial step in maintaining its influence over East Asia and in driving the United States from the Western Pacific.

ID Number: JA019174

Year: 2003

Language: English

The Stealth Normalization of US-China Relations.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 73, Fall 2003, p. 37-48.)

Author(s):

1. Lampton, David M.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The September 11 attacks initiated an increasingly positive working relationship between the United States and China - quietly, subtly, but undoubtedly real.

ID Number: JA019771

Year: 2003

Language: English

China and the United States Post-9/11.

(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 4, Fall 2003, p. 617-627.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Jonathan D.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The eerie normalcy of Sino-American relations in the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks constitutes one of the unanticipated consequences of those events.

ID Number: JA019730

Year: 2003

Language: English

China's Reaction to American Predominance.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 57-78.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Denny

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

How China reacts to America's dominant position in the Asia-Pacific is a critical issue for regional security now and in the foreseeable future. As a rising power that sees the United States as both a partner and a potential threat and is still substantially weaker than the US, China might adopt one of several possible strategies : balancing against American power; accommodation; or attempting to supplant America's leadership position. In fact, China's security policy includes elements of all three strategies. The accommodationist element, however, is likely to diminish if China's economic and political strength continue to grow as quickly as expected.

ID Number: JA019840

Year: 2003

Language: English

Rising China and US Interests : Inevitable vs. Contingent Hazards.

(ORBIS, vol. 47, no. 1, Winter 2003, p. 125-137.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Denny

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The author looks at US-Chinese issues through the lens of the most important element in that relationship : that in relative terms, China is a rising challenger offset by the United States, an established superpower in that region and arguably a status quo power. His survey of inevitable and contingent hazards in this relationship serves as a valuable reminder that to minimize US-China differences in such a dynamic situation is as unhelpful as confrontation. Here, almost uniquely these days, the United States faces a proportional decline in economic, military, and philosophical influence.

ID Number: JA018764

Year: 2003

Language: English

China and America : Trouble Ahead ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 3, Autumn 2003, p. 35-56.)

Author(s):

1. Ward, Adam

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

If the frequent summitry and other exchanges among senior officials are anything to go by, the US-China relationship has become more cordial and constructive than at any time over the last decade. Certainly, it seems more harmonious than many spectators would have thought possible at the outset of the Bush administration in 2001, when Washington and Beijing eyed each other with disdain and suspicion. Viewed against the backdrop of these unpromising beginnings, the recent warming of bilateral ties would seem to be a substantial achievement. In reality, the relationship has over the last two years become curiously disaggregated. On one level, Washington and Beijing have, for reasons of expediency, belaboured their common interests. Yet, on a more fundamental level, both have been aware that their perspectives and interests have continued to diverge. A set of contentious policy challenges on the horizon mean that the cordial atmosphere is likely to turn sour rather sooner than Beijing and Washington would have liked.

ID Number: JA019839

Year: 2003

Language: English

China : Our Relations Do Not Fear Frost.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 71-80.)

Author(s):

1. Afanasiev, E.

2. Barskii, K.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA019929

Year: 2003

Language: English

Russia, US, China and the Iraqi Conflict.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 3, 2003, p. 9-22.)

Author(s):

1. Lukin, A.

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The war of the United States and its allies cannot but affect the nature of international relations. It is for the first time that the leading world power undertook a large-scale military action in open disregard of the UN. How will the new situation affect Russia's relations with two other leading Security Council members - the US and China ? Will the war-created changes become irreversible or will the status quo gradually restore ?

ID Number: JA019457

Year: 2003

Russian-Chinese Relations : At Their Peak ?.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 6, 2003, p. 78-92.)

Author(s):

1. Margelov, Mikhail

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA020669

Year: 2003

Language: English

Why Russia and China Have Not Formed an Anti-American Alliance.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 56, no. 4, Autumn 2003, p. 39-61.)

Author(s):

1. Weitz, Richard

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Notwithstanding predictions since 1991 that Russia and China would form an anti-US bloc, the normalization of their relations has proceeded for reasons mostly unrelated to any joint effort to counterbalance the United States. Russian arms sales do not constitute a military alliance. The two countries' policies on important issues have been uncoordinated and often conflicting. Finally, despite security agreements signifying the end of their Cold War hostility, nondefense economic ties and societal contacts between Russia and China have remained minimal.

ID Number: JA019807

Year: 2003

Language: English

China : Which Perspectives for an Awakening Giant ?.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 56, no. 6, 2003, Whole Issue.)

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. CHINA--ECONOMIC POLICY

3. CHINA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA021090

Year: 2003

Language: English

Pekin et l'Irak.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 100, ete 2003, p. 305-316.)

Author(s):

1. Domenach, Jean-Luc

Subject(s):

1. IRAQ WAR, 2003--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

During the diplomatic crisis that preceded the war in Iraq, China adopted a novel stance which marks an important milestone in the history of the People's Republic. While discreetly disapproving of the US position, Beijing made conciliatory noises toward all of the key players : Iraq and its neighbors were offered warm words that were sufficiently vague to avoid antagonizing Israel; war skeptics France, Germany and Russia received declarations of support that stopped short of a threat to exercise China's veto on the UN Security Council; and the US was bombarded with a mix of principled condemnation and protestations of friendship, delicately spiced up with pressure on North Korea to come back to the negotiating table. This array of tactics enabled Beijing to maintain a credible discourse while staying on good terms with all parties. But

such a balancing act cannot be sustained indefinitely. China will eventually be asked to clarify its objectives and play a more active role in shaping the world scene.

ID Number: JA019454

Year: 2003

Language: French

The Prospect for Power Projections of the People's Republic of China.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2003, p. 349-367.)

Author(s):

1. Heller, Eric Nathaniel

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

This paper strives to understand the intentions of the leadership inside China through a theoretical prism, analyzing Chinese military modernizations in the last decade and the uses of force in order to assess whether or not China is emerging as a partner or a peer competitor.

ID Number: JA019932

Year: 2003

Language: English

China's Changing Role in Asia.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 3, Fall 2003, p. 67-74.)

Author(s):

1. Jisi, Wang

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The perception of China's rise is exaggerated. China is less interested in a world role than in an East Asian, Pacific, and neighborhood role. Its economy has developed enough for it to integrate into regional and global trade. Beijing's policy toward the US is more moderate and mature than it used to be. The test of Beijing's new policy may well be the challenge of North Korea's nuclear ambitions.

ID Number: JA019716

Year: 2003

Language: English

Is China a Status Quo Power ?.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 27, no. 4, Spring 2003, p. 5-56.)

Author(s):

1. Johnston, Alastair Iain

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Many commentators wonder whether China is a status quo power that will continue to comply with regional and international norms or whether it is a revisionist power increasingly willing to challenge US hegemony. The author responds to the growing chorus of skeptics who contend that China is becoming a greater source of instability and offers evidence of Chinese behavior that, in some cases, suggests a more status quo orientation. The author bases this conclusion on a set of indicators he uses to assess recent trends in China's foreign policy.

ID Number: JA020092

Year: 2003

Language: English

China's New Diplomacy.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 6, November - December 2003, p. 22-35.)

Author(s):

1. Medeiros, Evan S.
2. Fravel, M. Taylor

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The recent crisis over North Korea's nuclear weapons has had at least one unexpected aspect : the crucial - and highly effective - intervention of Beijing. China's steady diplomacy is a sign of how much things have changed in the country, which has long avoided most international affairs. Recently, China has begun to embrace regional and global institutions it once shunned and take on the responsibilities that come with great-power status. Just what the results of Beijing's new sophistication will be remains to be seen; but Asia, and the world, will never be the same.

ID Number: JA019800

Year: 2003

Language: English

China's Peaceful Rise ?.

(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 56, no. 6, 2003, p. 3-21.)

Author(s):

1. Men, Jing

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The peace promise China offers to the world conforms to the interest of all the peoples, however, whether this good will can be respected or not remains to be a question mark. In order to get a clue of how likely this peaceful rise policy will be carried out in the coming years, this article deals with the following issues. It first gives a historical analysis of China's military conflicts and wars with other countries since the 1950s in order to examine under what conditions China would like to use force. Second, the article studies China's bilateral and multilateral achievements during these years. Thirdly, the article examines the changing perspectives behind China's changing foreign policy and behaviour. Lastly, the article summarises its analysis and demonstrates that China is changing from a revolutionary state to a state emphasising international cooperation and mutual benefit. Such changes will encourage China to follow a peaceful road in its development. However, the peaceful trajectory is not guaranteed if Taiwan would like to change the status quo and go for independence from China.

ID Number: JA021095

Year: 2003

Language: English

Is China the Next Superpower ?.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2003, p. 389-404.)

Author(s):

1. Sengupta, Suraj

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. CHINA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
3. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

In order to realize if China has the ability to become the next superpower, an analysis is done on both China's economic and military situation. First, China's future economic situation is

predicted by examining factors that contributed to its increasing economic power, as well as factors that will influence its economy in the future. After determining the future of China's economy, the discussion moves to analyzing its military. In this section, China's military spending, modernization of its military, and national security issues are discussed as they try developing into a military superpower. Based on the economic and military analysis, an assessment is made on the potential of China becoming a superpower with the ability to rival the US in the year 2020.

ID Number: JA019934

Year: 2003

Language: English

Why Does China Matter ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 1, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 75-89.)

Author(s):

1. Sutter, Robert

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. CHINA--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Based on its size, strategic location, and rising economic and military power, China exerts worldwide economic influence and is the leading military and political power in Asia, but Chinese leaders are not inclined to assert influence in world affairs more forcefully.

ID Number: JA020145

Year: 2003

Language: English

Bring China into the Game !.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 4, no. 4, Winter 2003, p. 77-81.)

Author(s):

1. Umbach, Frank

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

With its huge economic and military growth in recent decades, China is a potential superpower. Its steady economic expansion in the past two decades feeds an even greater expansion of military spending - over 17 % in official figures alone in 2001 and 2002. Yet Beijing has never been embedded in any global system of nuclear constraint or disarmament. It should be.

ID Number: JA020089

Year: 2003

Language: English

2002

China and Pakistan : Strains in the Relationship.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 656, September 2002, p. 284-289.)

Author(s):

1. Hagerty, Devin T.

Subject(s):

1. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN

Notes:

Although the American war on terrorism has altered the regional landscape, China and Pakistan continue to derive substantial value from their close relationship. For Islamabad, Beijing remains its most steadfast friend in international affairs. United States interest in Pakistan waxes and wanes but China has proved itself to be in Pakistan's corner over the long haul.

ID Number: JA018248
Year: 2002
Language: English

China and Japan : A Facade of Friendship.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 1, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 77-88)

Author(s):

1. Self, Benjamin

Subject(s):

1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

Notes:

Continuing to rely on the friendship diplomacy framework is more likely to hurt the relationship between China and Japan. By easing the frustration of faking a friendship and focusing on more realistic common interests, sound ties would become possible.

ID Number: JA018676
Year: 2002
Language: English

Growing Cross-Strait Economic Integration.
(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 753-766.)

Author(s):

1. Clark, Cal

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
5. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

The author describes the growing web of informal commercial and social linkages that have sprung up since the early nineties that may be working a silent evolutionary transformation in cross-Strait relations. Business interests, he argues, are steadily creating interdependencies of a kind that invite comparisons with the EU.

ID Number: JA018393
Year: 2002
Language: English

Law's Spectral Answers to the Cross-Strait Sovereignty Question.
(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 733-752.)

Author(s):

1. deLisle, Jacques

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

The author describes the legal framework that has defined cross-Strait relations in the past. He surveys concepts of blended and hybrid forms of sovereignty from international law and finds them wanting in Taiwan's case.

ID Number: JA018392
Year: 2002
Language: English

Peace over the Taiwan Strait ?.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 33, no. 1, March 2002, p. 93-106.)

Author(s):

1. Lijun, Sheng

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

A war across the Taiwan Strait is neither inevitable nor imminent, and is less likely in the future since China believes that it has time on its side. This Chinese confidence is enhanced by Taiwan's current political and economic deterioration. For China, the decision not to use force is based on assessments and strategies discussed in this article, as well as on its unswerving commitment to economic modernization, at home and its determination not to fall into what it suspects, rightly or wrongly, as being an international conspiracy to see China and Taiwan exhaust each other through war. China's military modernization, therefore, is aimed less at occupying Taiwan than at deterring its creeping independence and enhancing China's own future international status. The only thing that might disrupt this process would be a wave of political and economic chaos. Such a crisis, however, is not currently within sight.

ID Number: JA017755

Year: 2002

Language: English

A Cold War of Words ?.

(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 695-711.)

Author(s):

1. Wachman, Alan M.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

Alan Wachman provides an important overview of cross-Strait relations characterized by what he calls a 'cold war of words' centering on the PRC's policy of 'one country, two systems' and on Taiwan's 'creeping independence'. The author painstakingly describes the impasse, a state of affairs in which no negotiations or actions seem possible.

ID Number: JA018390

Year: 2002

Language: English

'One Country, Two Systems' From a Taiwan Perspective.

(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 4, Fall 2002, p. 713-731.)

Author(s):

1. Weng, Byron S.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

Byron Weng examines cross-Strait relations from his vantage point in Taiwan. Like Macao and Hong Kong, Taiwan is being offered the status of a Special Autonomous Region, and so Weng looks to Hong Kong and Macao, according to SAR status in the late nineties, to evaluate the prospect. Hong Kong remains a great place to do business. In practice, China has avoided meddling except in the political sphere. Weng is sceptical that SAR status would suit Taiwan's particular situation, impressed by the unavoidable fact that SAR status does mean full Chinese

sovereignty and the ultimate right to interpret all bargains that define Taiwan's status. In assessing the obstacles, Weng does not rule out reunification in the future, though he is impressed with the difficulties and the hazards of unification from the Taiwanese perspective.

ID Number: JA018391

Year: 2002

Language: English

China Loses Out in Central Asia.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 2, 2002, p. 83-86.)

Author(s):

1. Brauer, Birgit

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

After the collapse of the Soviet Union China at first was only a bystander as Russia played a star role in Central Asia. In the late 1990s it too joined the 'great game' by signing the \$9.5 billion oil 'contract of the century' with Kazakhstan. After September 11 it is again a bystander, this time as Washington flexes its muscles by stationing anti-terror US troops in the region. After others have left the field, China will still be present as a powerful neighbor.

ID Number: JA017973

Year: 2002

Language: English

Gevolgen van '11 september' voor China's Centraal-Aziebeleid.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 10, oktober 2002, p. 485-490.)

Author(s):

1. Hooghe, Ingrid d'

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

3. SCO

Notes:

The author argues that 11 September has seriously affected China's foreign policy towards the Central Asian region. The War on Terrorism has led to a considerable American military presence in China's backyard and has thwarted Chinese plans to expand its influence in the region. The author looks at Chinese economic and security interests in the region and at the evolution of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), the regional forum through which China wants to project its influence. She concludes that even though 11 September has demonstrated that the SCO is still in its infancy and China's role in Central Asia is rather limited, China's ambitions have been strengthened by the events.

ID Number: JA018378

Year: 2002

Language: Dutch

China and Central Asia after the Beginning of the Antiterrorist Operation in Afghanistan.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2002, p. 19-29.)

Author(s):

1. Okhotnikiv, Sergei

Subject(s):

1. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL

Notes:

For the last twelve months the situation in Central Asia as seen from Beijing changed considerably. China can no longer carry on its traditional strategic course : 'even if the situation in the East is tense, everything is calm in the West'. Its rear has become the second frontline, which forced China to seek new ways of ensuring its security and promoting its interests. One can expect more active foreign policy measures, and diplomatic steps very much different from Beijing's foreign policy of the past. One thing is absolutely clear : China will continue to do its best to play an important role in Central Asian developments by opposing the increasing influence of 'players' from other regions. From the point of view of Russia the new balance of forces in Central Asia and the Chinese political line which is corrected to fit the changing realities offer obvious advantages. The most important of them is Beijing's interest in close cooperation with Moscow on the bilateral basis and within the SOC, which will survive in the foreseeable future.

ID Number: JA018883

Year: 2002

Language: English

China and North Korea : The Close but Uncomfortable Relationship.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 656, September 2002, p. 278-283.)

Author(s):

1. Scobell, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

Many in Beijing would like to see the Pyongyang regime survive indefinitely, and the Chinese are doing what they can to prop it up. But China would also like to see gradual (not dramatic) change in North Korea. It hopes to nurture the emergence of a reform-minded North Korea. How realistic this goal is and how far Beijing is willing to pursue it remain unclear.

ID Number: JA018247

Year: 2002

Language: English

11 September and the Future of Sino-American Relations.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 1, Spring 2002, p. 33-49.)

Author(s):

1. Friedberg, Aaron L.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

While there is certainly reason to hope that the events of 11 September will lead to an improvement in Sino-American relations, there are at least three substantial reasons to doubt that, in the end, relations will really improve. On closer inspection, the war on terrorism provides at best a very limited basis for US-PRC cooperation. Moreover, despite some superficial improvements in the diplomatic climate, none of the persistent, underlying sources of contention between the two

powers has been significantly altered or alleviated by the current crisis. Finally, and most importantly, in ways that could not initially have been foreseen, the events of recent months may actually end up intensifying the ongoing Sino-American strategic rivalry. The forces impelling the United States and the PRC toward continuing suspicion and competition are powerful and deeply rooted in their very different domestic political regimes and in their positions in the international system. These competitive tendencies will not be easily offset or overcome, even by acts that all Americans and most Chinese acknowledge as crimes against humanity.

ID Number: JA017637

Year: 2002

Language: English

Sino-American Relations in 2001 : The Difficult Accommodation of Two Great Powers.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 57, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 283-310.)

Author(s):

1. Garver, John W.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The events of 2001 provide the basis for a fascinating case study of the dynamics of contemporary Sino-American relations. On the one hand, deep conflicts of interest and domestic politics generated sharp conflict and pushed the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the United States apart. On the other hand, countervailing imperatives that required cooperation compelled leaders of both countries to keep conflict within manageable limits and sustain a cooperative relationship.

ID Number: JA017944

Year: 2002

Language: English

People's China and the Asian Future.

(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 32, Autumn 2002, p. 41-48.)

Author(s):

1. Santis, Hugh De

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

While the Clinton administration believed that economic reforms in China would eventually accommodate Washington, a crisis in the Taiwan Strait in 1996, continued transfers of technology to rogue states by Beijing, and the bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade eroded such hope. Following the election of George Bush, relations deteriorated further until late 2001, when a new amicability emerged in the wake of 9/11, feeding speculation of a budding partnership. Any further progress will depend on the leadership of China as well as the governments of the United States and other nations. Four scenarios depicting plausible Asian futures help explore this general issue : strategic partnership, regional integration, Chinese dominance, and Chinese instability. Although these scenarios are driven by China, they take account of developments elsewhere, especially Japan, Taiwan, and Korea.

ID Number: JA019368

Year: 2002

Language: English

Sino-American Relations since September 11 : Can the New Stability Last ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 656, September 2002, p. 243-249.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

A year after the devastating terrorist attacks on the United States, Sino-American relations are their most stable since they began their decade-long deterioration and constant fluctuation following the events of June 1989. The prospects for continued stability are positive as long as neither nation infringes on the core security interests of the other. Some would dispute this assessment, including many analysts in China, since they see limited benefits from post-September 11 Sino-American cooperation and continuing underlying tensions and frictions in the relationship. Yet, the roller coaster of relations during the 1990s - when security tensions were frequent and disputes over human rights and trade were constant - is absent today.

ID Number: JA018244

Year: 2002

Language: English

Beyond China : The Geopolitics of Eastern Eurasia.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 21, no. 3, 2002, p. 203-212.)

Author(s):

1. Walton, C. Dale

Subject(s):

1. GEOPOLITICS--EAST ASIA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA

ID Number: JA018292

Year: 2002

Language: English

China and the War on Terrorism.

(ORBIS, vol. 46, no. 3, Summer 2002, p. 511-521.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Denny

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

This study explains the policy that has evolved from China's initial reactions to the US-led war on terrorism and analyzes the dangers and opportunities involved in Beijing's decision, examining the several potential threats to Chinese interests created by the antiterrorism campaign. It considers the consequences of China's decision to support the initial actions of the war, identifying which Chinese interests are furthered and which are sacrificed by Beijing's policy. Beijing's initial policy required it to subordinate several important Chinese values, demonstrating the high priority it placed on good relations with Washington and on nurturing a favorable Chinese image among the non-Muslim countries.

ID Number: JA018214

Year: 2002

Language: English

China's Response to the Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan.

(CENTRAL ASIAN SURVEY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2001, p. 323-351.)

Author(s):

1. Hilali, A. Z.

Subject(s):

1. AFGHANISTAN--HISTORY--SOVIET OCCUPATION, 1979-1989
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USSR
3. USSR--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The main theme of this article is to focus on China's efforts to foster 'an Asian and international environment antagonistic to Soviet expansion'. China opposed the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan by providing moral and military assistance to the Afghan mujahideen and Pakistan to counter the Soviet encirclement around China and avoid direct military confrontation with the vastly superior Soviet forces along the contested Sino-Soviet border. For this purpose, China carried on a vigorous campaign against the Soviet Union and never missed any opportunity to expose Soviet expansionist of hegemonic designs. China also stepped up its diplomatic and political offensives against the hegemony of the Soviet social imperialism by cultivating better relations with the USA.

ID Number: JA017226

Year: 2001

Language: English

Sino-Japanese Relations at the Turn of the Century.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 3, July - September 2001, p. 101-110.)

Author(s):

1. Hirano, Mutsumi

Subject(s):

1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

Notes:

The aim of this article is to consider political divergence and convergences between China and Japan and the prospects for developing bilateral ties and for their cooperation in the regional framework. In the first section, the article reviews current key issues of bilateral relations that have been brought into focus in the last few years - namely, the issue of historical perceptions and the Taiwan question. With reference to some other ongoing issues, the second section considers how overall Sino-Japanese relations will unfold in the next ten years. Finally, an attempt will be made to gauge what assistance regional arrangements can offer for the development of cooperation between the two giants in the region, the focus being on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

ID Number: JA017242

Year: 2001

Language: English

Crisis in the Taiwan Strait ?.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 4, July - August 2001, p. 14-25.)

Author(s):

1. Campbell, Kurt M.
2. Mitchell, Derek J.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The simmering dispute over the status of Taiwan may soon explode in violence. The Chinese regime sees Taiwan's recent democratization as an implicit challenge to its own authority and legitimacy and thus continues to threaten and intimidate the island. Meanwhile, Taiwan has procured advanced defensive weapons from the US. Growing tensions across the Taiwan Strait, along with the lack of military and diplomatic communication, make conflict - possibly involving the US - increasingly likely. To avoid such an outcome, Washington should actively facilitate cross-strait dialogue and deter provocations by either side. But it must do so soon, for both China and Taiwan are growing impatient.

ID Number: JA016806

Year: 2001

Language: English

Politique et rhétorique dans les relations entre la Chine et Taiwan.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 1, janvier - mars 2001, p. 55-68.)

Author(s):

1. Ho, Szu-yin

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

L'élection de Chen Shui-bian à la présidence de Taiwan en mars 2000 marque un tournant dans les relations entre Taipei et Pékin. Longtemps dominé par le nationalisme ferme du Kuomintang, d'un côté, et par le recours répété à la démonstration de force, de l'autre, l'imbroglio sino-taiwanais dévoilé aujourd'hui un double visage : une rhétorique parfois enflammée et toujours complexe continue d'exprimer les incertitudes politiques quant à l'avenir de l'île, tandis que les réalités économiques semblent jouer en faveur d'une coexistence pacifique des deux régimes de part et d'autre du détroit. À terme, ce sont peut-être les forces du marché et de la globalisation qui trouveront la solution du dilemme indépendance-reunification qui reste un élément d'instabilité majeur en Asie du Nord-Est.

ID Number: JA016346

Year: 2001

Language: French

The People's Republic of China Confronts Taiwan.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 26, no. 2, Summer 2001, p. 401-442.)

Author(s):

1. Hughes, James H.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The author examines the Chinese military threat to Taiwan and after a brief historical synopsis proceeds to assess PRC preparations for a possible invasion of Taiwan, detailing the technology and resources available for a PRC assault and

Taiwanese resistance.
ID Number: JA016915
Year: 2001
Language: English

What if... 'China Attacks Taiwan !'.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 31, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 76-91.)

Author(s):
1. Russell, Richard L.
Subject(s):
1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:
The author takes a hypothetical view of the future relationship between China and Taiwan to ask, What if China attacks Taiwan? The author examines those issues and actions that might 'cross China's political red line,' and precipitate such an attack. He concludes that to simply sit back and assume that the status quo will continue in perpetuity is not prudent statecraft on America's part.

ID Number: JA016985
Year: 2001
Language: English

Challenges and Opportunities in the Taiwan Strait : A Potential Common Ground to Peace.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 5, October 2001, p. 11-15.)

Author(s):
1. Sun, John
Subject(s):
1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

ID Number: JA017082
Year: 2001
Language: English

How China Might Invade Taiwan.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 54, no. 4, Autumn 2001, p. 55-68.)

Author(s):
1. Wood, Piers M.
2. Ferguson, Charles D.
Subject(s):
1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:
A determined China could launch an invasion sooner than the five, ten, or twenty years that some have projected, though it would be unlikely to succeed if it made the attempt today. A phased, stepping-stone invasion would force Taiwan to decide whether to absorb casualties fighting in preliminary invasions or to conserve resources for a final stand on the main island.

ID Number: JA017623
Year: 2001
Language: English

Taipei-Beijing Negotiations : the Battle for Political Ascendancy in Taiwan.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 3, June 2001, p. 73-77.)

Author(s):

1. Yahuda, Michael

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

ID Number: JA016633

Year: 2001

Language: English

China as Number One.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 647, September 2001, p. 250-256.)

Author(s):

1. Ahn, Soong-Bum

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The inferred assumption in most American scenarios is one in which a dominant China is a threat to its neighbors and the US. Yet what if China acts as a benevolent hegemon, or at least a benign one ?

ID Number: JA016981

Year: 2001

Language: English

Iran, China, and Russia : The Emerging Anti-US Nexus ?.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 32, no. 4, December 2001, p. 453-466.)

Author(s):

1. Ahrari, M. Ehsan

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The post-Cold War world has been in existence for more than a decade; however, Iran, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Russia still find the situation unsettling. Some of the reasons underlying their dissatisfaction are region-specific. But the most significant and unifying variable is that all three of them resent the dominant status of the United States in the realms of politics, economics, and military power at the global level. They perceive US dominance in their respective regions as constraining and even deleterious to their own strategic ambitions. In contrast to the Cold War years, the current balance-of-power-related tug-and-pull among nations is neither based on ideology nor led by two superpowers. But, as in the Cold War years, the international struggle of this century will be driven by a desire to seek military and economic dominance within and across various regions. In this on-going struggle, Iran, China, and Russia are striving to improve their status by using the nexus that is evolving between them.

ID Number: JA020545

Year: 2001

Language: English

Iran, China, and Russia : the Emerging Anti-US Nexus ?.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 32, no. 4, December 2001, p. 453-466.)

Author(s):

1. Ahrari, M. Ehsan

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The post-Cold War world has been in existence for more than a decade; however, Iran, the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Russia still find the situation unsettling. Some of the reasons underlying their dissatisfaction are region-specific. But the most significant and unifying variable is that all three of them resent the dominant status of the United States in the realms of politics, economics, and military power at the global level. They perceive US dominance in their respective regions as constraining and even deleterious to their own strategic ambitions. In contrast to the Cold War years, the current balance-of-power-related tug-and-pull among nations is neither based on ideology nor led by two superpowers. But, as in the Cold War years, the international struggle of this century will be driven by a desire to seek military and economic dominance within and across various regions. In this on-going struggle, Iran, China, and Russia are striving to improve their status by using the nexus that is evolving between them.

ID Number: JA017499

Year: 2001

Language: English

The United States and China : Rhetoric and Reality.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 100, no. 647, September 2001, p. 257-262.)

Author(s):

1. Bachman, David

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

To some extent, the rhetoric of the Bush administration is simply part of the 'positioning' process as one party replaces the other in the presidency.

ID Number: JA016982

Year: 2001

Language: English

Les meilleurs ennemis du monde.
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 93, automne 2001, p. 339-353.)

Author(s):

1. Bobin, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The joy expressed by some Chinese, especially on the Internet, following the terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11 underscores the nationalist shift in public opinion in the People's Republic. The dissipation of the Soviet threat and the remarkable Chinese economic boom during the 1990s sealed the fate of the strategic rapprochement between China and the U.S. orchestrated by Nixon and Kissinger. Moreover, Beijing's ambitions in Asia have come up against

Washington's influence in the region, illustrated by various flare-ups since 1996. But the Sino-American equation is complex and is anchored in very close economic and trade relations. They are strategic rivals and yet there is a strong interweaving of economic interests, resulting in a situation that contrasts starkly with that of the cold war. In fact, China depends on the United States in terms of exports, investments, and technology transfers, a situation which should - at least in the short term - compel it to preserve its relationship with the U.S., allowing time for it to restore enough strength to re-establish its economic independence.

ID Number: JA017222

Year: 2001

Language: French

Bush's China Policy : Understanding the First Hundred Days.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 3, June 2001, p. 77-81.)

Author(s):

1. Deans, Phil

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA016634

Year: 2001

Language: English

An Evitable War : Engaged Containment and the US-China Balance.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 31, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 92-104.)

Author(s):

1. Howle, Roy C.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The author looks at the specific aspects of America's relationship with China to determine where America should focus their strategic efforts. The author highlights the problems, centering on the United States' inability to define and communicate their vital interests in the rapidly changing strategic environment. The author concludes that the only way the United States can 'win' in this relationship is to maintain a military and political deterrent capable of influencing China's policies in the region.

ID Number: JA016986

Year: 2001

Language: English

Facing Reality in China Policy.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 1, January - February 2001, p. 50-64.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

China may be the most important country in America's future. Its power is undoubtedly on the rise, and Washington must give it due regard. US-China relations have recently made great progress, particularly on trade-related issues. But the relationship is fraught with tensions that could explode into conflict at any time. The next administration needs to get china policy right, before disaster strikes.

ID Number: JA016231

Year: 2001

Language: English

Not Winning Friends.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 57, no. 6, June 2001, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Wall, David

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Chinese nationalists are especially angry over the bitter standoff between Beijing and Washington. World leaders need to tune in to the Chinese psyche if greater long term damage is to be avoided.

ID Number: JA016606

Year: 2001

Language: English

Washington's Misguided China Policy.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 3, Autumn 2001, p. 7-23.)

Author(s):

1. Xiang, Lanxin

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

A central premise of the Bush foreign-policy team is that China is trying to challenge the status quo. China is seen as a rising power with a grudge against the international system. In short, we are said to be entering the twenty-first century equivalent of the early twentieth century, when a democratic England struggled with a rising, authoritarian Germany. But this analogy - of a 'Wilhelmine China' - is flawed, for it is hardly obvious, in the year 2001, just who is defending the status quo. At the very moment of China's decision to integrate fully into the international system, the US seems to have started the process of changing the rules. Just as China aspires to become a 'normal state' for the first time in its history, the criterion for 'normal' is changing. As China goes multilateral in its foreign relations, America turns unilateral.

ID Number: JA016965

Year: 2001

Language: English

To Be an Enlightened Superpower.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 3, Summer 2001, p. 63-71.)

Author(s):

1. Xinbo, Wu

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

That the United States will continue to play a leading role in the world is a given. The question is not whether but how it should play this role. Here is a Chinese perspective on how the United States can act as an enlightened superpower.

ID Number: JA016675

Year: 2001

Language: English

The Challenges of Sino-Russian Strategic Partnership.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 4, Autumn 2001, p. 41-54.)

Author(s):

1. Garnett, Sherman

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Sino-Russian behavior is a particularly clear example of a response to U.S. power that is hardly limited to these two states. Ultimately, the United States should welcome their normalization but be wary of the Russian contribution to Chinese military modernization.

ID Number: JA017261

Year: 2001

Language: English

Russia's Relations with China and India : Strategic Partnerships, Yes; Strategic Alliances, No.

(DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 9, no. 2, Spring 2001, p. 259-275.)

Author(s):

1. Kuchins, Andrew C.

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA016902

Year: 2001

Language: English

Big Treaty, Big Prospects.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 5, 2001, p. 16-22.)

Author(s):

1. Losiukov, Aleksandr

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

On July 15-18, 2001, PRC Chairman Jiang Zemin arrived in Russia on an official state visit, which culminated in the signing of the Good Neighborly Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China. The Treaty consists of 25 articles, harmoniously complementing each other and encompassing all the main spheres and lines of Russian-Chinese relations. It would not be an exaggeration to say that each provision of the Treaty is of major importance. The high contracting parties undertake to develop on a long-term basis good neighborly relations of friendship, equal partnership, and strategic cooperation in accordance with rules of international law; not to use force or threat of force in their relations; to respect each other's choice; and to support each other in matters pertaining to protection of state and territorial integrity.

ID Number: JA017254

Year: 2001

Language: English

Zwei Seiten eines Dreiecks : das Duo Russland-China (und die USA).
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 56. Jahr, Nr. 4, April 2001, S. 17-24.)

Author(s):

1. Nosov, Mikhail G.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Die Beziehungen Russland-China befinden sich im Aufwind : die Grenzstreitigkeiten sind weitgehend beigelegt; die Beziehungen konzentrieren sich mehr auf die Entwicklung von Ressourcen als auf die Aufstellung von Streitkräften; China ist Russlands zweitwichtigster Handelspartner. Problematisch ist allerdings die chinesische demographische Expansion im russischen Fernen Osten sowie das unterschiedliche Tempo beider Länder bei politischen und wirtschaftlichen Reformen.

ID Number: JA016749

Year: 2001

Language: German

Russia, China, India : A New Strategic Triangle for a New Cold War ?.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 31, no. 4, Winter 2001 - 2002, p. 87-97.)

Author(s):

1. Rahm, Julie M.

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

This article examines the possibility of a new strategic triad encompassing Russia, China, and India. The author examines the motivation for this strategic relationship, the threat to US strategy resultant of the partnership, and the possibility that such a relationship could usher in a return of Cold War tensions. Of special interest are the number of military-technical, joint research and development, and military training factors contributing to this relationship. The reader quickly realizes that it is much more than the mutual opposition to the unipolar, US-dominated world that draws these three together.

ID Number: JA017281

Year: 2001

Language: English

China's Challenge to Pax Americana.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 3, Summer 2001, p. 31-43.)

Author(s):

1. Feigenbaum, Evan A.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Since Beijing's 1996 missile exercise in the Taiwan Strait, Chinese leaders have begun to articulate a decidedly alternative vision of the underlying principles of international relations that could continue to create tensions with the US.

ID Number: JA016673

Year: 2001

Language: English

The Diplomatic Face of China's Grand Strategy : A Rising Power's Emerging Choice.

(CHINA QUARTERLY, no. 168, December 2001, p. 835-864.)

Author(s):

1. Goldstein, Avery

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Much of the debate about the rise of China since the early 1990s has addressed two questions: how fast are China's economic and military capabilities increasing; and how should the world, especially the United States, respond to this emerging great power. Assessing the significance of China's growing capability and the advisability of alternative ways of responding to it, requires a grasp of the way leaders in Beijing seek to realize their nation's interests given the constraints imposed by their own resources and the international context within which they must operate. This article analyses such efforts by examining the role of diplomacy in China's grand strategy. It argues that after several years of ad hoc attempts to deal with the new challenges that accompanied the end of the Cold War, a clearer consensus on China's basic foreign policy line began to emerge among Party leaders in 1996. This consensus, tantamount to the country's grand strategy, has provided a relatively coherent framework for the PRC's subsequent international behaviour and the expected contribution of diplomacy to the country's security.

ID Number: JA017437

Year: 2001

Language: English

China's Foundations : Guiding Principles of Chinese Foreign Policy.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 20, no. 1, January - March 2001, p. 45-55.)

Author(s):

1. Kane, Thomas

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

As the People's Republic of China assumes greater prominence in world affairs, the question of how its government will approach key issues in international politics becomes increasingly critical. By examining the public statements of Chinese leaders, one can identify fundamental principles that guide Beijing's policy. These principles are a robust approach to sovereignty, a determination to strengthen the ruling faction, and a continuing commitment to ideologic distinctiveness. China, in short, is determined to secure its own independence, and will seek power over all outside entities which could have power over it.

ID Number: JA016463

Year: 2001

Language: English

Confiance et prudence : la diplomatie chinoise au debut du XXie siecle.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 44, hiver 2001 - 2002, p.
99-110.)

Author(s):

1. Yang, Baoyun

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. ASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA

Notes:

En 1978, la Chine etablissait des relations diplomatiques avec les Etats-Unis. Depuis, l'evolution de la situation internationale, l'approfondissement des reformes et l'ouverture de la societe chinoise semblent determiner une recomposition des relations diplomatiques entre Pekin et le reste du monde. Sur la scene internationale, la Chine de l'apres-guerre froide se positionne a la fois en fonction de necessites internes liees a son propre developpement economique et du role qu'il lui incombe d'assumer au triple titre d'acteur international influent, de puissance regionale incontournable et de chef de file d'un nouvel ordre mondial, respectueux de la securite economique et de la souverainete nationale. Au debut du XXie siecle, la diplomatie chinoise propose une configuration du monde originale.

ID Number: JA017330

Year: 2001

Language: French

An EU Common Strategy for China ?.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 36, no. 3, July - September 2001, p.
89-99.)

Author(s):

1. Xiang, Lanxin

Subject(s):

1. EU--CHINA

Notes:

The author develops an number of arguments in favour of the adoption by the EU of a common strategy towards China. He suggests that this would provide Sino-European relations with a more solid foundation.

ID Number: JA017241

Year: 2001

Language: English

US Impact on Japanese-Chinese Security Relations.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 31, no. 4, December 2000, p. 449-462.)

Author(s):

1. Drifte, Reinhard

Subject(s):

1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN

Notes:

After analysing the complexities of the triangular Japan-US-China relationship and contradictions of engagement as the key policy towards China, this article concludes that asymmetries of power, interests and policy tools between Japan and the USA could lead to a serious alliance-splitting conflict and are bound to create an even sharper conflict between Japan and China. Changes to US policy towards Taiwan and to the US-led military alliance system in East Asia will be needed if current concerns about China are not to develop into self-fulfilling prophecies. In the long run, failure to carry out these changes will have negative implications not only for the China policies of both Japan and USA, but also for the Japan-US alliance in

general.
ID Number: JA016034
Year: 2000
Language: English

2000

The Taiwan Strait Triangle.
(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 19, no. 4, October - December 2000, p.
329-340.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, William M.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

This article examines the ongoing set of relationships among the US, the People's Republic of China, and the republic of China on Taiwan. This has been a difficult strategic (political, economic and military) problem for the US over the half century since communist forces drove Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalist forces from the mainland to refuge on Taiwan in 1949. The situation of 'two Chinas' has persisted all through the Cold War and now into the confusing post-Cold War era. As the center of gravity of global strategic affairs shifts to the Asian hemisphere, this triangle will continue to be a focus of national and international policy concern in Washington, Beijing, and Taipei (and in many other capitals). It is likely to persist for some time.

ID Number: JA016158
Year: 2000
Language: English

China y la democracia en Taiwan.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 14, no. 75, mayo - junio 2000, p. 114-123.)

Author(s):

1. Delage, Fernando

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. TAIWAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

La victoria en las elecciones presidenciales de Taiwan del candidato de la oposicion abre una nueva fase en las relaciones de la isla con China, donde todavia no se descarta recurrir al uso de la fuerza. La consolidacion de la democracia taiwanesa y la prosperidad de su economia hacen aumentar su alejamiento del continente.

ID Number: JA015564
Year: 2000
Language: Spanish

Flashpoint in the Taiwan Strait.

(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 4, Fall 2000, p. 615-629.)

Author(s):

1. Dreyer, June Teufel

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

ID Number: JA015828

Year: 2000

Language: English

An Analysis of the Military Threats Across the Taiwan Strait : Fact or Fiction.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 19, no. 2, April - June 2000, p. 103-116.)

Author(s):

1. Kearsley, Harold J.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN STRAIT
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

One of the world's hot spots is the Taiwan Strait. The two powers separated by this water have been antagonists since 1949; however, the situation recently was exacerbated by suggestions that Taiwan might seek 'statehood'. China may resort to military operations against the island if Taipei declares independence. For a threat to be real, there must be both motivation and hardware to carry it out. The military threats China might employ are invasion, limited invasion, blockade, and missile strikes. Clearly, China has both long- and short-term motivators to conduct such operations. A rational analysis, however, of China's capabilities suggests it does not have the hardware to carry out the threats. Even the nuclear capability open to Beijing is not usable if rational thinking is employed. Yet short-term internal pressures may undermine Beijing's desire to pursue a rational path.

ID Number: JA015502

Year: 2000

Language: English

Een voorstel tot oplossing van 'het probleem-Taiwan'.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 11, november 2000, p. 542-547.)

Author(s):

1. Kuijper, Hans

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-

Notes:

The author deals with the relationship between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China following the change of government in Taipei earlier this year. The question is : will Jiang Zemin and Chen Shui-bian, who are both de facto heads of state, follow in the footsteps of the North-Korean leader Kim Jong-Il and the South-Korean President Kim Dae-Jung, and start a rapprochement ? Will they break the deadlock of more than half a century ? The author tries to answer this question by elaborating on the ways in which Jiang Zemin's and Shui-bian's direct predecessors have dealt with this delicate matter, and concludes that a possible solution may be found in a form of (con)federalism : the Chinese Union.

ID Number: JA016096

Year: 2000

Language: Dutch

Washington-Pekin-Taipei : le triangle de verre.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 88, ete 2000, p. 325-343.)

Author(s):

1. Manning, Robert A.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The independence candidate Chen Shui-bian has been elected to the Taiwanese presidency in a climate of high tension orchestrated by Beijing. This new development shed light on the dangers of a major conflict in East Asia, which could set China and the US - both nuclear powers - on collision paths. Bolstered by its remarkable economic success and a successful democratization, the nationalist outpost now aspires to international recognition, flying in the face of the official doctrine which has held sway on the mainland for the past fifty years. For Beijing, there is only one China and Taiwan remains a Chinese province. But mainland threats should not necessarily lead us to fear the worst. The Chinese Army has neither the human nor the military resources to invade Taiwan, or at least not for another decade. Taiwanese leaders should capitalize on this ten-years 'window of opportunity' to engage constructive dialogue with their mainland counterparts.

ID Number: JA015544

Year: 2000

Language: French

Chine : la guerre en face.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 88, ete 2000, p. 361-376.)

Author(s):

1. Murawiec, Laurent

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

The increasingly strident tone of Beijing's declarations during the Taiwanese presidential elections should surprise no one. For the past 2,000 years, China has been gradually expanding its influence. The imperialist ideology which the communist regime adopted after 1949 inspires a desire for hegemony of which Taiwan might well be the next victim. Faced with economic pressures and the growing risk of a social explosion, Beijing has relentlessly pursued nationalist and xenophobic policies, including a massive military build-up. This constitutes a very clear threat to which the West and in particular the US have not responded with the firmness required. It is nonetheless essential to check the expansionism of this regime if the foundations for fruitful coexistence with China are to be set in place.

ID Number: JA015545

Year: 2000

Language: French

Why China Cannot Conquer Taiwan ?.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 25, no. 2, Fall 2000, p. 51-86.)

Author(s):

1. O'Hanlon, Michael

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

ID Number: JA015885

Year: 2000

Language: English

The 1995-96 Taiwan Strait Confrontation : Coercion, Credibility, and the Use of Force.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 25, no. 2, Fall 2000, p. 87-123.)

Author(s):

1. Ross, Robert S.

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
6. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

Many scholars have argued that China's use of force in 1996 coerced the Clinton administration into reversing the trend toward improving US-Taiwan relations and into opposing Taiwan independence. They also have argued that the US needs to adopt a stronger posture against Chinese policy toward Taiwan. This article challenges these views. It argues that both China and the US achieved their strategic objectives as a result of the confrontation.

ID Number: JA015886

Year: 2000

Language: English

The Specter of War and Hope for Peace : Mainland China, Taiwan, and the US.

(STRATEGIC REVIEW, vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2000, p. 35-40.)

Author(s):

1. Lai, David

Subject(s):

1. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN

Notes:

Earlier this year, an openly pro-independence candidate, Chen Shui-bian, won the general election to become the new president of Taiwan. This new development gave Taiwan's undeclared drive for independence a tremendous push. At the same time, it prompted the Mainland Chinese to step up pressure for reunification. As tension continues to increase, the specter of war over Taiwan looms large. The US, as a third party in the cross-Taiwan Strait conflict, holds the key to peace in this situation. A US policy of 'no ambiguity' is absolutely essential for maintaining stability along the Taiwan Strait. With the US holding the balance, the two sides of China would have time to reduce tension, find common ground, and eventually negotiate a gradual and peaceful resolution of the Taiwan issue.

ID Number: JA015552

Year: 2000

Language: English

US-China Relations : Accidents Can Happen.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 56, no. 5, May 2000, p. 17-20.)

Author(s):

1. Li, Rex

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The victory of the Democratic Progressive Party in Taiwan's recent presidential elections has raised serious concern over the possibility of a conflict across the Taiwan Strait that could provoke American intervention. A military engagement between China and the US in the Asia-Pacific would have disastrous consequences for the stability and prosperity of the entire region. The fundamental problem is a clash of interests between an existing superpower and an emerging power. As China grows stronger and becomes more confident and assertive, mutual suspicion and tension will increase.

ID Number: JA015245

Year: 2000

Language: English

The Diplomacy of Tiananmen : Two-Level Bargaining and Great Power Cooperation.

(SECURITY STUDIES, vol. 10, no. 2, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 139-178.)

Author(s):

1. Ross, Robert

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The first section of this article examines the dynamics of two-level negotiations and their implications for U.S.-China relations. The second section examines the strategic environment of U.S.-China relations from June 1989 through the end of 1992. It analyzes the strategic implications of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact in 1989 and of the Soviet Union in 1991 for U.S. leverage over China. The third section establishes that from June 1989 to late 1991 China refused to cooperate and Washington bore the burden of cooperation. It explains this unexpected outcome by showing that whereas Chinese policymakers were deterred by domestic politics from cooperating with the United States, Bush enjoyed foreign-policy flexibility, understood the domestic constraints on Chinese leaders, and recognized that he had to make the concessions necessary to sustain U.S.-China cooperation and achieve U.S. security interests. The fourth section argues that the negotiating dynamics from late 1991 until the end of 1992 reversed. It shows that China, rather than the United States, bore the burden of cooperation. It explains this outcome by showing that whereas Bush's difficult domestic circumstances now deterred him from cooperating with China, Chinese policymakers now enjoyed significant domestic flexibility, understood the domestic political constraints on Bush, and thus assumed disproportionate responsibility for sustaining U.S.-China cooperation. The conclusion considers the implications of the diplomacy of Tiananmen for our understanding of great power cooperation and for post-cold war U.S.-China relations and U.S. foreign policy.

ID Number: JA017560

Year: 2000

Language: English

Sino-American Strategic Relations : From Partners to Competitors.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 1, Spring 2000, p. 97-115.)

Author(s):

1. Shambaugh, David

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

During the 1970s and 1980s, Beijing and Washington shared common strategic purposes. But these shared interests have narrowed in the 1990s. The Sino-American relationship now involves elements of limited cooperation and growing competition. While there is an important convergence of interests with respect to North Korea and the spread of nuclear weapons, the two governments increasingly diverge on a long list of strategic issues, including Taiwan; Japan's regional security role; Iran and Iraq; the expansion of NATO; the strengthening of other US alliances; missile exports; theatre and national missile defences; and the US security role in the Asia-Pacific. This growing 'strategic competition' is likely to characterise Sino-American relations for most of the coming decade, irrespective of the new American administration that comes to office in 2001.

ID Number: JA015060

Year: 2000

Language: English

Should China be Considered an Adversary of the United States ?.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 25, no. 1,

Spring 2000, p. 19-25.)

Author(s):

1. Smith, Frederic N.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

There is much to suggest that China's posture toward the US is essentially that of an adversary. The author examines relations with China since 1949 and the various ideas behind the view that 'business as usual' is called for with China, and finds that the assumption of normalcy is misplaced.

ID Number: JA015264

Year: 2000

Language: English

Pillars of the Sino-Russian Partnership.

(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 4, Fall 2000, p. 527-539.)

Author(s):

1. Jingjie, Li

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA015822

Year: 2000

Language: English

Chine-Russie : quel partenaire strategique ?.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 38, ete 2000, p. 184-198.)

Author(s):

1. Niquet, Valerie

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

Depuis la fin des annees 80, Moscou et Pekin ont progressivement mis en place un partenariat strategique qui, en apparence, va en s'approfondissant. Ce partenariat repose essentiellement, pour ne pas dire uniquement, sur une volonte commune de contrer les 'ambitions hegemonistes' de la superpuissance americaine. Sur ce champ de la multipolarite, les interets de Pekin et de Moscou peuvent rejoindre les positions d'autres puissances a la recherche d'une plus grande marge de manoeuvre sur la scene internationale. Cette communaute d'interets, dirigee contre les Etats-Unis, masque l'absence d'approches veritablement communes dans le domaine economique, mais egalement dans le domaine strategique. Au niveau bilaterale, la fin du conflit sino-russe, la mise en place de mesures de confiance militaires et le reglement de la question frontaliere apparaissent comme les seuls veritables succes de ce partenariat strategique.

ID Number: JA015307

Year: 2000

Language: French

A New Sino-Russian-American Triangle ?.

(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 4, Fall 2000, p. 541-555.)

Author(s):

1. Rozman, Gilbert

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA015823

Year: 2000

Language: English

Russia in Asia.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 2, 2000, p. 127-133.)

Author(s):

1. Titarenko, M.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

ID Number: JA015290

Year: 2000

Language: English

La Chine, ses voisins et la democratie.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 87, printemps 2000, p. 301-313.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

In a world where the concept of international ethics is gaining currency, only one major country is resisting the idea : China. In Beijing's eyes, the nation-state still reigns supreme. A key component of China's regional policy, this political vision presents a number of dangers. Nowhere else is the Chinese threat of more pressing concern than in Taiwan. The stakes are not simply the recovery of a province, which the Chinese

consider an integral part of their territory. China is also trying to destabilize Taiwan's democratic government, which rejects any idea of reunification while the Chinese mainland remains under the communist yoke. But the pressure China exerts on its neighbors takes on other forms as well. China seeks to stymie the rise of potential rivals such as Japan or India, and sometimes uses other countries such as Myanmar (Burma) or North Korea as regional 'relays'. In any case, China is showing its true face : as a country that venerates power and is dismissive of other's rights.

ID Number: JA015320
Year: 2000
Language: French

Chinese Nationalism, US Policy and Asian Security.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter 2000 - 2001, p. 51-68.)

Author(s):

1. Miles, James

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. NATIONALISM--CHINA

Notes:

The eruption of nationalist demonstrations in China after the May 1999 bombing of the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade suggested a changing relationship between government and ordinary citizens that could have long-term implications for the conduct of the country's foreign and security policies. Confronted by enormous public anger over the NATO attack, the Chinese government felt it had no choice but to risk its foreign policy goals by allowing demonstrators to assault Western diplomatic missions. As Communist Party control over the behaviour of Chinese citizens weakens - a result of quickening economic reforms - there is a growing danger that the leadership's efforts to prevent aggressive nationalist sentiment from affecting policy will be undermined.

ID Number: JA015908
Year: 2000
Language: English

Does China Have a Grand Strategy ?.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 99, no. 638, September 2000, p. 274-279.)

Author(s):

1. Swaine, Michael D.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

An examination of the strategy Beijing's leadership has put into place to guide China to twenty-first century great-power status underscores the need for America to remain engaged with this still weak but rising power.

ID Number: JA015657
Year: 2000
Language: English

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