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China and the United States: Between Cold and Warm Peace

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Abstract

Global order depends significantly on the US and Chinese roles in global politics as well as the relationship between them. Cooperation in three issue areas - the global economic crisis, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and climate change – would be beneficial to the

maintenance of a stable and neaceful global order. But four factors make sustained

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the Korean Association of International Studies, 11 September 2009, Seoul, Republic of Korea. The author acknowledges with thanks the organisers' permission to publish this paper as given in Seoul, as well as the helpful comments of the discussant and audiences at both venues.

Notes

As US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton put it in remarks at the Asia Society in New York on 13 February 2009: 'An ancient Chinese story tells of warring feudal states, whose soldiers find themselves on a boat together crossing a wide river in a storm. Instead of fighting one another, they work together and survive. Now, from this story comes a Chinese aphorism that says, "When you are in a common boat, you need to cross the river peacefully together." The wisdom of that aphorism must continue to guide us today.' Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi, in a speech given at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington DC on 13 March 2009, put it thus: 'At a time when the international financial crisis continues to spread and develop, the primary common interest of China and the United States is to weather the storm together like passengers in the same boat and support each other to get through the tough times and emerge from the crisis victorious.'

For an explanation of purchasing power parity, see http://www.oecd.org/std/ppp.

The Asian Development Bank's pessimistic assessment in April 2009 was that 'more than 60 million individuals who would have been lifted above the extreme income poverty line of \$1.25 per day had the region's high growth continued in 2009 will remain mired in poverty instead'. See Global Economic Crisis: Challenge for Developing Asia and the ADB's Response, Asian Development Bank Report. April 2009, p. 6

Asian Development Bank Report, April 2009, p. 6. Success', Quoted Compara David Le ealed that http://ww durin Wang Qishan to fur. ng, where he met Pres ls. During a and together speech s a direct are so ir David impact of

Barboza, 'In China, Geithner Backs Cooperation', New York Times, 1 June 2009, http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/01/world/asia/01china.html.

Nicholas R. Lardy, 'China's Role in the Origins of and Response to the Global Recession', transcript of testimony at the hearing before the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission, 17 February 2009,

http://www.piie.com/publications/papers/print.cfm/doc=pub&ResearchID=1165. China's stimulus package is supposed to contribute to 3% of GDP.

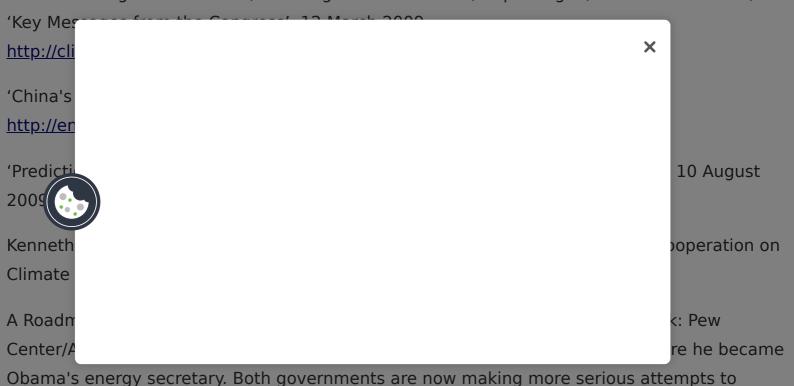
Fan Gang, 'China's Capacity of Managing Impacts of Global Crisis and Potentials for Further Growth', lecture given at Oxford Forum on China and the World Economy, 18 May 2009, Oxford. Fan was referring to items such as low labour costs, the high savings rate, urbanisation and globalisation effects, among other factors.

Michael Wines, 'China "Worried" about safety of U.S. Treasuries', New York Times, 14 March 2009, http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/14/business/worldbusiness/14china.html.

See Zhou Xiaochuan, 'Reform the International Monetary System', 23 March 2009, http://www.pbc.gov.cn/english/detail.asp?col=6500&ID=178.

However, even as Chinese growth rates have returned to something close to 8%, one report from China noted that one-third of China's recent university graduates cannot find work. Aliza Rosenbaum, 'China Preserves Jobs while Pushing up Oil Price', International Herald Tribune, 12 August 2009.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report (Geneva: IPCC, 2007), Summary for Policymakers, p. 2; International Scientific Congress on Climate Change: Global Risks, Challenges and Decisions, Copenhagen, 10–12 March 2009,



address the problem, the Obama administration by committing the federal government to the post-Kyoto process and promising mandatory reductions in the country's emissions targets of 80% by 2050. (He is, however, meeting a great deal of domestic resistance.) China, while it continues to rule out mandatory targets for itself or to make absolute cuts in emissions, has agreed a number of national targets designed to cut the rate of increase in its CO2 emissions. Its 11th five-year plan (2006–10) announced energy-intensity goals that included reducing its per unit GDP energy use by 20% by 2010 over that of 2005; adopting the target of renewable fuels for 10% of its total energy consumption by 2010, rising to 15% by 2020; and increasing its take-up of hydro and nuclear power.

Karl Hallding, Guoyi Han and Marie Olsson, A Balancing Act: China's Role in Climate Change (Stockholm: Commission for Sustainable Development, April 2009), p. 96.

This and the next paragraph rely substantially on Lieberthal and Sandalow, Overcoming Obstacles; Michael P. Vandenbergh, 'Climate Change: The China Problem', Southern California Law Review, vol. 81, July 2008, pp. 905–58; and Zhang Zhongxiang, 'China, the United States and Technological Cooperation on Climate Control', Environmental Science and Policy, vol. 10, nos 7-8, November-December 2007, pp. 622-8.

US Energy Secretary Steven Chu made headlines when he suggested in March 2009 that carbon tariffs on goods entering the US market might be used to create a level playing field where countries have not applied a cost to carbon. See Trevor Houser, 'Why Carbon Tariffs are a Bad Idea - For Now', The Argument, ForeignPolicy.com, 26 March 2009,

http://experts.foreignpolicy.com/posts/2009/03/26/why carbon tariffs are a bad idea for now.

Todd Stern and William Antholis argued in 2007 that developing countries 'must be treated differentially' with the poorest among them exempted from climate-change commitments, but the more advanced including China committing to actual 'targets albeit less stringent than

those of Stern and

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Christopher P. Twomey, 'Chinese- U.S. Strategic Affairs: Dangerous Dynamism', Arms Control Today, vol. 39, no. 1, January-February 2009, pp. 17–20.

For two recent expositions see Michael Ignatieff (ed.), American Exceptionalism and Human Rights (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005); and Rosemary Foot, 'Exceptionalism Again: the Bush Administration, the "Global War on Terror" and Human Rights', Law and History Review, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2008, pp. 707–25.

Harold Hongju Koh, 'America's Jekyll-and-Hyde Exceptionalism', in Ignatieff, American Exceptionalism, p. 112.

Edward C. Luck, 'American Exceptionalism and International Organization: Lessons from the 1990s', in Rosemary Foot, Neil MacFarlane and Michael Mastanduno (eds), US Hegemony and International Organizations (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003), p. 27.

Vivienne Shue, 'Legitimacy Crisis in China?', in Peter Hays Gries and Stanley Rosen (eds), State and Society in 21st-Century China: Crisis, Contention, and Legitimation (New York: RoutledgeCurzon, 2004), p. 31.

W. Michael Reisman, 'The United States and International Institutions', Survival, vol. 41, no. 4, Winter 1999–2000, pp. 71–2.

Lieberthal and Sandalow, Overcoming Obstacles, p. 33.

Hedging, international Ariairs, vol. 82, no. 1, January 2000, p. 83.

Ibid., p. 77, n. 40.

A.F.K. Organski and Jacek Kugler, The War Ledger (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1980.) See also John J. Mearsheimer, The Tragedy of Great Power Politics (New York: W.W. Norton, 2001) where he reverses the source of danger: 'The emergence of a potential

hegemo ill search skier policies hard for toward t e the rest, the long e more willing to take of Jonat World (New Joshua t and China's Haven, External Rosema lating and

Wang Jisi, 'China's Changing Role in Asia', in Kokobun Ryosei and Wang Jisi (eds), The Rise of China and a Changing East Asian Order (Tokyo: Japan Center for International Exchange, 2004), p. 14.

James B. Steinberg, 'Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security', Washington DC, 24 September 2009.

Broder, 'Power Playing with Others', p. 898.

That the Obama administration uses the language of partnership and equality with China may reflect not just China's growing power, but also a deeper set of beliefs given that the administration has approached other states in a similar manner.

For one excellent critique see Steve Chan, China, the U.S. and the Power- Transition Theory: A Critique (London: Routledge, 2008).

SIPRI Yearbook 2008 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008), p. 177.

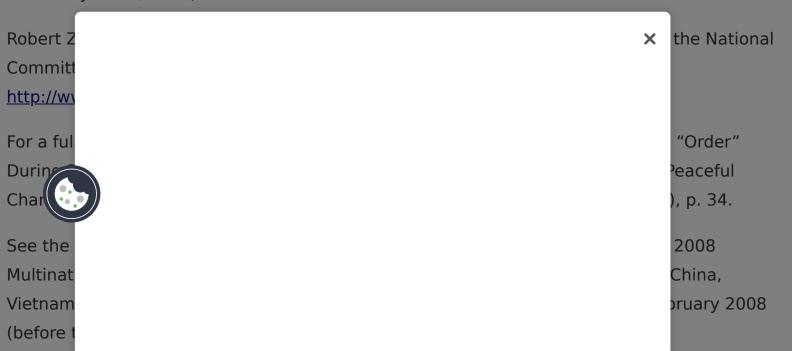
The Military Balance 2009 (Abindgon: Routledge for the IISS, 2009), pp. 365, 375.

SIPRI Yearbook 2009 (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), Summary, section 5, Military Expenditure, p. 11.

SIPRI Yearbook 2009, Table 8.1, p. 346.

Chan, China, the U.S. and the Power- Transition Theory, introduces some of these additional measures.

Robert Dahl, Who Governs? Democracy and Power in an American City (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1961).



See also the results of a PIPA study of 22 countries in 2005 which revealed that an average of 59% of the 22,953 respondents concluded that a militarily more powerful China would generate negative reactions, http://www.pipa.org/onlineReports/China/China_Mar05/.

Evelyn Goh, 'Great Powers and Hierarchical Order in Southeast Asia: Analyzing Regional Security Strategies', International Security, vol. 32, no. 3, Winter 2007–08, pp. 113–57; David M. Lampton, The Three Faces of Chinese Power (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2008), esp. ch. 5.

For a useful analysis of the BRIC summit, see 'Quarter Defined by Differences', Financial Times, 16 June 2009, p. 8.

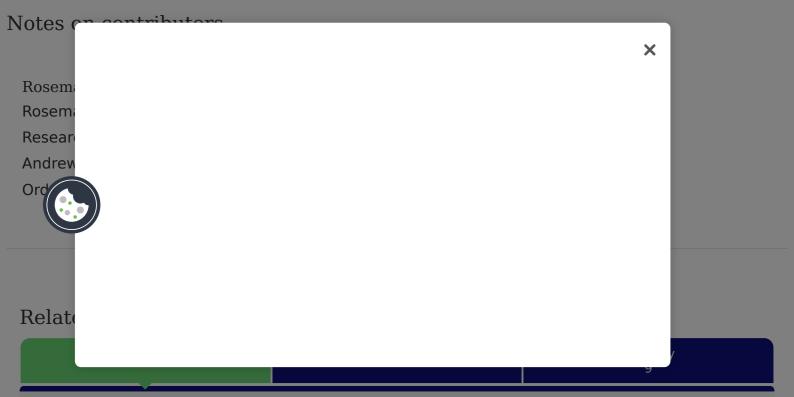
Charles A. Kupchan, 'Introduction: Explaining Peaceful Power Transition' in Kupchan et al., Power in Transition, pp. 7–9. He adds also the condition of legitimation, whereby the parties 'forge a consensus not just on rules, but on the values that underlie those rules' (p .9). This is a particularly demanding condition to meet.

For example, the Bush-Hu era's strategic economic dialogue and high-level political dialogue has been maintained in the Hu-Obama era, even if under a slightly different name.

Peter Baker, 'Obama Calls for Military Dialogue with China', New York Times, http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/12/washington/12web-china.html.

Steinberg, 'Keynote Address', 24 September 2009.

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