

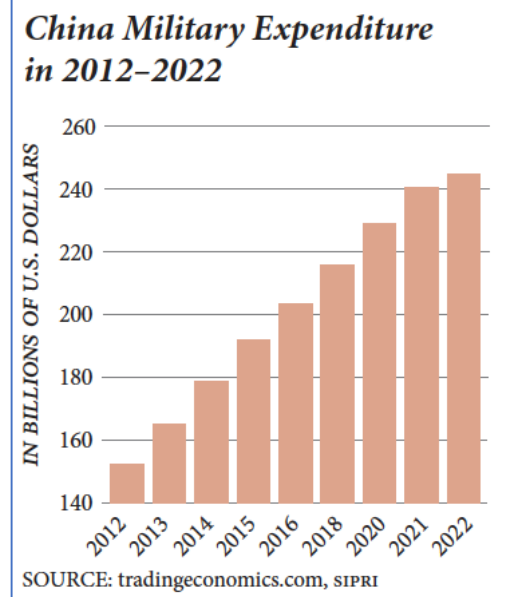
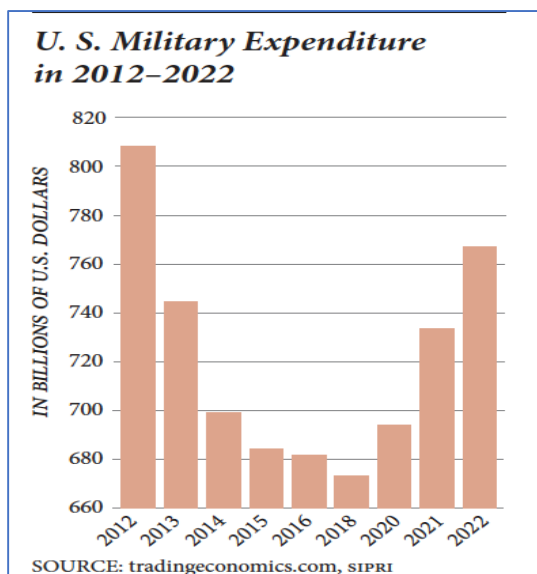
Session 3 - China & U.S. - Brief Summary of Reader

US & China Returning to Cold War/Spheres of Influence Conflict:

- **Each side Seeking:**
 - Minimal goal to deny dominance to the other
 - Maximum goal to retain/achieve dominance
- **YET, Different Era:**
 - Great economic interdependence
 - Both & several 2nd-tier powers have nuclear weapons
 - World facing existential global challenges, e.g. climate change
- **Challenges to Developing a Cohesive Foreign Policy**
 - Growing “America First” perspective
 - Cold War “Peace Dividend” of 10% of GDP perceived as needed elsewhere
 - Need China’s cooperation to meet existential challenges

Periods of US/China Relations:

- **1970s** - Nixon’s Opening to China sought help to contain Soviet Union
- **1989-91** - Focus on human rights after Tiananmen Square, and Fall of Soviet Empire lessened glue of Soviet threat, China sought increased military power
- **Clinton→Obama** - Bring China into global order through WTO membership, economic liberalization will bring political liberalization
- **Xi & Trump** - Change relations from “engagement” to “competition” through military deterrence and economic sanctions, US withdrawal from Trans Pacific Partnership



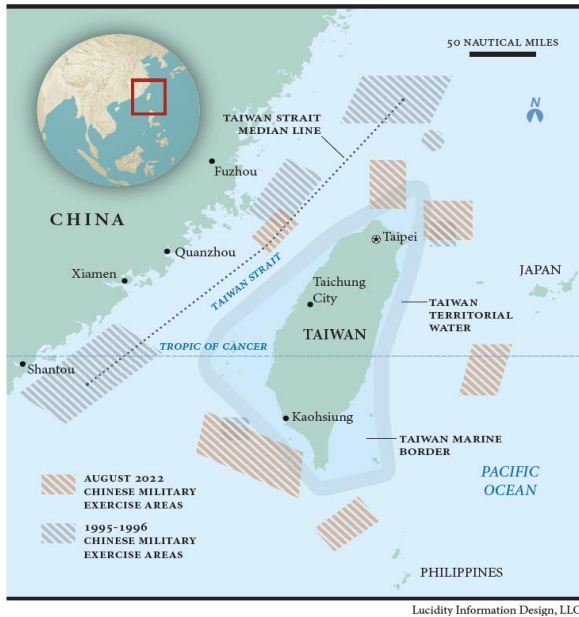
Biden Administration Policy toward China:

- Strengthened security alliances with Australia & UK (AUKUS) and India, Japan & Australia (the QUAD)
- Issued *Interim National Security Strategic Guidance*, seeing China as biggest worry, revealing similarities to *NSC 1968*, the Cold War strategic document:
 - Right-size military and avoid “forever wars” while deterring adversaries
 - Shift military focus to “Indo-Pacific” (adding India to focus) and Europe
 - Strengthen ally relationships to revitalize democracy

- Revitalize US infrastructure, economy, and democracy
- Considering basing missile defense assets in the region

China's Response - View's US as seeking to keep China weak & contained. As China gains economically and militarily, it asserts its "sphere of influence" through its comparative advantage:

- **Economic** - Largest trading partner of ASEAN nations, newer associations through Belt and Road Initiative, e.g. Regional Cooperative Economic Partnership (RCEP)
- **Geographic Proximity**
- **Military & Maritime Power**



Top 10 Largest World Navies 2020	
(by total number of warships & subs)	
China	- 777
Russia	- 603
North Korea	- 492
United States	- 490
Colombia	- 453
Iran	- 398
Egypt	- 316
Thailand	- 292
India	- 285
Indonesia	- 282

Supplemental Video

Freefall in U.S./China Relations (13:06 min.)

March 12, 2023

CNN's Fareed Zakaria (Global Public Square) interviews China Watcher Kevin Rudd:

- former Prime Minister of Australia,
- former President of the Asia Society,
- author of the recently-released *The Avoidable War*, and
- Ambassador Elect to the U.S.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-teVgV4PKpg>