The U.S. Shift Towards the Asia-Pacific
Thematic Bibliography no. 8/13

Le ‘pivot’ américain vers la région Asie-Pacifique
Bibliographie thématique no. 8/13
How to borrow items from the list below:

As a member of the NATO HQ staff you can borrow books (Type: M) for one month, journals (Type: ART) and reference works (Type: REF) for one week. Individuals not belonging to NATO staff can borrow books through their local library via the interlibrary loan system.

How to obtain the Multimedia Library publications:

All Library publications are available both on the NATO Intranet and Internet websites.

Comment emprunter les documents cités ci-dessous:

En tant que membre du personnel de l'OTAN vous pouvez emprunter les livres (Type: M) pour un mois, les revues (Type: ART) et les ouvrages de référence (Type: REF) pour une semaine. Les personnes n’appartenant pas au personnel de l’OTAN peuvent s’adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter les livres via le système de prêt interbibliothèques.

Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque multimédia:

Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.
Le 'pivot' américain vers l'Asie : conséquences sur le système de défense antimissile américain, asiatique et européen - Bruxelles : GRIP.

31 pages ; illustrations ; 30 cm.
(Rapports du GRIP ; 6/2003)

Author(s):
1. Hellendorff, Bruno
2. Rouppert, Berangere

Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--USA
2. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE--EUROPE
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
4. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Groupe de Recherche et d'Information sur la Paix et la Securite (BE)

Notes:
'Le virage asiatique des Etats-Unis en matière de politique étrangère découle de multiples considérations quant à la place stratégique croissante qu'occupe, sur la scène internationale, la région Asie-Pacifique et, au sein de celle-ci la Chine. Les Etats-Unis ont fait le choix d'un reéquilibrage entre les moyens dont ils disposent, les intérêts qu'ils ont à défendre et la sécurité des territoires et des forces qu'ils ont à assurer. Le 'pivot' vers l'Asie-Pacifique montre une ferme volonté de s'engager sur la voie de partenariats multiples, à l'image de celui noué depuis plus de soixante ans avec les alliés européens au sein de l'Alliance atlantique. Au regard des événements récents, le présent rapport se fixe plusieurs objectifs : tout d'abord, revenir sur les facteurs qui ont conduit au virage dans la politique étrangère américaine en direction de la région Asie-Pacifique et déterminer les nouveaux contours de cette politique. Il s'agit ensuite de décrire l'architecture sécuritaire américaine mise en place dans cette région, en s'attardant plus longuement sur le système de défense antimissile et les réactions qu'il suscite. Enfin, l'impact du repositionnement américain est analysé à la lumière des engagements sécuritaires des États-Unis dans l'Alliance atlantique, plus précisément au sein du système de défense antimissile transatlantique, et de ses conséquences sur les développements de la politique européenne de défense.'

ID number: 80024974

* This list contains material received as of December 2nd, 2013.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 2 décembre 2013.
This monograph provides a timely assessment of the geostrategic significance of Asia-Pacific and offers a thought-provoking analysis of the U.S. strategic shift toward the region and its implications, with several key points. First, Asia-Pacific, which covers China, Northeast Asia, and Southeast Asia, is a region with complex currents. On the one hand, there is an unabated region-wide drive for economic development that has been pushing Asia-Pacific forward for decades. On the other, this region is troubled with, aside from many other conflicts, unsettled maritime disputes that have the potential to trigger wars between and among Asia-Pacific nations. Second, on top of these mixed currents, China and the United States compete intensely over a wide range of vital interests in this region. For better or for worse, the U.S.-China relationship is becoming a defining factor in the relations among the Asia-Pacific nations. Third, the U.S. strategic shift toward Asia-Pacific is, as President Obama puts it, not a choice but a necessity. Although conflicts elsewhere, especially the ones in the Middle East, continue to draw U.S. attention and consume U.S. foreign policy resources, the United States is turning its focus toward China and Asia-Pacific. Fourth, in the mid-2000s, the United States and China made an unprecedented strategic goodwill exchange and agreed to blaze a new path out of the tragedy that often attends great power transition. Fifth, at this time of U.S. strategic reorientation and military rebalancing toward Asia-Pacific, the most dangerous consideration is that Asia-Pacific nations having disputes with China can misread U.S. strategic intentions and overplay the "U.S. card" to pursue their territorial interests and challenge China. Finally, territorial dispute is becoming an urgent issue in the Asia-Pacific."
Asia, the US and Extended Nuclear Deterrence: Atomic Umbrellas in the 21st Century - Abingdon, UK: Routledge. xii, 176 pages; 24 cm. ISBN: 9780415644938

Author(s):
1. O'Neil, Andrew

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--ASIA
2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA
3. ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA

Notes:
'Since the end of the Cold War, significant attention has focused on the issue of nuclear deterrence and in particular whether formal nuclear security guarantees from nuclear weapons states to non-nuclear weapons states involving the possible use of nuclear weapons have a place in the twenty-first century global strategic landscape. Growing support for nuclear disarmament in the US and elsewhere has seen serious doubts being raised about the ongoing utility of extended nuclear deterrence. This book provides the first detailed analysis of the way in which extended nuclear deterrence operates in contemporary Asia. It addresses the following key questions: What does the role of extended nuclear deterrence in Asia tell us about the broader role of extended nuclear deterrence in the contemporary international system? Is this role likely to change significantly in the years ahead? The author uses a theoretical and historical framework to analyse the contemporary and future dynamics of extended nuclear deterrence in Asia and challenges many of the existing orthodox perspectives on the topic.'

ID number: 80024846
Year: 2013
Type: M


Subject(s):
1. TERRITORIAL WATERS--EAST CHINA SEA
2. TERRITORIAL WATERS--SOUTH CHINA SEA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
4. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Samuel, Danie B., ed.

Notes:
Includes index.
'This book discusses the current tensions surrounding numerous maritime territorial disputes in East Asia which have become a pressing challenge for US foreign policy makers. Beginning around 2005-2006, long-disputed waters in the South China Sea and, more recently, the East China Sea have become the site of increasingly aggressive behaviour from nations trying to strengthen claims to disputed areas or to explore and develop offshore energy and fishery resources. The tensions have been fed by a series of aggressive actions by maritime authorities, including harassing vessels, destroying equipment, and blockading islets and shoals. The increasing frequency of such events raises the possibility of miscalculations that could
lead to overt conflict at sea. It also poses complex questions about security and US diplomacy in the region, and represents one of the most complicated challenges for the Obama administration's strategy for 'rebalancing' foreign policy towards the Asia-Pacific.'

xxv, 230 pages ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780815724087
Author(s):
1. Riedel, Bruce O.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Includes index.
India and Pakistan will be among the most important countries in the twenty-first century. The author explains the challenge and the importance of successfully managing America's affairs with these two emerging powers and their toxic relationship. The book reviews the history of American diplomacy in South Asia, the crises that have flared in recent years, and the prospects for future crises. The author provides an in-depth look at the Mumbai terrorist attack in 2008, the worst terrorist outrage since 9/11, and he concludes with authoritative analysis on what the future is likely to hold for America and the South Asia puzzle as well as recommendations on how Washington should proceed.'

87 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Report ; 13)
ISBN: 9789291982103
Subject(s):
1. EU--ASIA
2. EU--PACIFIC AREA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA
6. PACIFIC AREA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
7. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA
8. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
9. ASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
10. PACIFIC AREA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Pawlak, Patryk, ed.
2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
The aim of this report is to explore the possibilities for developing a more strategic EU involvement in Asia - both
inside and outside the transatlantic partnership. The report concludes that, on the whole, the transatlantic partners share similar objectives with regard to the Asia Pacific: nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, free navigation and protection of the global commons, trade liberalisation and multilateralism. Nevertheless, history, geography as well as differences in perceptions contribute to forging two distinct stances vis-a-vis the region. Europe's focus is on issues related to trade, financial regulation and global imbalances. The United States views the region through different lenses, giving precedence to security and trade issues. The challenge, therefore, is to identify areas where those two positions intersect and could potentially serve as a basis for an effective pursuit of common EU-US interests in the region.

ID number: 80024739
Year: 2012
Type: M

327 /01587
Obama and China's Rise : An Insider's Account of America's Asia Strategy
xix, 171 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780815722427
Author(s):
  1. Bader, Jeffrey A.
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
  2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
  4. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Brookings Institution (US)
Notes:
  'Obama's original intent was to extend US influence and presence in East Asia, which he felt had been neglected by a Bush administration fixated on the Middle East, particularly Iraq, and the war on terror. China's rise, particularly its military buildup, was heightening anxiety among its neighbors, including key US allies Japan and South Korea. The author explains the administration's efforts to develop stable relations with China while improving relationships with key partners worried about Beijing's new assertiveness.'

ID number: 80024420
Year: 2012
Type: M

355.4 /01758
US-Japan-North Korea Security Relations : Irrepressible Interests -
Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
248 p. ; 24 cm.
(Assian Security Studies)
ISBN: 9780415782975
Author(s):
  1. DiFilippo, Anthony, 1950-
Subject(s):
  1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
  2. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
  4. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
  5. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
  6. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
This book examines the major security and related issues between the United States, Japan and North Korea. The central purpose of the book is to analyze the policymaking processes of Washington, Tokyo and Pyongyang with respect to the DPRK's nuclear weapons and other important security issues, and ultimately to provide practical ways to improve the security environment in Northeast Asia. Ongoing security-related issues examined here include nuclear missile testing by the DPRK; its removal from the US list of states sponsoring terrorism, and the abduction of Japanese nationals by North Korean agents during the 1970s and 1980s. Unlike many other books, which typically take the position that North Korea is a rogue state run by an irrational, belligerent and autocratic leader, this book reveals the fundamentals of Pyongyang's security concerns in the region.'
xxvii, 197 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780160897603
Author(s):
1. Gompert, David C.
2. Saunders, Phillip C.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. DETERRENCE (STRATEGY)
Added entry(s):
Notes:
'The first half of the 21st century will be dominated by the relationship between the United States and China. That relationship is likely to contain elements of both cooperation and competition. Territorial disputes such as those over Taiwan and the South China Sea will be an important feature of this competition, but both are traditional disputes, and traditional solutions suggest themselves. A more difficult set of issues relates to US-Chinese competition and cooperation in three domains in which real strategic harm can be inflicted in the current era: nuclear, space, and cyber. Just as a clearer understanding of the fundamental principles of nuclear deterrence maintained adequate stability during the Cold War, a clear understanding of the characteristics of these three domains can provide the underpinnings of strategic stability between the United States and China in the decades ahead. That is what this book is about.'
ID number: 80024223
Year: 2011
Type: M

The United States and China in Power Transition - Carlisle, PA: US Army War College.
xvi, 265 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781584875154
Author(s):
1. Lai, David
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The most profound change that the United States and China have experienced in their relations over the past 30 years is perhaps the onset of an apparent power transition between the two nations. This potentially titanic change was set in motion as a result of China's genuine and phenomenal economic development, and the impact of this economic success on the United States and the U.S.-led international system has been growing steadily. This perceived power transition process will continue to be a defining factor in U.S.-China relations for the next 30 years. As China's economic, political, cultural, and military influence continue to grow globally, what kind of a global power will China become? What kind of a relationship will evolve between China and the United States? How will the United States maintain its leadership in world affairs and develop a working relationship with China so that China can
join hands with the United States to shape the world in constructive ways? In this book, the author offers an engaging discussion of these questions and others. The analysis addresses issues that trouble U.S. as well as Chinese leaders. The author puts the conflicting positions in perspective, most notably presenting the origins of the conflicts, highlighting the conflicting parties' key opposing positions, and pointing out the stalemates.'

ID number: 80024304
Year: 2011
Type: M

327 /01576
xii, 268 p. : ill.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9780745331621
Author(s):
1. Beal, Tim
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
5. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
7. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
8. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
9. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
10. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 234-258. Includes index.
'The South Korean warship Cheonan was sunk in mysterious circumstances on 26 March 2010. The remarkable events that followed are analysed by the author and woven into a larger study of the increasingly volatile relations between North and South Korea and US concern about the rise of China. South Korea's stance towards the North has hardened significantly since the new conservative government came to power. The author argues that the South moved quickly to use the sinking of the Cheonan to put international pressure on the North, even before the cause of the sinking had been established. The US followed suit by attempting to pressurise China into condemning North Korea. The media reports at the time presented an open and shut case of unprovoked North Korean aggression, but the evidence points towards the accidental triggering of a South Korean mine as the cause and South Korean fabrication to incriminate the North. With the South bent on forcing the fall of the North's regime with US help and China unlikely to stand idly by, this book offers an essential guide to the key factors behind the crisis and possible solutions.'

ID number: 80024258
Year: 2011
Type: M
La guerre des empires : Chine contre Etats-Unis - Paris : Fayard.
242 p.; 22 cm.
ISBN: 9782213655574
Author(s):
1. Lenglet, Francois
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
'Entre la Chine et l'Amerique, la rivalite a fait place a la
'guerre fraiche'; nous assistons au passage a la guerre froide.
Et apres ? L'auteur decrit les etapes d'un affrontement
commence voila quarante ans dans le secret des chancelleries;
il a repere les divers terrains ou les deux grands
d'aujourd'hui se defient - de l'espace aux fonds sous-marins,
de Wall Street a Hong Kong, des espionnes de la Green Valey aux
pirates de l'internet. Enfin, il a bati les scenarios de cette
confrontation. Edifiant et inquietant.'
ID number: 80023797
Year: 2010
Type: M

xiv, 304 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Asian Security Studies ; 26)
ISBN: 9780415552332
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EU--CHINA
4. EU--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Ross, Robert S., ed.
2. Tunsjo, Oystein, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This volume brings together a group of leading international
scholars to discuss how US-China-EU relations will shape the
future of international politics. Arguing that these three
powers will play a key role in establishing and managing a new
world order, the contributors examine how a future global order
is developed by the interaction of these leading actors in the
international system. The authors also address how the US,
China and the EU promote cooperation and manage conflict of
interest on a wide spectrum of issues including new security
challenges. By linking the management of international affairs
to specific policy issues, the book shows that the US-China-EU
triangular configuration is a pivotal relationship for
understanding contemporary international relations.'
ID number: 80023833
Year: 2010
Type: M
In 2008, "Asia, America, and the Transformation of Geopolitics" by William H. Overholt analyses the development in each major Asian country, Asian international relations, and US foreign policy. He argues that obsolete Cold War structures tie the US increasingly to an otherwise isolated Japan and obscure the reality that a US-Chinese bicondominium now manages most Asian issues. Military priorities risk polarizing the region unnecessarily, weaken the economic relationships that engendered American preeminence, and ironically enhance Chinese influence. As a result, despite its Cold War victory, US influence in Asia is declining. The author disputes that democracy promotion will lead to superior development and peace, and forecasts a new era in which Asian geopolitics could take a drastically different shape.

In 2007, "The Politics of Identity: History, Nationalism, and the Prospect for Peace in Post-Cold War East Asia" by Sheila Miyoshi Jager explores the challenges posed by an increasingly divergent nationalist identity in China and Taiwan, the rise of pan-Korean nationalism in South Korea, and an unpredictable North Korean regime. The monograph uses a constructivist approach to highlight the central role that memory, history, and identity play in international relations, offering insights into the region's future.
implications for US foreign policy.'

ID number: 80021300
Year: 2007
Type: M

327 /01414
xvii, 258 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780195189278
Author(s):
  1. Menon, Rajan, 1953-
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  2. ALLIANCES
  3. NATO--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
  5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
  6. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  7. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Includes index.
  'Why should the United States cling to military alliances established during the cold war when the circumstances are now fundamentally different? The author makes here the bold claim that our alliances in Europe and Asia have become irrelevant to the challenges the United States faces today and are slowly dissolving as a result. The dissolution of our alliances will not, the author emphasizes, culminate in isolationism. The United States will, and must, be actively involved beyond its borders by relying on contingent alignments and on coalitions whose membership will vary depending on the issue at hand. America, he reminds us, engaged the world in a variety of ways for more than 150 years before entering into formal military alliances after World War II. While a strategy that ceases to rely on alliances will mark a dramatic shift in American foreign policy, states routinely reassess and reorient their strategies. The United States, which studiously avoided alliances for much of its history only to embrace them during the cold war, is no exception. This book predicts that the coming change in American strategy will force our traditional allies to rethink their choices and create new patterns in world politics.'

ID number: 80021724
Year: 2007
Type: M

355.4 /01558
xii, 267 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9780815731467
Author(s):
  1. Gill, Bates
Subject(s):
  1. CHINA--NATIONAL SECURITY
  2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
  3. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--CHINA
  4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
  Includes index.
  'This volume offers a detailed and policy-oriented look at the impact and meaning of China's security policies at both
regional and global levels. It first offers a concise framework for understanding the goals of Beijing's 'new security diplomacy'. From there, the book describes and explains how China seeks to realize these goals through active policies across a range of specific security-related issue areas: regional and global security mechanisms and confidence-building measures, bilateral 'partnerships', military-to-military relations, views toward alliances, nonproliferation and arms control measures at multilateral, bilateral, and domestic national levels, changing views on sovereignty and intervention, and approaches to such issues as counterterrorism and international peacekeeping. The book recognizes throughout that China's new security diplomacy presents significant challenges as well as opportunities to other players in the international system, and devotes concluding chapters to what those are and how the United States and the international community can respond.

ID number: 80021809
Year: 2007
Type: M

2006

327 /01373

x, 169 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9781905246250
Author(s):
1. Ota, Fumio
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 156-164. Includes index.
'The year 2004 marked the 150th anniversary of the signing of the first treaty of peace and amity (Treaty of Kanagawa) between the United States and Japan - a treaty which over time has both bloomed and failed, and falls into three phases, each lasting for a period of approximately fifty years. Phase one, which began in a context of force majeure but ended positively, lasted until the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5; phase two began positively with the Treaty of Portsmouth which followed, but ended disastrously with the outbreak of the Pacific War; phase three began in 1952 with the San Francisco Peace Treaty and continues today. The author, who offers a significant Japanese view of the alliance as both a scholar and high-ranking military officer, explores the history, but also poses the question, what will the relationship be for the next fifty years. Through a close analysis of the nature of alliances, current issues and specific case studies, including the impact of a possible peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, he concludes that for the long-term stability of the Asia Pacific region, a continuing interdependent relationship between Japan and the US is a sine qua non.'

ID number: 80021364
Year: 2006
Type: M
US-China Relations in the 21st Century: Power Transition and Peace -
Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
xii, 226 p.; 24 cm.
(Politics in Asia)
ISBN: 0415702089
Author(s):
1. Zhu, Zhiqun
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. GREAT POWERS
4. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
Notes:
'This book addresses the bilateral relations of these two nations on international, domestic, societal, and individual levels between 1990 and 2005. Peaceful power shift remains a central problem in world politics, since historically power transition from a dominant nation to a challenger has been associated with international wars. This book examines whether China and the US can learn from history and manage a potential power transition peacefully. Grounding his research on contemporary US-China relations with thorough theoretical, historical, and policy exploration, the author selects two important cases of power transitions in history as the background for this study: power rivalry between Great Britain and Germany (1871-1914) that led to World War I, and the peaceful power transition from Great Britain to the United States (1865-1945). This book contributes to the current IR theory by proposing a new analytical model of global power transition and provides recommendations for peacefully handling a potential power transition from the US to China in the future.'

ID number: 80020831
Year: 2006
Type: M

The United States and the Korean Peninsula in the 21st Century -
Aldershot, UK: Ashgate.
xii, 207 p.: ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0754648133
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
4. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
Notes:
Includes index.
'In the post-Cold War era, US relations with the two Korean states - the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) - have been undergoing profound changes, with critical and immediate repercussions for peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia. This volume examines the political, security, and economic aspects of US-ROK, and US-DPRK relations, focusing on the current status, salient issues, and future prospects.'

ID number: 80021110
Year: 2006
Type: M

Author(s):
1. Serra, Regine

Subject(s):
1. EU--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. JAPAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. JAPAN--MILITARY POLICY
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN

Notes:
'L'autonomisation de la defense japonaise, alliee a la fidelisation affichee aux Etats-Unis, n'est pas sans effet. Pourtant, l'Europe n'a pas encore pris la mesure de ces mouvements, continuant a observer le Japon sous le prisme economique ou sous le prisme americain. Or les evolutions actuelles sur l'archipel ont une portee considerable sur la redefinition du triangle strategique Chine/Japon/Etats-Unis : elles renforcent l'axe nippo-americain face a la Chine d'une part, et testent la relation politique sino-japonaise d'autre part. De son cote, l'Union peine a definir une strategie globale en Asie. Alors que la Chine est deja formellement inscrite comme un point de debat majeur au sein de la relation transatlantique, le dialogue politico-strategique nippo-europeen est fragilise par la politique chinoise de l'Union. Portee par la dynamique economique de la Chine d'un cote, et l'emergence politique du Japon de l'autre, la nouvelle configuration asiatique place ainsi l'Union europeenne dans un dilemme strategique.'

ID number: 80020127
Year: 2005
Type: M

America's Coming War with China : A Collision Course over Taiwan - Houndmills, UK : Palgrave MacMillan. 216 p.; 25 cm. ISBN: 1403968411

Author(s):
1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
4. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
7. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
'One issue could lead to a disastrous war between the United States and China in the next five to ten years : Taiwan. In early 2005 China passed an anti-secession law that authorized the use of force against Taiwan should it declare independence, raising tensions in a region where emotions are already running high. Many see the move as one step closer to war breaking out between China and Taiwan. A growing number of Taiwanese want
independence for their island and regard mainland China as an alien nation. Mainland Chinese believe Taiwan was stolen from China more than a century ago, and their patience about getting it back is wearing thin. Washington officially endorses a 'one China' policy but also sells arms to Taiwan and maintains an implicit pledge to defend it from attack. That policy invites miscalculation by both Taiwan and China. The three parties are on a collision course, and unless something dramatic changes, an armed conflict is virtually inevitable within a decade. The author warns here what the US must do – quickly – to avoid being dragged into war.'

ID number: 80021118
Year: 2005
Type: M

327 /01280
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
Type: M

327 /01242
vi, 49 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871865
Author(s):
1. Gupta, Amit
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'This monograph examines the US-India security relationship and argues that significant differences in their worldviews precludes the development of a strong strategic relationship at present. However, India's continued economic and military
growth, as well as its ongoing commitment towards secularism and democracy, makes it a future ally towards establishing strategic stability in Asia and in assisting future nation-building efforts across the globe. In the short run, therefore, the relationship should be based on securing complementary interests: ensuring stability in the Indian Ocean; promoting secularism and democracy across the world; and getting the Indian government to work proactively to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their associated systems.'
Human Rights and Counter-terrorism in America's Asia Policy - Oxford, UK

94 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0198550022
Author(s):
1. Foot, Rosemary
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. TERRORISM--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
4. HUMAN RIGHTS--ASIA
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'Since 11 September 2001, President George W. Bush's administration has argued that when governments respect both the rule of law and human rights they contribute to a world where terrorism cannot thrive. For this reason, as well as its commitment to promote its own values, the US claims that it will not relax its efforts to advance human rights. However, since 11 September the US has often apparently compromised its stance on human rights promotion abroad, in its search for military bases, intelligence cooperation and political support in the struggle against terrorism. This paper investigates how national security and human rights considerations have been accommodated in US policy towards five Asian states: China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Uzbekistan. Washington values its cooperation with all five countries in its ongoing anti-terrorist campaign. The paper's main conclusion is a qualified one: in general, US levels of concern about the human rights record of these five states has diminished and each has exploited the room for manoeuvre offered by changes in US domestic and foreign policies. Nevertheless, where the US executive and legislative branches, together with civil society, are united in their condemnation of a country's human rights record, then US rhetorical attention to that record remains in place, even if the state is perceived as central to anti-terrorist operations.'

vi, 92 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871504
Author(s):
1. Rapp, William E.
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
5. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The author explores the changing nature of Japanese security policy and the impact of those changes on the U.S.-Japan
security alliance. He begins his analysis by acquainting the reader with an insider's view of the conflicted Japanese conceptions of security policy and the various ideational and structural restraints on expanding the role of the military. Next, he explores the events of the past decade that have caused huge shifts in security policy and posture and predicts the future vectors of those changes within Japan. Finally, the author overlays the likely Japanese security future on the alliance and concludes that changes in the basic relationship between the United States and Japan must occur if the alliance is to retain its centrality 20 years from now.'

Is Japan re-emerging as a 'normal', or even a great, military power in regional and global security affairs? This paper assesses the overall trajectory of Japan's security policy over the last decade, and the impact of a changing Japanese military posture on the stability of East Asia. The paper examines Japan's evolving security debate, set against the background of a shifting international environment and domestic policymaking system; the status of Japan's national military capabilities and constitutional prohibitions; post-Cold War developments in the US-Japan alliance; and Japan's role in multilateral regional and security dialogue, UNPKO, and US-led 'coalitions of the willing'. It concludes that Japan is undoubtedly moving along the trajectory of becoming a more assertive military power, and that this trend has been accelerated post-9/11. Japan is unlikely, though, to channel its military power through greatly different frameworks than at present. Japan will opt for the enhanced, and probably inexorable, integration of its military capabilities into the US-Japan alliance, rather than pursuing options for greater autonomy or multilateralism. Japan's strengthened role as the defensive shield for the offensive sword of US power projection will only serve to bolster US military hegemony in East Asia and globally.'
'On May 11, 1998, three nuclear devices exploded under the Thar, or Great Indian Desert, shaking the surrounding villages - and the rest of the world. The immediate effect was to plunge US-India relations, already vexed by decades of tension and estrangement, into a new and acrimonious standoff. The situation deteriorated further when Pakistan responded with a test of its own two weeks later. This book is the revealing, authoritative account of the intensive talks that the United States conducted on parallel tracks with the South Asian nuclear powers over the next two and a half years. Bill Clinton's point man for that high-stakes diplomacy takes us behind the scenes of one of the most intriguing and consequential political dramas of our time, reconstructing what happened - and why - with narrative verve, rich human detail, and penetrating analysis. From June 1998 through September 2000, in the most extensive engagement ever between the United States and India, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott and Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh met fourteen times in seven countries on three continents. They grappled with the urgent issues of arms control and nonproliferation, but they also discussed their visions for the US-India relationship, the potential for economic and strategic cooperation between the two countries, and the implications of Hindu nationalism for the evolution of Indian society, politics, and security. Their personal rapport helped raise the level of trust between the two governments. As a result, the United States was able to play a crucial role in defusing the crisis between India and Pakistan over the contested territory of Kashmir in the summer of 1999 - thus, perhaps, averting a war that could have escalated to nuclear conflagration. The Talbott-Singh dialogue laid the ground for Clinton's transformational visit to South Asia in March 2000. The presidential journey opened a new chapter in relations between the United States and India. It also set the scene for US cooperation with both India and Pakistan in the war against terror after September 11, 2001. In addition to providing an insider's perspective on a fascinating and instructive episode in diplomatic history, the story told here is vital background for understanding what happens next in a region that is home to nearly a quarter of humanity and that was, at the beginning of the twenty-first century, 'the most dangerous place on earth'."
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.'

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
3. CHINA--HISTORY--TIANANMEN SQUARE INCIDENT, 1989
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
Type: M

327 /01157
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
Type: M
Korean Endgame: A Strategy for Reunification and US Disengagement -
xxix, 417 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 0691116261
Author(s):
1. Harrison, Selig S.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
2. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
4. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)
6. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
7. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
8. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
9. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Includes index.
'This is the first authoritative challenge to US policies in Korea designed to maintain a permanent military presence there even after reunification. The author shows why North Korea is not as many policymakers expect about to collapse. And he explains why existing US policies hamper North-South reconciliation and reunification. Assessing North Korean capabilities and the motivations that have led to its forward deployments, he spells out the arms control concessions by North Korea, South Korea, and the United States necessary to ease the dangers of confrontation.'

Recalibrating the U.S.-Republic of Korea Alliance - Carlisle Barracks, PA
: US Army War College.
vii, 244 p. : ill.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871245
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
The principal focus of the papers collected in this book is the Republic of Korea (ROK)-US alliance, and the challenges it faces from tensions within the alliance, the effects of the alliance partners' interaction with North Korea, and the economic pressures that affect the alliance. These papers were presented at the 16th Annual Conference of the Council on US-Korea Security Studies in October 2001.'
2002

355.4 /01336
xi, 106 p.; 24 cm.
(The Washington Papers, 0278-937X; 181)
ISBN: 0275978052
Author(s):
1. Osius, Ted
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--MILITARY POLICY
4. USA--MILITARY POLICY
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
6. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 93-98. Includes index.
'The US-Japan security relationship proved to be a very valuable asset in the international effort to deal with formidable challenges related to the East-West contest for power and moral competition. A real test for the US-Japan alliance is how it can function as the foundation for a regional security mechanism in an age of deepening interdependence between the United States, Japan, and Asia. What happened during the past decade or so in Japan's security policy, including adoption of the new Guidelines for US-Japan Defense Cooperation and enactment of a peacekeeping law, helped Japan adjust to a new role in the post-September 11 era of international security.'
ID number: 80018155
Year: 2002
Type: M

327 /01113
v, 63 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584871032
Author(s):
1. Malik, Mohan
Subject(s):
1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-2009
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
Type: M

327 /01090
(Working Papers ; 27)
Subject(s):
  1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Added entry(s):
  1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)
Notes:
'For much of the past half century, US relations with India and Pakistan were perceived in the region and by Washington as part of the same equation. Improvements in US relations with one were generally perceived (and sometimes intended) to come at the expense of the other. Since last September's attacks, however, the United States has found itself in the unaccustomed position of having good relations with India and Pakistan at the same time. The Afghan crisis is testing whether Delhi and Islamabad can adjust to this reality. It is also a test for Washington and whether it can leverage its new position to address core concerns, including the dispute over Kashmir, Pakistan's crisis of governance, and the evolving nuclear and missile rivalry in the region.'

ID number: 80018010
Year: 2002
Type: M

2001

327 /01070
(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.'

2000

355.4 /01258
v, 37 p.; 23 cm
ISBN: 158487015X
Author(s):
1. Scobell, Andrew
2. Wortzel, Larry M.
Subject(s):
1. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. PACIFIC AREA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA
5. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The authors survey the challenges to US national security that confront the Asia-Pacific region, highlighting the particular volatile situation that continues on the Korean peninsula. Beyond continued US attention to maintaining a robust military presence and steadfast US alliances, they argue that the US, without ignoring the key dimension in the US National Security Strategy of 'responding' and 'preparing now', should give a greater emphasis to 'shaping' the Asia-Pacific region. They contend that the time is ripe for the US to launch a major 'shaping initiative' to help ensure that the positive trends of marketization, democratization, and regional integration continue and strengthen in the 21st century.'

ID number: 80017748
Year: 2001
Type: M

ID number: 80016402
Year: 2000
Type: M
2013

A Rebalance to Where? US Strategic Geography in Asia.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 55, no. 5, October - November 2013, p. 95-114.)

Author(s):
1. Bisley, Nick
2. Phillips, Andrew

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA
4. PACIFIC AREA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The language US officials use about the pivot implies a shift from the Asia-Pacific to the Indo-Pacific. It would be better for Washington to continue to view East Asia and the Indian Ocean as linked but distinct.

ID Number: JA029716
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

The Pentagon and the Pivot.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 55, no. 3, June - July 2013, p. 95-114.)

Author(s):
1. Liao, Kai

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Chinese officials and analysts regard the US pivot towards the Asia-Pacific as a strategy to contain China, despite Washington's claim that it does not focus on a particular country. Instead of accepting either Chinese scepticism or US official statements at face value, this article attempts to trace the origins and examine the evolution of the pivot through the lens of the Pentagon's internal think tank, the Office of Net Assessment (ONA). Drawing on documents produced and sponsored by the office, this article explores trends in its analysis of Asian security and Sino-American relations, the rationale for the pivot and China's role in the United States'
Asia-Pacific strategy.
ID Number: JA029445
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Rebalancing to Asia with an Insecure China.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 36, no. 2, Spring 2013, p. 21-38.)
Author(s):
1. Ratner, Ely
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The US shift toward Asia should and will continue, but Washington
must both account for an insecure China for rebalancing to
achieve its intended aims and must sustain its commitment to
intensive high-level engagement with Beijing to cope with
inevitable crises.
ID Number: JA029451
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Crises aigues et crises de routine en Asie.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 756, janvier 2013, p. 114-118.)
Author(s):
1. Schaffer, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA
4. ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
C'est au Nord et au Sud de la mer de Chine que les tensions se
cristallisent avec comme enjeu majeur la territorialisation
maritime par la Chine. Les Etats-Unis qui se desengagent d'Asie
centrale en profitent pour reconfigurer leur dispositif de
reassurance strategique d'Extreme-Orient.
ID Number: JA029087
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART

La nouvelle posture militaire americaine en Asie.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 78, no. 2, ete 2013, p. 53-65.)
Author(s):
1. Brustlein, Corentin
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Apres les retraits d'Irak et d'Afghanistan, les Etats-Unis
comptent reorienter leur strategie militaire vers l'Asie. Ce
recentrage se traduit notamment par un renforcement des
partenariats bilateraux avec certains pays asiatiques, par des
deploements supplementaires d'hommes et de materiels, ainsi
que par l'elaboration d'un nouveau concept operationnel. Les
contraintes budgetaires, comme l'incertitude strategique,
amenent pourtant a s'interroger sur sa mise en oeuvre a long
The Challenges Confronting US Extended Nuclear Assurance in Asia.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 89, no. 4, July 2013, p. 929-941.)
Author(s): 1. Lyon, Rod
Subject(s):
  1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--USA
  2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA
  3. ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
This article aims to explore the credibility of future US extended nuclear assurance in Asia. Extended nuclear assurance, all too frequently confused with extended nuclear deterrence, faces a daunting series of challenges: a US strategic mainstream fractured on the roles and purposes of nuclear weapons; an Asia where assurance demands are high during a period of strategic uncertainty; and a US theatre- and tactical-range nuclear arsenal much depleted from its heyday. Meanwhile, nuclear latency is growing in Asia as more countries reach the technological level that the US attained in 1945, as nuclear skill sets become more prevalent, and as delivery vehicles appropriate to nuclear weapons become more typical in regional arsenals. The US now provides extended nuclear assurance to nearly 40 countries worldwide, agreeing to run nuclear risks on behalf of its allies and friends. The bulk of those assurances derive from the NATO alliance, but it is the non-NATO-related assurances— and settings— that seem likely to be the more controversial ones over the next decade or two. Asia is coming into its own at a time when extended nuclear assurance needs reinvigoration as a key ingredient in US strategic policy.

Rebalancing the Burden in East Asia.
(SURVIVAL vol. 55, no. 2, April - May 2013, p. 31-41.)
Author(s): 1. Miere Christian Le
Subject(s):
  1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
  2. EAST ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The US rebalance to the Asia-Pacific appears to be failing to either reassure allies or deter China. And there are clear limitations to any new alliance system.
La stratégie de reequilibrage des Etats-Unis vers l'Asie-Pacifique et la Chine.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 760, mai 2013, p. 31-35.)
Author(s):
1. Boyer, Yves
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
La politique américaine de reequilibrage vers l'Asie va s'accentuer lors du second mandat d'Obama mais elle restera conditionnée par des paramètres dont les clés principales se trouvent en Chine. C'est dans la région Asie-Pacifique que la croissance économique, l'innovation et les perspectives d'augmentation du commerce international sont les plus fortes et les Etats-Unis entendent y défendre au mieux leurs intérêts.
ID Number: JA029434
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART

China Up, Japan Down ? Implications for the United States.
Author(s):
1. Dreyer, June Teufel
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
6. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
China's rapid rise in economic and military power has occurred alongside the apparent decline of Japan, which has traditionally been America's closest ally in the post-World War II era. These shifting fortunes have led policymakers in all three capitals to reassess security relationships with the other two. This article predicts that, absent marked changes in the current distribution of power, Washington must deal with China as an equal partner while expecting that Japan will try to placate both sides even as it remains closer to Washington.
ID Number: JA029116
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
Accommodating China.
(SURVIVAL vol. 55, no. 2, April - May 2013, p. 45-60.)
Author(s):
  1. Etzioni, Amitai
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
  2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
America and its allies have little reason to replay the Cold War by seeking to contain China. Accommodating expansion of Beijing's influence is more likely to lead to a peaceful relationship.
ID Number: JA029309
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Double Trouble: A Realist View of Rising Chinese and Indian Power.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 36, no. 3, Summer 2013, p. 125-142.)
Author(s):
  1. Gilboy, George J.
  2. Heginbotham, Eric
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
  2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
An objective assessment reveals that India, simply because it is a democracy, will be no less likely than China as a rising power to pose significant challenges to US interests. While Washington has basically gotten its China policy right, a new approach to India is needed.
ID Number: JA029691
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

First Things First: The Pressing Danger of Crisis Instability in U.S.-China Relations.
(INTernational SECURITY, vol. 37, no. 4, Spring 2013, p. 49-89.)
Author(s):
  1. Goldstein, Avery
Subject(s):
  1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
Since the mid-1990s, much has been written about the potentially disruptive impact of China if it emerges as a peer competitor challenging the United States. Not enough attention has been paid, however, to a more immediate danger that the United States and a weaker China will find themselves locked in a crisis that could escalate to open military conflict. The long-term prospect for a new great power rivalry ultimately rests on uncertain forecasts about big shifts in national capabilities and debatable claims about the motivations of the two countries. By contrast, the danger of crisis instability involving these two nuclear-armed states is a tangible near-term concern. An analysis that examines the current state of US-China relations and compares it with key aspects of US-Soviet relations during the Cold War indicates that a serious Sino-American crisis may be more likely and more dangerous than expected. The capabilities each side possesses,
and specific features of the most likely scenarios for US-China crises, suggest reasons to worry that escalation pressures will exist and that they will be highest early in a crisis, compressing the time frame for diplomacy to avert military conflict.

ID Number: JA029402
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

China's Real and Present Danger: Now Is the Time for Washington to Worry.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 92, no. 5, September - October 2013, p. 136-144.)
Author(s):
1. Goldstein, Avery
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA029622
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Working with China to Promote Democracy.
Author(s):
1. He, Baogang
Subject(s):
1. DEMOCRATIZATION--CHINA
2. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Democratization is China's most important challenge this century, but democracy promotion has become the most sensitive issue for Sino-U.S. relations. While it may seem naive, history and politics indicate that Chinese democratization can actually soon become a source of cooperation and mutual trust.

ID Number: JA029323
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Conflict Foretold: America and China.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 55, no. 5, October - November 2013, p. 7-27.)
Author(s):
1. Inkster, Nigel
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Competition in key areas such as space and cyber is inevitable and not necessarily malign. But to avoid the relationship becoming self-defeating and tragic, both sides will need to show greater self-awareness.

ID Number: JA029720
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
(PARAMETERS, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter - Spring 2013, p. 47-58.)
Author(s):
  1. Tata, Samir
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
  4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  Can the US recalibrate its position vis-a-vis Iran to contain a rising China and remain a preeminent global power?
ID Number: JA029390
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

The Future of US-China Relations: From Conflict to Concert.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 48, no. 2, June 2013, p. 12-16.)
Author(s):
  1. Twining, Daniel
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
  2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
  China and the United States have just experienced political transitions that allow the leaders of both countries to focus on bilateral relations free from the pressures of domestic political campaigns. But the domestic politics of the bilateral relationship inside each country are, like the structural tensions between the established power and the rising challenger, intensifying, as Washington takes new steps to assert its primacy in Asia and Beijing works to edge America out of its neighbourhood. US-China relations are likely to be less stable and more prone to conflict over President Obama's second term, unless the two nations can arrive at a modus vivendi to keep the peace in Asia. The challenge is that such an entente likely requires the kind of political change in China its leaders seem determined to block for fear of the threat it would pose to their own legitimacy. The reverberations of a relationship that is conflict-prone, but in which conflict holds such downside risks for both countries, will be felt well beyond Asia.
ID Number: JA029531
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 36, no. 1, February 2013, p. 76-100.)

Author(s):  
1. Montgomery, Evan Braden

Subject(s):  
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA  
2. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA  
3. INDIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA  
4. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--INDIA  
5. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--INDIA  
6. INDIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

Notes:  
This article makes three arguments about the Sino-American competition, the Sino-Indian rivalry, and the US-India partnership. First, past maritime-continental rivalries suggest that China will pose a greater challenge to American interests as it confronts fewer threats on land, while the US may require continental allies to counter-balance China's rise. Second, whereas a Sino-Indian continental security dilemma could benefit the US by compelling China to invest in capabilities that do not threaten it, Sino-Indian maritime security dilemma could have the opposite effect. Third, Washington should consider India as a prospective continental ally rather than a potential maritime partner.

ID Number: JA029343  
Year: 2013  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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The Reassertion of the United States in the Asia-Pacific Region.  
(PARAMETERS, vol. 42, no. 1, Spring 2012, p. 75-89.)

Author(s):  
1. Struye de Swielande, Tanguy

Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA  
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA  
4. PACIFIC AREA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:  
The author recognizes here the fact that the Asia-Pacific region is gaining in reputation as the epicenter of world affairs, a meeting place for world powers, and home to one-third of the world's population. The recent emphasis on the region in US strategy carries with it a number of strategic challenges. The author analyzes the interests of various world powers to determine that America needs to reinvigorate its strategic and foreign policies if it is serious about maintaining its role as a Pacific power. He reexamines America's history in the region and draws on the works of two great naval strategists, Alfred Thayer Mahan and Homer Lea, to propose a strategy for the future. He concludes that with the number of new power centers emerging in the region, America would be wise to again rely on the three lines of defense and triangles first associated with the works of Lea and Mahan.

ID Number: JA028711  
Year: 2012  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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35
Asia's New Age of Instability.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 122, November - December 2012, p. 21-29.)
Author(s):
  1. Wesley, Michael
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
  2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
As the United States turns its focus back to the Far East after a
decade of Mideast distraction, it will discover that it is not
the same Asia. The region's four pillars of stability, bulwarks
of a highly successful regional system crafted and fostered by
America, are all crumbling. Asia's future will be shaped and
defined by the struggle to replace those pillars.

A Strategy for Pivoting to Asia While Hedging in the Middle East.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 2, Spring 2012, p. 158-176.)
Author(s):
  1. Barno, David W.
  2. Bensahel, Nora
  3. Sharp, Travis
Subject(s):
  1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--ASIA
  2. ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
  4. MIDDLE EAST--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
  5. USA--NATIONAL SECURITY
Notes:
The US government's new emphasis on the Asia-Pacific represents a
bold strategic choice that could animate US national security
policy for years to come. Yet the United States must balance
its rightful new focus on the Asia-Pacific with the volatility
that still exists in other areas of the world. The United
States should pivot to the Asia-Pacific - but to protect its
vital interests, it should also hedge against threats
elsewhere, particularly in the greater Middle East. To
implement a 'Pivot but Hedge' strategy, the US government
should do three things. First, it should exercise caution when
cutting the defense budget. Second, it should give the military
services greater leadership roles in specific regions: naval
and air forces should lead in the Asia-Pacific, while ground
forces should lead in the greater Middle East. Third, it should
maintain expansible, capable, and well-trained ground forces as
a hedge against global uncertainty.
Moscow on the Pacific: The Missing Piece in the 'Pivot' to Asia.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 111, no. 747, October 2012, p. 270-274.)
Author(s):
1. Trenin, Dmitri
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA
2. PACIFIC AREA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PACIFIC AREA
4. PACIFIC AREA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Russia, even in its diminished state, has a role to play in American efforts to promote a more stable balance of power in the world's most dynamic region.

Strategic Restraint in the Near Seas.
(ORBIS, vol. 56, no. 3, Summer 2012, p. 486-502.)
Author(s):
1. Bandow, Doug
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Although the shift back towards a more normal international order seems inevitable, its timing and manner are not. The transformation will be smoother and America's security will be greater if the US adapts to changing circumstances by exercising restraint and placing greater responsibility on allied and other associated states. Ultimately, the status of the Near Seas matters most to nearby nations which are both prosperous and friendly. They must do more to preserve an open political and economic order in East Asia.

Les defis de la politique chinoise de Barack Obama.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 85, printemps 2012, p. 17-26.)
Author(s):
1. Courmont, Barthelemy
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
La politique chinoise de Barack Obama s'articule autour d'un compromis entre des elements du hard power et du soft power. Cette posture est qualifiee de 'diplomatie intelligente', traduction de smart policy ou smart power. Cependant, face a la montee en puissance de la Chine et ses developpements, tant dans le domaine economique que politique, quelle est la reelle marge de manoeuvre de Washington dans sa relation avec Pekin, et quelles sont les implications de la smart policy ? Si la politique chinoise est une priorite pour l'Administration Obama, les defis auxquels Washington fait face sont particulierement nombreux, consequences d'un echec dans la redefinition de la relation Chine-Etats-Unis largement attribue a l'Administration Bush.
Bucking Beijing.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 5, September - October 2012, p. 48-85.)

Author(s):
1. Friedberg, Aaron L.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
For decades, US China policy has been driven by a combination of engagement and balancing. The Obama administration has put too much weight on the first, and diplomatic happy talk has done nothing to halt Beijing's military buildup. The next administration should get real about China and bolster the balancing half of Washington's strategic equation.

ID Number: JA028775

The Future of US-Chinese Relations.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 2, March - April 2012, p. 44-55.)

Author(s):
1. Kissinger, Henry A.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Significant groups in both China and the United States claim that a contest for supremacy between the two countries is inevitable and perhaps already under way. They are wrong. Beijing and Washington may not, in the end, be able to transcend the forces pushing them toward conflict. But they owe it to themselves, and the world, to try.

ID Number: JA028412

Confronting a Powerful China with Western Characteristics.

Author(s):
1. Kurth, James

Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The rapid rise of Chinese economic and military power has produced the most fundamental change in the global system since the end of the Cold War, and it poses vital questions about China's future direction. Many Western analysts argue that China's great power will cause it to become more like the West, i.e., like Western great powers. Other Western analysts believe that China will continue to be the same, i.e., like the China of the past few decades. An alternative interpretation, however, is that China's new power will enable it to become even more Chinese than it is now, i.e., to become more like the traditional and imperial China that existed before the Western
intrusions of the 19th century. This China was the 'Central State' of a distinctive Chinese world order, operating with distinctive conceptions about diplomatic relations, military strategy, and economic exchange. However, the new China will be unlike the old China in at least two important ways. It will be a naval, and not just a land, power, and it will be a powerful China with Western characteristics. As a formidable naval and financial power, China will present fundamental challenges to the United States and to both the long-standing US security order in the Western Pacific and the long-standing 'Washington Consensus' about the global economic order.

How China Sees America.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 5, September - October 2012, p. 32-47.)
Author(s):
1. Nathan, Andrew J.
2. Scobell, Andrew
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
The United States worries about China's rise, but Washington rarely considers how the world looks through Beijing's eyes. Even when US officials speak sweetly and softly, their Chinese counterparts hear sugarcoated threats and focus on the big stick in the background. America should not shrink from setting out its expectations of Asia's rising superpower - but it should do so calmly, coolly, and professionally.

The Problem with the Pivot.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 91, no. 6, November - December 2012, p. 70-82.)
Author(s):
1. Ross, Robert S.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The Obama administration has responded to Chinese assertiveness by reinforcing US military and diplomatic links to the Asia-Pacific, to much acclaim at home and in the region. But the 'pivot' is based on a serious misreading of its target. China remains far weaker than the United States and is deeply insecure. To make Beijing more cooperative, Washington should work to assuage China's anxieties, not exploit them.
China and the 'Pivot'.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 5, October - November 2012, p. 113-127.)
Author(s):
1. Xiang, Lanxin
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
From Beijing's perspective, many symbolic acts in Washington point
to the emergence of a new cold war. A new generation of leaders
may show greater willingness to confront America's mindset
head-on.
ID Number: JA028934
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

The Meaning of the Nuclear Evolution : China's Strategic Modernization
and US-China Security Relations.
447-487.)
Author(s):
1. Christensen, Thomas J.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--CHINA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Will China's development of a new generation of nuclear weapons
impact US-China security relations in important ways? One's
answer depends on how one views the following: whether or not
Chinese leaders believe that they are only now acquiring a
secure second strike capability; the scope of coercive power
that secure second strike capability provides to conventionally
inferior actors; the meaning of China's 'No First Use'
Doctrine; and the prospects for escalation control in future
crises. Applying Cold War theories and tapping Chinese
doctrinal writings this article concludes that China's nuclear
modernization program might prove more consequential than is
commonly believed.
ID Number: JA028814
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

War with China.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 4, August - September 2012, p. 7-24.)
Author(s):
1. Dobbins, James
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
China could become the most powerful adversary the United States
has ever faced. How might a war with China begin, how might it
proceed, how might it end, and how might it be prevented?
ID Number: JA028747
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART
A Possible China-US Confrontation in the Far East?.
(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 37, no. 3, Fall 2012, p. 279-321.)
Author(s):
1. Hughes, James H.
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. SOUTH CHINA SEA
Notes:
China's rising military and economic power and its perceived need for a secure source of oil are causing it to put pressure on its Pacific neighbors, with a view to securing control of assumed oil resources in the South China Sea and other potential undersea oilfields. The Obama administration is responding by diverting a significant proportion of US naval resources to the Asia Pacific as a deterrent to further diplomatic and military threats by Beijing. This article explores the possibility of a confrontation between the US and China stemming from China's increasing assertiveness.
ID Number: JA028918
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

The Sixteen Fears : China's Strategic Psychology.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 54, no. 5, October - November 2012, p. 149-182.)
Author(s):
1. Pillsbury, Michael
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Understanding the cultural environment of Chinese military strategists can help determine the best ways to either reassure Beijing or steer it away from disruptive policies.
ID Number: JA028932
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

The US-India Nuclear Agreement : Revisiting the Debate.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 36, no. 4, July - August 2012, p. 612-623.)
Author(s):
1. Bhatia, Vandana
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
Notes:
The 2005 US-India nuclear pact created ripples of controversy and debates within a short period of time. In the US, the nuclear agreement was weighted vis-a-vis the non-proliferation regime - does it strengthen or weaken the regime? On the contrary, in India concerns were raised regarding the implications for India's strategic as well as civilian nuclear programmes. This article highlights the disjuncture in the concerns raised in the US and India. Using David Mutimer's constructivist analysis, it is argued that this divergence is due to their contrasting perspectives on nuclear technology as regards
'proliferation' and 'disarmament-development'.

2011

Why America No Longer Gets Asia.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 2, Spring 2011, p. 25-43.)
Author(s):
1. Feigenbaum, Evan A.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
After a 300-year hiatus, Asia is being reconnected at last, yet Washington is badly prepared for this momentous rebirth. Unless US policymakers adapt, and soon, they will miss opportunities in every part of the region and find the United States less relevant to Asia's future.

Chinese Suspicion and US Intentions.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 3, June - July 2011, p. 133-150.)
Author(s):
1. Chase, Michael S.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
No matter what assurances Washington provides, many in China are concerned that the United States is becoming increasingly uneasy about China's emergence and will try to prevent it.

The Advantages of an Assertive China : Responding to Beijing's Abrasive Diplomacy.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 2, March - April 2011, p. 54-67.)
Author(s):
1. Christensen, Thomas J.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
Over the past two years, China's foreign policy has become markedly more belligerent toward both its neighbors and the United States. But Washington should not wish for a weaker Beijing. In fact, on problems from nuclear proliferation to climate change, what the United States needs is a more confident and constructive China as a partner.
(ORBIS, vol. 55, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 85-113.)

Author(s):
1. Evans, Michael

Subject(s):
1. GEOPOLITICS--ASIA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:
The pattern of Asian geopolitics can be examined by employing three analytical perspectives. The first employs East Asia and the vigorous debate over the meaning of the rise of China as an intellectual prism to observe the currents of geopolitical continuity and change that are currently abroad in the Asian region. The second explores the extent to which the interacting forces of geopolitics and military modernization foster the rise of new force projection capabilities that may affect the strategic environment in Asia—particularly in East Asia. Here, the focus is mainly on the arsenals of the three indigenous Asian giants, China, Japan, and India, all of whom have developed, or are in the process of developing, significant air and maritime assets whose operations have the potential to intersect in East and South East Asia. Russia is not as much a presence because it no longer possesses its powerful Soviet-era Pacific Fleet and has, in essential respects, retreated to its traditional role as a Eurasian land power. The third examines the future of Sino-American relations in Asia in the context of the debate over China’s ascent and US decline—a discussion that has intensified since the implosion of the US financial system in 2008 and the onset of the worst global recession since the 1930s.

Hegemony with Chinese Characteristics.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 114, July - August 2011, p. 18-27.)

Author(s):
1. Friedberg, Aaron L.

Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:
Beijing's desire to reclaim its centuries-old preeminence in Asia is not only the result of the Middle Kingdom's rising-power status. It is largely the by-product of a natural will to power. When coupled with the need to preserve Communist Party rule above all else, the assertion of its status and the subordination of its neighbours serves to bolster its internal legitimacy. The red state rises.

Author(s): 1. Glaser, Charles

Subject(s): 1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:  
Realist international relations theorists usually would predict that the basic pressures of the international system will force the United States and China into conflict. But properly understood, realism offers grounds for optimism in this case, so long as Washington can avoid exaggerating the risks posed by China's growing power.

ID Number: JA027510
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s): 1. Goldstein, Lyle J.

Subject(s): 1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA  
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:  
Some tensions are natural as China rises, but to continue without a strong bilateral process for developing military trust and cooperation is to court disaster.

ID Number: JA027629
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s): 1. Nalwa, Preeti

Subject(s): 1. SOUTH CHINA SEA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA  
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:  
The 'Cheonan' incident has prodded and expedited the strategic comeback of the US in East Asia. The US offer to mediate the territorial disputes over islands and seabed minerals in the South China Sea at the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) meeting in July 2010 has provoked harsh criticism from the Chinese. This US diplomatic move appears to be a premeditated one to substantially diminish the influence of China in the region, to re-secure its own strategic forward military presence and to signal that it is not yet time for China to acquire absolute control over this critical waterway. The episode has rendered their mercurial relationship more problematic and makes the G-2 paradigm a fallacy.

ID Number: JA027514
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 64, no. 2, Spring 2011, p. 7-38.)

Author(s):
1. Pradun, Vitaliy O.

Subject(s):
1. GUIDED MISSILES--CHINA
2. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY
3. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:
The first section of this article describes in some depth China's investment in a variety of missile technologies and the convergence of its conception of firepower combat around a missile-centric model. The second section discusses targeting and asset-coordination capabilities. The third and fourth sections strive to conceptualize China's operational performance on the battlefield and evaluate its potential for success against US forces in a limited regional war. These sections address the novel combat options that missiles allow China, the mechanics of missile combat, and the level of threat it poses to the US platform-centric forces. Specifically, the third section discusses operations against land-based and docked targets, the fourth - against moving targets at sea. The fifth section also assesses American missile defenses, from the perspective of Chinese missile capabilities and likely countermeasures against defenses. The concluding section offers policy considerations for the US government and military.

ID Number: JA027735
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

India and the United States: A New Partnership.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 57-73.)

Author(s):
1. Agrawal, Subhash

Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:
The evolution of India-US relations in the last two decades has been remarkable, and the two countries are closer now than they have ever been. On the one hand, the rapid expansion of India's Western-influenced middle class has pushed the country to align with many American positions; on the other hand, the US too has recognised India's growing importance in a post-9/11 world. The principal driver of this relationship is a growing convergence of economic and strategic interests, with the existence of a large and successful Indian diaspora in the US acting as a further valuable bridge. American military aid to Pakistan remains an unsettling factor in this relationship, but both sides are learning to manage their differences without abandoning their core concerns or creating a crisis. Short of an unexpected shock to the system, India-US relations will continue to improve steadily in the future and become one of the most exciting partnerships in the 21st century.

ID Number: JA027855
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Balancing US Interests in India and Pakistan.  
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 46, no. 2, June 2011, p. 75-89.)
Author(s):  
1. Chaudhuri, Rudra
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA  
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN  
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN  
6. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
Convincing the Pakistani military to focus its attention on the Afghan Taliban and associated groups has so far proved unsuccessful. The Obama administration's reliance on economic incentives and regional peace initiatives, such as a dialogue with India on Kashmir, has failed to deliver tangible results. Instead, India's footprint within Afghanistan has expanded, leaving Pakistani elites ever more anxious. Balancing Indian and Pakistani interests in South Asia remains a top priority for Western governments, and most importantly the US. In the current milieu this will require shifting Western bureaucratic focus from the age old and seemingly intractable Kashmir dispute to maintaining the peace within Afghanistan. This article outlines why this shift should be considered, and how the India-Pakistan trust deficit might be bridged.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 2, Spring 2011, p. 193-205.)
Author(s):  
1. Twining, Daniel  
2. Fontaine, Richard
Subject(s):  
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
Both New Delhi and Washington have rhetorically invoked the unique ties between 'the world's oldest and largest democracies'. It is time for both countries to develop a strategic approach to values-based action and to articulate a specific agenda for that cooperation, outlined here.

2010

America's Asian Ambitions.  
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 11, no. 3, May - June 2010, p. 19-25.)
Author(s):  
1. Braml, Josef
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA  
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. NATO
Notes:
The Obama administration's overtures to Asia have been unmistakable. Does this leave the United States' old ally Europe out of the equation? Not necessarily, argues the
Obama's Policy towards East Asiaia.

(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 34, no. 3, May 2010, p. 359-363.)

Author(s):
1. Panda, Rajaram
2. Baruah, Pranamita
3. Khan, Shamshad Ahmad

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
President Barack Obama's foreign policy orientation towards East Asia seems to be characterised by continuity rather than change, and is not so very different from that of his predecessors. With Japan and South Korea, Obama is trying to revitalise bilateral alliances. With China, he continues on his predecessor's policy of greater engagement, though he has offered some concessions during his visit to Beijing in November 2009. However, North Korea remains a real and huge challenge for Obama to test his engagement in East Asia.
The United States-Japan Security Treaty at 50.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 89, no. 2, March - April 2010, p. 92-103.)
Author(s):
1. Packard, George R.
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
An essay is presented here on the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the US and Japan, or the US-Japan Security Treaty, that was signed on January 19, 1960. It discusses its national security benefits for Japan and its economic benefits for the US. The author suggests that the election of the Democratic Party of Japan in August 2009 has threatened the stability of the treaty.
ID Number: JA026784
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 4, October 2010, p. 39-57.)
Author(s):
1. Sunohara, Tsuyoshi
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
4. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
The fissures appearing in the US-Japan alliance's foundation are deeply rooted, not the function of one political leader or party. Factors like relations with China, nuclear policy, and the future of the Japanese constitution have made Japanese political factions, and alliance dynamics, more complicated.
ID Number: JA027216
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

India's Rise, America's Interest.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 89, no. 2, March - April 2010, p. 76-91.)
Author(s):
1. Feigenbaum, Evan A.
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. INDIA--ECONOMIC POLICY
4. INDIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
Notes:
An essay is presented here on the relations between India and the US. It remarks on how the growth of the Indian economy has boosted its global political influence and encouraged partnership with the US. The author examines likely challenges to productive relations between India and the US, with
reference to their differing policies on Afghanistan, China, and Pakistan.

India's Strategic Autonomy and Rapprochement with the US.
(STRATEGIC ANALYSIS, vol. 34, no. 4, July 2010, p. 611-624.)
Author(s):
1. Monsonis, Guillem
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
The debate around strategic autonomy offers a conceptual framework to understand how India, as an emerging power, tries to negotiate autonomy in its security and military relationship with the United States. In the context of Indo-US rapprochement, the dynamics of power relations are not commensurate with India's will to keep an acceptable degree of autonomy. Consequently, the concept of strategic autonomy, which is a realist mutation of the traditional non-aligned posture, can be described as a set of strategies aiming to balance independence in both foreign policy and security decision-making processes with the imperative to forge close strategic ties with the US.

Asia in the Debate on American Grand Strategy.
Author(s):
1. Green, Michael J.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The debate on US policy for Asia matters a great deal for the next administration and also for the US Navy. A distinguished scholar/practitioner examines recent thinking and future prospects.
How Obama Can Get South Asia Right.
Author(s):
1. Mohan, C. Raja
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
2. JAMMU AND KASHMIR (INDIA)--HISTORY--AUTONOMY AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENTS
3. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The task before the Obama administration is not about nudging India to negotiate on Kashmir, but to help create the conditions in Pakistan for clinching the back channel negotiations that have already taken place between India and Pakistan on Kashmir since the middle of 2005.
ID Number: JA025790
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

China-US Relations, Tending Towards Maturity.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
The China-US relationship is one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world, and it is progressively maturing. Non-traditional security threats are expanding the shared interests of China and the US. The two countries have developed more realistic views of each other than they had decades ago, and this is making military relations more practical. The two are also interdependent in the economic realm, whether they like it or not, and therefore must work together to succeed in handling the current economic crisis. Connected to this economic challenge is that of climate change, an issue which the US must handle wisely in its relations with China. In addition, traditional security and peace issues will remain important, some even sensitive and difficult, in relations in the near future. The improved relationship towards which China and the US are moving will contribute substantially not only to bilateral relations but also to global peace and order.
ID Number: JA026137
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Lieberthal, Kenneth
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
The elevation of the global economy and climate change to the top of the bilateral agenda introduces new opportunities and perils into the relationship.
ID Number: JA026148
The G-2 Mirage.

Author(s):
1. Economy, Elisabeth C.
2. Segal, Adam

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Foreign policy luminaries from Henry Kissinger to Zbigniew Brzezinski have called for a heightened bilateral relationship between the United States and China, but this is not the right approach. US-Chinese cooperation is currently weak - the result of mismatched interests, values, and capabilities. So rather than initiating a high-profile bilateral dialogue, Washington should embrace a far more flexible and multilateral approach.

ID Number: JA025834
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

China and the United States: Between Cold and Warm Peace.

Author(s):
1. Foot, Rosemary

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA026354
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Problems of Misperception in US-China Relations.

Author(s):
1. Gries, Peter Hays

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA025690
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
China and Taiwan: The American Debate.  
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 154, no. 2, April 2009, p. 82-88.)  
Author(s):  
1. Pillsbury, Michael  
Subject(s):  
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN  
2. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA  
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA  
Notes:  
The author assesses threat perceptions in the Taiwan Strait, arguing that should tensions reach breaking point, the US and China could well find themselves on a collision course. This is a timely debate that explores China's national interest in the wider context of Pacific regional security.  
ID Number: JA025823  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Chinese-U.S. Strategic Affairs: Dangerous Dynamism.  
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 39, no. 1, January - February 2009, p. 17-20.)  
Author(s):  
1. Twomey, Christopher P.  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA  
2. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA  
Notes:  
Many aspects of the Chinese-U.S. relationship are mutually beneficial: some $400 billion in trade, bilateral military exchanges, and Beijing's increasingly constructive diplomatic role. There are other grounds for concern. Each side's militaries view the other as a potential adversary and increasingly make plans and structure their forces with that in mind.  
ID Number: JA025572  
Year: 2009  
Language: English  
Type: ART

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 44, no. 4, December 2009, p. 21-26.)  
Author(s):  
1. Kumar, Radha  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA  
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
Notes:  
Many in India feared that the burgeoning US-India relationship would collapse under President Obama, but his policies so far have alleviated these concerns. The US has not tried to mediate in Kashmir, has gone ahead on the civil nuclear energy agreement, and entered into a high-level strategic dialogue with India. The biggest potential thorn in US-India relations could be the US approach to Pakistan: Obama could be tempted to tolerate a military-dominated Pakistan and, in order to enable a speedy exit from Afghanistan, could seek a Chinese guarantee in Afghanistan and (indirectly) Pakistan. This would have serious consequences for India and would bring back bitter memories of US instrumentalism in South Asia.  
ID Number: JA026512  
Year: 2009
2008

Keeping Up With Asia.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 5, September - October 2008, p. 110-125.)
Author(s):
   1. Funabashi, Yoichi
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
   2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The Bush administration will leave a reasonably positive legacy behind in Asia, including stronger US-Japanese security cooperation and improved ties with Beijing. To build on this, the next US president should pursue more dialogue with both Japan and China, deepen the United States' commitment to multilateral institution building in Asia, and boost American 'soft power' there.
ID Number: JA025094
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

America's Place in the Asian Century.
Author(s):
   1. Mahbubani, Kishore
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
   2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The next US president will need to discard old mental maps of the world. The West's domination of history is over.
ID Number: JA024786
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

A Forward-Looking Partner in a Changing East Asia.
Author(s):
   1. Xinbo, Wu
Subject(s):
   1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
   2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Washington should not view East Asia through a competitive Cold War lens but should adopt a vision for a cooperative future that reflects East Asian integration that has already occurred and anticipates more on the way. It is time for Washington to become a partner, not a regional patron.
ID Number: JA025126
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Going in Two Directions in South Asia.
Author(s):
1. Mehta, Pratap Bhanu
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
2. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
A US-India partnership appears likely, despite differences over global issues such as climate change. When it comes to Pakistan, though, Washington will have to back off.
ID Number: JA024788
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

A Strategic Economic Engagement.
Author(s):
1. Paulson, Henry M.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
One of the next US president's first challenges will be to engage China and help it further integrate into the global economic system. The prosperity of both nations depends on stable and vibrant global trade and financial regimes, diverse and dependable energy sources, environmental protections, and the ability of each country to achieve balanced economic growth.
ID Number: JA025090
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

North Korea : The Beginning of a China-U.S. Partnership ?.
Author(s):
1. Glaser, Bonnie S.
2. Liang, Wang
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
4. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
Notes:
China's role in the six-party talks has evolved from passive onlooker to reticent host and, finally, honest broker. The process provides a test case of U.S.-Chinese cooperation on a critical security issue and of Beijing's willingness to become a 'responsible stakeholder'.
ID Number: JA024970
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
Eurasian Invasion.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 95, May - June 2008, p. 43-50.)
Author(s):
1. Wilson, Peter A.
2. Schwartz, Lowell
3. Shatz, Howard J.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
The Eurasian entente would be a loose alliance between Russia and
China aimed at thwarting the interests of the United States.
Instead of seeing the United States as a positive force for
global stability, the elites of Russia and China would see the
United States primarily as a global actor that stands in the
way of their pursuit of important interests.
ID Number: JA024795
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Reshaping the U.S.-Indian Nuclear Deal to Lessen the Nonproliferation Losses.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 38, no. 3, April 2008, p. 15-21.)
Author(s):
1. Ferguson, Charles D.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
Notes:
For decades, India's nuclear programs have been defined by two
contradictory forces: the country's vast ambitions and its
limited uranium reserves. Its ambitions have led New Delhi to
establish a significant civilian nuclear enterprise, to refuse
to sign the nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), and to
develop and test nuclear weapons. Its limited uranium reserves,
on the other hand, have clearly slowed India's nuclear energy
development, most likely hampered its nuclear weapons program,
and intertwined the two efforts to a high degree.
ID Number: JA024854
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART
L'accord nucleaire indo-americain : enjeux et polemiques.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 4, 2008, p. 803-815.)
Author(s):
1. Gutmann, Raphael
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
In September 2008 India signed a co-operation agreement on civil nuclear energy with the United States. In so doing, it got rid of an embargo that lasted for several decades, due to India's refusal to sign the NPT. This agreement has triggered many political debates in India and in the United States as well. Though the treaty is part of a new general design of the Indian diplomacy, it is very likely that it does not mean that New Delhi has radically changed its views on Washington.
ID Number: JA025412
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

India's Quest for Continuity in the Face of Change.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2008, p. 143-153.)
Author(s):
1. Mohan, C. Raja
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Unlike the dominant global sentiment for change in Washington, New Delhi seeks continuity in its engagement with the next US administration. The greater Washington's continuing empathy for India's emergence as a great power, the better India's rise will be.
ID Number: JA025125
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Reflections on the USA-India Atomic Energy Cooperation.
Author(s):
1. Ntoubandi, Faustin Z.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
On 2 March 2006, the USA sealed a civilian nuclear cooperation deal with India, which ended more than three decades of US sanctions against India. On 9 July 2008, India took a decisive step towards implementing the deal by submitting to the International Atomic Energy Agency's Board of Governors for approval a draft safeguards plan aiming at applying the IAEA safeguards to its civilian nuclear programme. The proposed deal raises two issues of utmost importance that may become fundamental in shaping the future of the international effort
to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. First, it impacts on the existing nuclear non-proliferation legal regime, and may have consequences on the behaviour of other actors in the field of non-proliferation. In this sense, the proposed deal appears to be in contradiction with the basic rationale of the 1969 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) that requires a non-nuclear-weapon state to receive civilian nuclear assistance only after it has foregone nuclear weapons. In addition, the deal may have opened up a Pandora's Box for claims based on the safety exception contained in the NSG Guidelines, which would allow members of the NSG to proliferate at will. Secondly, the controversial deal may achieve the very objectives of non-proliferation during its implementation phase, providing that as a result of it, India adheres to the NPT, becomes a full member of the NSG and accepts IAEA's safeguards and NSG Guidelines on export and control. The future of the military component of India's nuclear programme will then depend on the general attitude adopted by all nuclear weapon states towards implementing fully their other basic obligations under the NPT.

The Merits of Dehyphenation: Explaining US Success in Engaging India and Pakistan.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 4, Autumn 2008, p. 21-42.)

Author(s):
1. Tellis, Ashley J.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
4. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Decoupling India and Pakistan in US policy has been a dramatically successful example of the capacity to think strategically over the long term and implement complex policies that require diplomatic adroitness and political agility. It should be retained, although refined, by the next administration.

2007

Winning Asia.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 98-113.)

Author(s):
1. Cha, Victor D.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Pundits, academics, and Bush bashers insist that the United States is losing ground in Asia, but they are wrong. The Bush administration's Asia policy has been an unheralded success. Improved relations with China, stronger US-Japanese cooperation, North Korea's gradual nuclear disarmament, and expanding regional alliances have made Asia more prosperous and secure than it has been in decades.
America's Grand Design in Asia.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 79-94.)
Author(s):
1. Twinning, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The United States is not working to contain China. Rather, US policymakers are employing a radically different strategy: to preserve Washington's strategic position in the region by facilitating the ascent of friendly Asian centers of power that will both contain any Chinese bid for hegemony and allow the United States to retain its position as Asia's decisive strategic actor. In the face of the China challenge, the United States is encouraging the emergence of new centers of strength that will not erode US power but protect the US position in a new Asian balance featuring emerging world powers in China, Japan, and India.

Washington's Eastern Sunset.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 82-97.)
Author(s):
1. Shaplen, Jason T.
2. Laney, James
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
4. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
After 60 years of US domination, the balance of power in Northeast Asia is shifting. The United States is in relative decline, China is on the rise, and Japan and South Korea are in flux. To maintain US power in the region, Washington must identify the trends shaping this transition and embrace new tools and regimes that broaden the United States' power base.
The US-led invasion of Iraq and its violent aftermath have had an adverse impact upon America's geo-strategic position in East Asia, but to date the consequences have been mitigated by a variety of countervailing factors. America's Asian allies and partners complain that US leaders are distracted by Iraq and the war on terrorism, and not devoting sufficient attention to Asia. The Iraq War has had a negative impact on the US image in Asia, but this has been partially offset by the efforts of Asian governments to encourage increased US regional engagement to balance China's growing economic and diplomatic role. The modest negative impact of the Iraq War might increase if the US commitment in Iraq drags on at a high level for several more years or if the United States is forced to withdraw suddenly, leaving behind a chaotic and unstable situation.

ID Number: JA023654
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Agreeing to Agree (and Disagree).
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 89, May - June 2007, p. 33-39.)
Author(s):
1. Art, Robert J.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
China's rise will inevitably increase Sino-American competition, but delineating common areas of agreement between Beijing and Washington could arrest tensions.

ID Number: JA023744
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

China and the United States: Different Interests and Priorities.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 28-51.)
Author(s):
1. El-Khawas, Mohamed A.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
The purpose of this essay is to discuss three issues - North Korea, Iran, and the trade deficit - in order to understand the reasons behind the different approaches favored by China and the United States.

ID Number: JA023774
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
China on the March.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 88, March - April 2007, p. 16-22.)
Author(s):
1. Carter, Ashton B.
2. Perry, William J.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--ARMED FORCES
2. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
China's leaders probably aim to match the United States in military power. But they realize that, if that is possible, it will take decades to achieve. In the meantime they have set themselves more achievable goals that necessitate offsetting US actions. The United States must react skillfully to avoid a new cold war.

The US-Japan Alliance : Sustaining the Transformation.
(JOINT FORCE QUARTERLY, no. 44, 2007, p. 59-64.)
Author(s):
1. Wright, Bruce A.
2. Hague, Mark O.
Subject(s):
1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA

A Friend Indeed.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 89, May - June 2007, p. 16-19.)
Author(s):
1. Blackwill, Robert D.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
While US-India strategic ties are coalescing, both nations will have to overcome still-formidable political obstacles to see this relationship through.
America's Strategic Opportunity With India.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 6, November - December 2007, p. 131-146.)
Author(s):
1. Burns, R. Nicholas
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The rise of a democratic and increasingly powerful India is a positive development for US interests. Rarely has the United States shared so many interests and values with a growing power as we do today with India. By reaching out to India, we have made the bet that the future lies in pluralism, democracy, and market economics.
ID Number: JA024228
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

From Non-Proliferation to Post-Proliferation: Explaining the US-India Nuclear Deal.
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 3, December 2007, p. 464-493.)
Author(s):
1. Carranza, Mario E.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
How can the reversal in American policy toward South Asia from the Clinton administration's strong condemnation of the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests of May 1998 and the enforcement of American non-proliferation legislation to the lifting of sanctions and the de facto recognition of India and Pakistan as nuclear weapon states be explained? The Indian-American nuclear deal of March 2006/July 2007 is examined here through alternative theoretical perspectives to explain the American reversal. Defensive realism and social constructivism offer the stronger explanations for the shift under the Bush administration. Both can be used to explain a deal that makes major concessions in previous American policy. They also help draw attention to the problems arising from a situation where the future of Indian-American relations will depend not only on Indian but also American actions. The nuclear deal, it is concluded here, could irreparably damage the Non-Proliferation Treaty while increasing the danger of actual use of nuclear weapons in a future Indo-Pakistani war.
ID Number: JA024428
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Is India, or Will It Be, a Responsible International Stakeholder ?.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 117-130.)
Author(s):
  1. Dormandy, Xenia
Subject(s):
  1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
Notes:
  Considering its capabilities, will, interests, and values, India would seem to make an ideal US partner in Asia and even globably. But will India live up to the US definition of a 'responsible stakeholder' in the international system?
ID Number: JA023736
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Breaking More Naan with Delhi.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 92, November - December 2007, p. 56-62.)
Author(s):
  1. Inderfurth, Karl F.
  2. Riedel, Bruce
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA024281
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

A Fine Balance : India Walks a Tightrope between Iran and the United States.
(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 495-509.)
Author(s):
  1. Pant, Harsh V.
Subject(s):
  1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
  2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
  India confronts the conflicting imperatives of Indian domestic politics and its strategic interests when dealing with Iran. As India's global profile has risen in recent years and its ties with the United States have strengthened, this conflict has come into sharper relief. India's traditionally close ties with Iran have become a major factor influencing how certain sections of US policymakers evaluate a US-India partnership. India has tried to balance carefully its relations with Iran and the United States; however, due to intense American pressure, especially after the signing of the US-India civilian nuclear energy cooperation pact, India has moved closer to the United States concerning the Iranian nuclear program. But strong domestic constraints remain that will prevent India from completely abandoning its ties with Iran, even as a re-evaluation of India-Iran bilateral ties is long overdue.
ID Number: JA023813
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Why the US-India Nuclear Accord is a Good Deal.

Author(s):
1. Paul, T. V.
2. Shankar, Mahesh

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA

Notes:
The March 2006 US-India nuclear accord has been criticised for its likely adverse effect on the nuclear non-proliferation regime, especially the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Without such an accord, however, India, as a rising power, will remain outside the regime and remain less than fully integrated, strategically, politically, economically and technologically, in the international system. The damage critics envision to the non-proliferation regime from the US-India accord pales in comparison to the damage that can be done by India's actions and rhetoric as a dissatisfied state. But in fact the deal upholds and strengthens rather than undermines the regime. Attempts by the United States to integrate India into the non-proliferation regime as a lead actor augur well for the longevity of both the non-proliferation regime and the international order, and suggest to other rising powers that the system is flexible enough to allow for inevitable changes in the global distribution of power.

The US-India Nuclear Accord : Implications for the Nonproliferation Regime.
(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 845-861.)

Author(s):
1. Paul, T. V.

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The US-India nuclear accord of July 2005 and the subsequent Henry Hyde nuclear cooperation act of December 2006 have generated considerable debate among supporters and opponents largely on the basis of its potential implications for the nuclear nonproliferation regime. Critics argue that the agreement undermines confidence in the nonproliferation regime; it enhances the political role of nuclear weapons, but it sets bad precedents for other states seeking nuclear weapons. It increases India's weapons capability and numbers and will result in a two-way nuclear arms race in Asia between India and Pakistan and India and China. In this article, the author contends that the critics are stretching their points and that the accord's implications for the nonproliferation regime are not as negative as they portray. Although the accord may impinge on the regime in terms of legitimacy and fairness, its negatives are more than compensated by the positives, i.e. the integration of a rising major power as a responsible nuclear state with some restraints on its military program. In a
political and strategic sense, it is better to have a rising global power inside the regime than outside it. Bringing in India as a stakeholder of the regime is in the longer term to the benefit of the regime and to the cause of nuclear nonproliferation.

India's Emergence as a 'Responsible' Nuclear Power. 

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 4, Fall 2007, p. 825-844.)

Author(s):
1. Sasikumar, Karthika

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
This article provides a concise description of the provisions of the 2005 India-US nuclear agreement, and analyzes its global, regional, and domestic implications.

Indien und die USA : Chancen und Grenzen der strategischen Partnerschaft. 

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 6, Juni 2007, S. 19-21.)

Author(s):
1. Wagner, Christian

Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

How to Deal with South Korea. 

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 2, Spring 2007, p. 71-82.)

Author(s):
1. Kim, Sunhyuk
2. Lim, Wonhyuk

Subject(s):
1. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Notes:
A combination of South Korean economic development over time, the rise of a new generation in South Korean politics, and changing inter-Korean relations help explain a Seoul that has become more fundamentally independent than anti-American or pro-Chinese.
North Korea and the ROK-US Security Alliance.
(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 34, no. 1, October 2007, p. 5-28.)

Author(s):
1. Seongwhun, Cheon

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
4. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
5. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
6. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
7. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
8. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
The Republic of Korea-US alliance has encountered the most turbulent period in the history of the bilateral relationship. The apparent decline of the relationship worsened with the developing North Korean nuclear crisis after October 2002 and the election of new leadership in South Korea. Gaping differences are appearing over key issues, which adversely influence the bilateral relations. This article argues that there are two underlying reasons that have brought about these differences - identity crisis and deficiency in mutual understanding. Variations in state identity can affect the national security interests or policies of states, and Seoul and Washington have shown different identities, especially with respect to Pyongyang. While alliance is a moving target that needs continuous attention and adaptation, the two countries failed to catch up with each other's changes. This article investigates and highlights the gaping alliance differences and proposes some remedial measures for a better future of the bilateral alliance.

ID Number: JA024117
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

2006

America Confronts the Asian Century.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 690, April 2006, p. 147-152.)

Author(s):
1. Abramowitz, Morton
2. Bosworth, Stephen

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Based on its military might and cultural preeminence, the United States has been the leading power in East Asia since World War II. Change happens.

ID Number: JA022419
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Christensen, Thomas J.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
This article explores two starkly contrasting analytic approaches to assessing the performance of US security strategy in East Asia since 1991: a positive-sum approach, emphasizing the danger of security dilemmas and spirals of tension, and a zero-sum approach, emphasizing power competition and the long-term dangers posed by China's rise. In the policy world, the differences between these apparently irreconcilable perspectives are not so clear. Certain policies - for example, maintaining a strong US-Japan alliance - flow from either logic. Moreover, each approach sometimes counsels counterintuitive policy prescriptions that are generally associated with the other. Relatively assertive US security postures apparently have furthered positive-sum regional goals by catalyzing China to adopt reassuring policies toward its neighbors as a hedge against potential US encirclement. From a zero-sum perspective, the United States often competes more effectively for regional influence by cooperating with China than it would by seeking to contain China's economic growth and diplomatic influence.

ID Number: JA022917
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Greater South Asia: America’s New Regional Approach to Central and South Asia: How It Is Developing and What Prompted It.

Author(s):
1. Iazmuradov, Atajan

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
4. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA023060
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
The US Greater South Asia Project: Interests of the Central Asian Countries and of the Key Non-Regional Actors.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2006, p. 81-94.)

Author(s):
1. Iazmuradov, Atajan

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
4. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Implementation of the Greater South Asia project will give rise to several positive consequences for the Central Asian countries. It will help to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan, create another transportation and energy corridor, and reduce dependence on Russia and China, all of which correspond to the national interests of the Central Asian states. At the same time, implementation of the Greater South Asia project could have several negative consequences. An increase in the drug flow in the near future, Islamic radicalization of the Central Asian countries under the 'cultural' influence of Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as erosion of the concept of Central Asia as a separate region could be negative consequences of implementing this project. When implementing this project, the US intends to rely on Pakistan and India, sensibly presuming that these countries are interested in exporting energy resources from Central Asia, importing goods to its states, and increasing their regional influence. In so doing, putting this project into practice could weaken Russia and China's regional positions by decreasing their economic and political influence in the region.

ID Number: JA023466
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Frisbie, John
2. Overmyer, Michael

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--COMMERCE--CHINA
4. CHINA--COMMERCE--USA

Notes:
In the past 30 years - and especially since China's entry into the World Trade Organization in 2001 - trade and investment between the United States and China have dramatically expanded. Nonetheless, longstanding and increasingly pressing issues leave the full potential of the commercial relationship unfulfilled. Resolution of today's and tomorrow's economic disputes, as well as guidance toward a sustained, mutually beneficial commercial relationship, requires a more robust bilateral engagement.

ID Number: JA022855
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Chine/États-Unis, une relation sous tensions.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e année, no. 2, 2006, p. 337-348.)
Author(s):
1. Mistral, Jacques
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
La relation entre la Chine et les États-Unis, deux moteurs de la croissance mondiale, est symbolisée par certaines difficultés commerciales ou monétaires. Mais les partenaires commerciaux et financiers sont des rivaux stratégiques. C'est toute la distribution de puissance en Asie qui est en cause dans leur relation : l'assise régionale chinoise, la place du Japon, les nouvelles alliances américaines. Un nouveau paradigme régional se profile et les États-Unis doivent aider à l'élaborer.
ID Number: JA022639
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART

Entre partenariat et endiguement : le casse-tête chinois de Washington.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e année, 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 États-Unis offre le spectacle d'une ambivalence, qui oscille entre le désir d'affirmer un partenariat stratégique et la tentation de faire de la Chine l'ennemi suprême pour les prochaines décennies. Ces hesitations, qui mettent en avant le décalage entre une vision teintée d'idéologie et les réalités de la relation avec les puissances emergentes, tant dans les domaines économiques que militaires, peuvent être qualifiées d'"endiguement", traduisant cette politique faite de méfiance et de pragmatisme, et expliquant les stratégies parfois contradictoires de Washington.
ID Number: JA022169
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART
In the post-Cold War strategic environment, Beijing could plausibly have opted for Soviet-style geostrategic competition with Washington, but it has not. Chinese leaders have not thus far, and almost certainly will never, amass thousands of nuclear weapons on hair-trigger alert or deploy significant forces to a network of bases spanning the globe. Nevertheless, this assessment of China's increasing hard and soft power yields the conclusion that a Chinese challenge to US hegemony cannot be ruled out. The United States must prudently maintain military forces appropriate to facing a potential peer competitor. At the same time, however, Washington must engage in a process of creative diplomacy that simultaneously matches China's soft power and engages seriously with Beijing to create areas of consensus and cooperation.

Author(s):
1. Hempson-Jones, Justin
2. Neil, Alexander

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

The East Moves West.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 84, Summer 2006, p. 71-77.)

Author(s):
1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
2. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
6. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
7. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
8. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
9. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
10. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
In the coming years, India and China again will become increasingly important players in the Middle East. The United States will have to accept that its 'unipolar moment' in the Middle East is transitory. Today the United States has satisfactory relations with China, and there is much discussion of a new US-Indian strategic relationship. Does this mean, however, that India will eventually cooperate on Gulf security? Or that China will be a continuing partner in the effort to bring stability to the world's most important source for oil and natural gas? Both countries have their own agenda for the region that may, over time, diverge from US objectives.
One Administration, Two Voices: US China Policy during Bush's First Term.

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.

US and European Approaches to China.

Author(s):
1. Weinrod, W. Bruce

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

Notes:
The rising economic, political, and military power of the People's Republic of China presents a variety of policy challenges to the United States and Europe. How these challenges are met, and whether mutually reinforcing approaches can be crafted, will have a significant impact upon international stability, US and European security interests, and the future of China itself.
Doubly Dualistic Dilemma: US Strategies towards China and Taiwan.


Author(s):
1. Yang, Philip

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
4. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TAIWAN
6. TAIWAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:
In its relations with Taiwan and China, Washington has begun to implement separate dual strategies in order to simultaneously deter unilateral action while balancing out the rival political and military forces of each side. A simple standard strategy just is not sufficient to maintain the status quo. The way to maintain peace is for Washington to keep its role as a moderator between the two sides while preventing both from taking unilateral steps towards goals that would naturally provoke the other. The US policy has to mirror the duality of the cross-strait arena by implementing dual balancing and deterrent strategies. It is also imperative that policymakers realize the complexity of the situation so as not to unwittingly provoke either side. This paper is an analysis of the emerging US strategy of deterring both sides of the Taiwan Strait from taking unilateral action while maintaining a balance of military and political forces, and gives some suggestions as to the further development of this strategy.

US-Japanese Relations after Koizumi: Convergence or Cooling ?.


Author(s):
1. Green, Michael J.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
Did the Bush-Koizumi personal connection mask underlying areas of divergence between the United States and Japan? A look at bilateral relations between leaders, Japan's external threat environment, common values, and economic relations gives some insight into the way ahead.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 85, September - October 2006, p. 72-76.)
Author(s):
1. Preble, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Japan is a stable and mature democracy. The pre-World War II era, when an imperial Japan attempted to secure an exclusive economic sphere for itself, is long past. The ghosts of World War II cannot be allowed to forever dictate the shape and character of US-Japan relations. Americans and Japanese should welcome a transition away from a patron-client relationship, to one based on shared interests, mutual trust and understanding.
ID Number: JA023016
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

America's New Strategic Partner.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 4, July - August 2006, p. 33-44.)
Author(s):
1. Carter, Ashton B.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Over the last year, the US and Indian governments struck a deal that recognizes India as a nuclear weapons power. Critics say Washington gave up too much too soon and at a great cost to nonproliferation efforts. Perhaps. But India could in time become a valuable security partner. So despite the deal's flaws and the uncertainties surrounding its implementation, Washington should move forward with it.
ID Number: JA022625
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The Case for the US-India Nuclear Agreement.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 11-19.)
Author(s):
1. Ganguly, Sumit
2. Mistry, Dinshaw
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA022870
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
Wrong Ends, Means, and Needs: Behind the US Nuclear Deal with India.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 36, no. 1, January - February 2006, p. 11-17.)
Author(s):
1. Mian, Zia
2. Ramana, M. V.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
A July 2005 nuclear cooperation agreement between the United States and India is a mistake for both countries. It is likely to harm global nonproliferation efforts, spur an unnecessary arms race in Asia, and rescue an incompetent Indian nuclear industry.
ID Number: JA022289
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Milhollin, Gary
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The United States cannot weaken export controls for India without undermining them for everyone.
ID Number: JA023041
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The US-India Nuclear Pact: A Good Deal.
Author(s):
1. Mistry, Dinshaw
2. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
India already has nuclear arms. The question is whether it will have a strategic partnership with America.
ID Number: JA023042
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
The Indo-US Nuclear Deal: Much More Than Meets the Eye.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 2, April 2006, p. 60-63.)
Author(s):
1. Pant, Harsh V.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
ID Number: JA022414
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The New Energy in the US-India Relationship.
(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 22, no. 4, December 2006, p. 353-372.)
Author(s):
1. Srivastava, Anupam
2. Gahlaut, Seema
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
4. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
5. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
ID Number: JA023227
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

(INternational Security, vol. 30, no. 4, Spring 2006, p. 113-151.)
Author(s):
1. Tellis, Ashley J.
Subject(s):
1. BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSES--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
The shift in Indian positions on missile defense in the context of the growing transformation of US-Indian relations since the end of the Cold War, and particularly since the advent of the George W. Bush administration, has been remarkable. New Delhi's traditional opposition to strategic defenses gave way to its current consideration of missile defense for a variety of reasons. These included structural factors related to the dissolution of US-Indian antagonism associated with the bipolar configuration of the Cold War; the growing recognition in Washington and New Delhi of the threat posed by weapons of mass destruction and their associated delivery systems in the hands of hostile states intent on nuclear coercion; and the Indian and American desire to forge a new partnership grounded in democratic values but ultimately oriented toward promoting geopolitical equilibrium in Asia in the face of rising challengers such as China and problem states such as Pakistan. All of these factors combined to produce a dramatic new acceptance of strategic defenses as conducive to stability on the part of New Delhi. What is fascinating about this evolution is the manner in which missile defenses have come to reflect both an example of, and a means toward, the steady improvement
in US-Indian ties occurring in recent years. This, in turn, implies that a deepening bilateral relationship has become part of New Delhi's larger solution to increasing India's capacity to defeat those threats requiring active defenses in the future.


Author(s):
1. Thyagaraj, Manohar
2. Thomas, Raju G. C.

Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA

Notes:
President Bush and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh of India signed a statement of intent in 2005 to allow India access to civilian nuclear technology, despite it not being a signatory to the Nonproliferation Treaty. This deal would reverse decades of US nonproliferation policy, since India was the source for much of US law on this count. It would require Congress to amend that law to create special exceptions for India. Rationales and critiques of the proposed deal have focused on its impact on the future exercise of US authority on nonproliferation policy worldwide. But the broader impact may be felt internally, since nonproliferation decisions have been inextricably linked to national security imperatives. In acknowledging an economic justification for allowing India access to nuclear energy, the deal has also created a new dependency between US national security policy and the energy profile of emerging powers.


Author(s):
1. Im, Hyug Baeg

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:
This paper traces the role that the US played in the development of Korean democracy and maintaining peace and security in the Korean peninsula. First, it looks back into the US role in the Korean political transformation from the 1950s through the 1980s. Second, it investigates the role that the US played in the outbreak of the financial crisis in 1997 and in the ensuing comprehensive neoliberal restructuring of the economy by the Kim Dae Jung government after the crisis. Third, it analyzes three events that put US-Korean relations under stress since the inauguration of the Bush administration: anti-Americanism, the perception gap on North Korea, and the new military
transformation initiative of the US. Finally, the paper draws policy rationales for a stronger Korea-US alliance in the future from the Korean perspective: Korea-US alliance as leverages against China and Japan, means of pursuing an effective engagement policy toward North Korea, a cornerstone to lift South Korea to a hub state in Northeast Asia, and geopolitical balancer and stabilizer in Northeast Asia after the unification of Korea.

ID Number: JA022758
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

2005

America's Bismarckian Asia Policy.
Author(s):
1. Heginbotham, Eric
2. Twomey, Christopher P.
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
2. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
While perhaps offering advantages in the pursuit of some short-term goals, America's focus on military tools and its instinctive suspicion of multilateral institutions are out of step with politics in Asia today and contrary to long-term US interests in the region. However 'realist' in theory, this approach suffers from two critical weaknesses: it abdicates American leadership in shaping Asia's security environment, and its application enables nationalists agitation and contributes to regional tensions.

ID Number: JA021852
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Re-Envisioning Asia.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 1, January - February 2005, p. 75-87.)
Author(s):
1. Fukuyama, Francis
Subject(s):
1. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
Notes:
Washington's system of Asian alliances may have worked during the Cold War, but it ignores today's political reality. Although the six-party talks now underway on North Korea's nukes were born of necessity, their format should be made permanent, so the White House can help reshape Asian diplomacy.

ID Number: JA021172
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART
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
Type: ART

China's Search for Stability with America.


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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART
(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
Type: ART


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
Type: ART
Author(s):
  1. Xinbo, Wu
Subject(s):
  1. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
  2. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
  3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
  4. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
For years, many Chinese analysts regarded the US-Japanese alliance as a useful constraint on Tokyo's remilitarization. Now, Washington is perceived to be inciting Japan's rearmament through the alliance. As far as China is concerned, the bright side of US-Japanese alliance is gone.
ID Number: JA022223
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

The India Imperative.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 9-17.)
Author(s):
  1. Blackwill, Robert D.
Subject(s):
  1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
George W. Bush has recognized that India is America's natural ally.
ID Number: JA021766
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

Limiting the Damage: The US-Indian Nuclear Deal.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 82, Winter 2005 - 2006, p. 112-116.)
Author(s):
  1. Einhorn, Robert
Subject(s):
  1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--INDIA
  2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
  4. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  5. NUCLEAR ENERGY--INDIA
Notes:
The United States has an important national interest in strengthening relations with India and making it a strategic partner in the 21st century. But efforts to cement ties with India should not be pursued in a way that undermines a US national interest of equal or arguably greater importance: preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The Bush Administration has made precisely that mistake in the nuclear deal reached this past summer during Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's visit to Washington.
ID Number: JA022232
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART
America and India at a Turning Point.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 680, March 2005, p. 120-124.)
Author(s):
1. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Can the Bush administration successfully set aside its differences with India and build on the emerging commonalities of interest?
ID Number: JA021365
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

India and the United States: Forging a Security Partnership?.
Author(s):
1. Ganguly, Sumit
2. Scobell, Andrew
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
ID Number: JA021837
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 111-116.)
Author(s):
1. Bandow, Doug
Subject(s):
1. USA--ARMED FORCES--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
The US-Korean alliance has outlived its usefulness. America should pull out now.
ID Number: JA022104
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

2004

The United States in Southeast Asia: Deepening the Rut?.
Author(s):
1. Montesano, Michael J.
2. Hwee, Quek Ser
Subject(s):
1. SOUTHEAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTHEAST ASIA
ID Number: JA020247
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Don't Break the Engagement.
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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

China's Response to the Bush Doctrine.
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
Type: ART
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
Type: ART

Japan's English Lessons.
(FOREIGN POLICY, no. 140, January - February 2004, p. 50-56.)
Author(s):
1. Emmott, Bill
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
North Korea's nuclear threat is forcing Japan to choose between two strategies: draw closer to the United States, or develop a more independent foreign policy. How to decide? Look to another island nation, Britain, which has spent the last 60 years strongly allied to the United States while maintaining its ability to act on its own.
ID Number: JA020027
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Past its Prime? The Future of the US-Japan Alliance.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 104-120.)
Author(s):
1. Rapp, William E.
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
This article presents a rather pessimistic view of continuing relations. The author bases his assessment on a detailed analysis of competing values between the two nations and what he terms 'a new direction in Japan's strategic intentions'. Of major interest to any Asiaphile are the author's predictions regarding the next two decades. Rapp closes with the sobering conclusion that 'It's best to recognize the dimension of the new area now and move forward, rather than to drag along an alliance that may be past its prime.'
ID Number: JA020455
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
India and America: Estranged No More.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 103, no. 672, April 2004, p. 158-164.)
Author(s):
1. Adhikari, Gautam
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
A growing awareness of India's economic and strategic potential has led to serious revaluation in the United States of the India relationship.
ID Number: JA020397
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Deal To Be Done.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 4, April 2004, p. 25-26.)
Author(s):
1. Mills, Elizabeth
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
The world's most populous democracy is about to vote. The setting is remarkable: the economy is strong and continued growth may help India's longer term aim of becoming Asia's dominant power and a global player. Peace moves with Pakistan look generally positive and India's cricketers have played three for the first time since 1989. All this makes a recent American offer of a new strategic relationship much more interesting. But to reap the rewards Delhi must comply with strict export controls over sensitive military items.
ID Number: JA020407
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

What's in a Name? India and America in the 21st Century.
Author(s):
1. Sagar, Rahul
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
Relations between India and America have always been unsettled. Misunderstanding on both sides reached an apogee with India's 1998 nuclear tests. Despite a significant thaw towards the end of the Clinton administration, relations between the two countries have yet to stabilise, not least because of Indian unease over the post-11 September policies and strategies of the Bush administration, in particular, American support for Pakistan. In fact, the points of friction are more widespread, arising from the very different positions that India and America occupy in the international system. While the differences are not irreconcilable, expectations must be carefully managed. Both sides should work more strenuously to realise the strategic and moral implications of their desired alliance. Failing this, they may inadvertently sow further distrust.
ID Number: JA020805
Year: 2004
2003

Adjusting to the New Asia.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July - August 2003, p. 119-131.)
Author(s):
1. Abramowitz, Morton
2. Bosworth, Stephen
Subject(s):
1. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
Notes:
Transpacific relations are now shifting as dramatically as transatlantic ones. As Japan slips in power and relevance, China grows ever stronger, and since September 11, Washington has become willing to let Beijing play a larger regional role. Meanwhile, tensions in Korea could still provoke a war - or help reshape the continent.

ID Number: JA019365
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART
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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

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.
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.

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.

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.
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.

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

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 summity 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.

Sino-US Military Relations since Tiananmen: Restoration, Progress, and Pitfalls.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 51-67.)
Author(s):
1. Yuan, Jing-dong
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
Notes:
The author assesses the nature, evolution, and pitfalls associated with the sino-american relationship since the Tiananmen square incident in 1989. He analyzes US and Chinese interests in developing and maintaining military ties. He then presents a detailed examination of factors that have influenced and continue to impact bilateral military relations. He concludes with a summary of his research and recommendations for the development of a more stable, pragmatic, and meaningful bilateral military relationship.

The Start of a Beautiful Friendship? The United States and India.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 20, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 25-30.)
Author(s):
1. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
ID Number: JA019176
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Ending the Anachronistic Korean Commitment.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 33, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 78-88.)
Author(s):
1. Bandow, Doug

Subject(s):
1. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Notes:
The author argues for the termination of America's 'most consistently dangerous commitment since the end of World War II', the US alliance with the Republic of Korea (ROK). His examination of the evolving geopolitical environment on the Korean peninsula offers an explanation as to why many (both in the ROK and the United States) are calling for American troops to go home. Bandow makes an excellent case that the American commitment to the ROK has little to do with vital US interests, but rather is a reflection of a lingering Cold War strategy.

ID Number: JA019170
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

America and South Korea: The Ambivalent Alliance.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 102, no. 665, September 2003, p. 279-284.)
Author(s):
1. Cha, Victor D.

Subject(s):
1. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Notes:
If South Korean resentment of America's military presence is less clear-cut than many would suggest, so, too, are the policy differences supposedly dividing American and South Korean leaders.

ID Number: JA019566
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

2002

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
Type: ART
(PARAMETERS, vol. 32, no. 4, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 120-132.)
Author(s):
1. Haselden, Carl E.
Subject(s):
1. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)
2. USA--ARMED FORCES--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. EAST ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
Notes:
This article analyzes the impact that Korean reunification might have on future US military presence in Northeast Asia. The author reviews each of the factors on which the number of US military in the region is based in an effort to determine how best to adjust our military presence. Haselden predicts that following reunification the number of US forces in Northeast Asia would certainly be smaller, but we should not be anxious to abandon our presence in Korea and Japan. The author concludes with a warning that remaining forces be thoroughly schooled in the skills associated with a more complex multinational and interagency environment.

ID Number: JA018557
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Is Southeast Asia the Second Front ?.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 4, July - August 2002, p. 60-74.)
Author(s):
1. Gershman, John
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
2. ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
3. SOUTHEAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
With US troops on the ground in the Philippines and closer military ties developing to other countries in the region, Washington is taking the war on terror to Southeast Asia. But a military approach to the region's problems would be a deadly mistake: it could weaken local democracies and turn neutral forces into new enemies.

ID Number: JA018037
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Author(s):
1. Hemmer, Christopher
2. Katzenstein, Peter J.
Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. SOUTHEAST ASIA TREATY ORGANIZATION
3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
5. SOUTHEAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
In this paper, the authors explain why the US government chose multilateral security arrangements in Europe and bilateral ones in Asia in the 1940s and 1950s. After reviewing the
inadequacies of a number of universal and indeterminate explanations, they put forward three explanations - great power status, efficient responses to threats, and regional identity - which rely on the combination of material and social forces for their explanatory power. Starting with common rationalist explanations that focus on material capabilities and institutional efficiency to explain the forms of international cooperation, they add to them the important effect that America's collective identity had on the formulation of its foreign policy goals. US policymakers believed that the United States was a natural part of the North Atlantic community but that Southeast Asia was part of an alien political community. This difference helped drive the US government to adopt divergent policies in two regions that, far from being natural, were constructed politically only in the 1940s. The authors conclude by pointing to the advantage of eclectic combinations of rationalist and constructivist insights, with an extension to the politics of regional collective identity in the 1990s.

ID Number: JA018177
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Tilting at Dominos : America and Al Qaeda in Southeast Asia.
Author(s):
1. Kurlantzick, Joshua
Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--SOUTHEAST ASIA
2. SOUTHEAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTHEAST ASIA
Notes:
American officials have turned their attention toward Southeast Asian policymaking - something largely ignored since the end of the Vietnam War - and have declared Southeast Asia the 'second front' in the global campaign against terror. But backing Southeast Asia's often brutal and compromised militaries, which themselves contain elements linked to Islamist radicals, will only boost human rights abuses, breeding popular resentment and setting the stage for more terror.

ID Number: JA018711
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Security Problems in Asia and Certain Aspects of US Foreign Policy.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2002, p. 45-49.)
Author(s):
1. Khalifa-zadeh, Makhir
Subject(s):
1. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
ID Number: JA018271
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
A Paradigm Shift toward South Asia?.
Author(s):
1. Mohan, C. Raja
Subject(s):
1. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
Notes:
South Asia is at the cusp of a historic transformation. If the Bush administration can sustain the level of involvement it has demonstrated since September 11, the prospect of reordering both the subcontinent's interstate relations and its intrastate dynamics is real.

ID Number: JA018680
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

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
Type: ART


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.

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

Navigating the Taiwan Strait: Deterrence, Escalation Dominance, and US-China Relations.
Author(s):
1. Ross, Robert S.
Subject(s):
1. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA
3. CHINESE REUNIFICATION QUESTION, 1949-
Notes:
The author considers the prospects for a US-China war over Taiwan. He praises the first Bush administration and the Clinton administration for maintaining the US commitment to protect Taiwan from a potential Chinese invasion while furthering US engagement with the mainland. In contrast, he criticizes the current Bush administration's policy of constructing 'a US-Taiwan defense relationship focused on wartime cooperation'. The administration's decision to increase US arms sales to Taiwan and to consider selling missile defense technologies to Taiwan unnecessarily challenges Chinese security interests in the Taiwan Strait and increases the likelihood of conflict. Instead, the author asserts that as long as Taiwan does not declare independence from China, the United States can be confident that it can continue to deter the Chinese use of force against Taiwan for decades to come.
ID Number: JA018759
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Japan and the United States: The Essential Alliance.
Author(s):
1. Okamoto, Yukio
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
Partly because of the bitter dissatisfaction that the US displayed with 'checkbook diplomacy' after the Gulf War, Japan has taken unprecedented steps in the war on terrorism. Still, Tokyo needs a legal framework that will make the measures permanent.
ID Number: JA017695
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Avoiding Another Close Call in South Asia.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 32, no. 6, July - August 2002, p. 3-8.)
Author(s):
1. Feinstein, Lee
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
5. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
6. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
7. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--INDIA
8. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--PAKISTAN
Notes:
Nuclear weapons have yet to bring about a hoped-for period of detente and stability between India and Pakistan. Sustained American diplomatic engagement needs to supplant crisis management as the main tool for reducing the possibility of war between these two nuclear nations. A place to begin is to remake the US-sponsored stability talks with India and Pakistan that began after their nuclear tests in May 1998.
ID Number: JA018150
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

India and Pakistan in the Shadow of Afghanistan.
(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 101, no. 654, April 2002, p. 147-152.)
Author(s):
1. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. PAKISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PAKISTAN
Notes:
Two questions about the long-term future of American South Asia policy linger. Will the United States avoid the error of abandoning Afghanistan after its goal of ridding the region of Al Qaeda is met? And will it remain engaged sufficiently with Pakistan to help restructure that country's domestic institutions and its external priorities?
ID Number: JA017770
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
India's Fine Balance.
Author(s):
1. Rux, Dennis
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. INDIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. INDIA--ECONOMIC POLICY
Notes:
In the aftermath of September 11, the Indian government under Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee has acted decisively to support the US war on terrorism and put pressure on archrival Pakistan. But these are not the only items on Vajpayee's post-9/11 agenda: to hold on to power, his government must also handle domestic political crises, defuse Hindu-Muslim tension, and recharge a faltering economy.
ID Number: JA017789
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

La strategie de l'Inde : un changement de paradigme ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGEREE, 67e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p. 315-333.)
Author(s):
1. Pal Singh Sidhu, Waheguru
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL
5. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
Notes:
Alors que, sous la domination du parti du Congres, l'Inde etait le chef de file des pays non-alignes, la fin de la guerre froide a modifie en profondeur sa posture strategique et provoque un rapprochement, d'abord economique, avec les Etats-Unis, rapprochement que la nouvelle configuration internationale de l'apres 11 septembre semble encore accentuer. La lutte anti-terroriste, devenue prioritaire au niveau mondial et renforçant les exigences de non-proliferation nucleaire (qui avaient deja permis d'amorcer un processus de negociations avec les Etats-Unis et contribue a la reconnaissance de l'Inde comme nouvelle puissance dans l'ordre mondial), offre un nouveau terrain d'entente entre les deux plus grandes democracies du monde, que la persistance de tensions avec le Pakistan et la Chine et de conflits regionaux en Afghanistan et au Cachemire pourrait unir dans la meme lutte. La volonte indienne de tenir un rang d'importance dans un monde multipolaire semble ainsi passer davantage par la reconnaissance et le soutien des Etats-Unis que par ceux des Nations unies ou des voisins asiatiques.
ID Number: JA018047
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART
Building a New Partnership with India.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 25, no. 2, Spring 2002, p. 31-44.)
Author(s):
1. Schaffer, Teresita C.
Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
US attention toward New Delhi, before and after September 11, is increasing at the same time as four major transformations change India. The future of the relationship is not an alliance, but a selective partnership based on specific, common goals.
ID Number: JA017693
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Anti-Americanism in Korea.
Author(s):
1. Kim, Seung-Hwan
Subject(s):
1. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
3. ANTI-AMERICANISM
Notes:
Anti-Americanism is growing at a startling rate in South Korea. Unless Washington and Seoul work together to counter this trend, popular Korean attitudes could jeopardize the future of the US-Korean alliance.
ID Number: JA018678
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

Focus on the Future, Not the North.
Author(s):
1. Cha, Victor D.
Subject(s):
1. USA--ARMED FORCES--KOREA (SOUTH)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
Notes:
The US-ROK alliance is slowly but steadily approaching a pivotal reassessment. It is time to stop thinking about the alliance in ad hoc terms and start creating the vision for the future US presence in Northeast Asia generally and in Korea specifically.
ID Number: JA018677
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Our Other Korea Problem.
(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 69, Fall 2002, p. 110-118.)
Author(s):
1. Eberstadt, Nicholas
Subject(s):
1. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)
2. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
Notes:
The real threat to America's position in Korea doesn't emanate only from Pyongyang. How the 'sunshine policy' could foreshadow the sunset of the US-South Korean alliance.
ID Number: JA018370
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

America's Two-Front Economic Conflict.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 2, March - April 2001, p. 16-27.)
Author(s):
1. Bergsten, C. Fred
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--EUROPE
3. ASIA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--ASIA
Notes:
America now faces the prospect of economic conflicts with both Europe and East Asia. The US and the European Union have already fired the first shots of retaliatory sanctions over their ever-growing trade disputes. On the other side of the world, meanwhile, Asian countries are creating a bloc of their own that could include preferential trade arrangements and an Asian Monetary Fund. These developments could produce a tripolar world and hamper global economic integration. To avert this outcome, the US must quell its domestic backlash against globalization and reassert its economic leadership in the world. The new Bush administration should make multilateral trade liberalization a top priority - or it will face unpleasant economic and political consequences as the US and foreign economies slow.
ID Number: JA016370
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

First Among Equals.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 3, Summer 2001, p. 73-81.)
Author(s):
1. Watanabe, Akio
Subject(s):
1. ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA
Notes:
Japan shares a wide range of values and interests with the United States. For the ideal world order, a continued working partnership and a solid base of public support in the United States and Japan must remain.
ID Number: JA016676
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
The Keystone of World Order.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 24, no. 3, Summer 2001, p. 95-103.)
Author(s):
  1. Kwa, Chong Guan
  2. Tan, See Seng
Subject(s):
  1. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EAST ASIA
Notes:
  Traditional US allies, including Singapore, have long perceived
  the United States as the region's great stabilizer and honest
  broker. As the keystone of regional and world order, however,
  Washington must have an appreciation for moderation and
  restraint.
ID Number: JA016678
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

The United States and Terrorism in Southwest Asia : September 11 and
Beyond.
79-93.)
Author(s):
  1. Ahmed, Samina
Subject(s):
  1. TERRORISM--SOUTH ASIA
  2. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
ID Number: JA017505
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Putting South Asia Back Together Again.
Author(s):
  1. Ganguly, Sumit
Subject(s):
  1. SOUTH ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SOUTH ASIA
ID Number: JA017244
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

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
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.
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.

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.

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 nationalistic 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.
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
Type: ART

(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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART
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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

(AINTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 25, no. 4, Spring 2001, p. 5-40.)

Author(s):
1. Christensen, Thomas J.

Subject(s):
1. CHINA--MILITARY POLICY
2. CHINA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:
The author presents a security threat to the US and its East Asian allies in the next several decades. He argues that simple realist notions about the importance of power in international politics have limited utility in assessing this threat. China need not catch up to the US 'by an overall measure of national military power or technology' to pose a significant challenge to US interests in the region. Were China to acquire certain weapons capabilities and adopt coercive tactics, Beijing elites might conclude that a cross-strait conflict involving Taiwan, and even the US, could serve China's interests.

ID Number: JA016456
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Add Five 'E's to Make a Partnership.


Author(s):
1. Bajpai, Kanti

Subject(s):
1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:
Unlike other countries, India is receptive to a deeper relationship with the sole superpower. Building a stronger architecture for partnership around these five 'E's will help build a force for stability in world politics.

ID Number: JA016677
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

Korean Changes, Asian Challenges and the US Role.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 43, no. 1, Spring 2001, p. 53-69.)

Author(s):
1. Campbell, Kurt M.
2. Reiss, Mitchell B.

Subject(s):
1. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. KOREA (SOUTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)

Notes:
The George W. Bush administration faces difficult challenges in Asia associated with the rise of China and the potential for instability in Indonesia. Yet perhaps the most pressing early decisions facing the new administration concern the Korean Peninsula. This Korean challenge is a somewhat incongruous one. Major strategic issues in Asia are usually associated with negative developments, such as instability across the Taiwan Strait. The June 2000 North-South Korean summit, however, has presented the US with the opposite dilemma. Enhanced stability on the Korean peninsula raises the prospect of an overall
improvement in the strategic situation in North-East Asia. But these developments also carry uncertain implications for the US and its influence in Asia.

**2000**

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 19, no. 4, October - December 2000, p. 341-354.)

Author(s):
1. Gibert, Stephen P.

Subject(s):
1. EAST ASIA--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. EAST ASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. EAST ASIA--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--EAST ASIA

Notes:
The end of the Cold War dismantled the rigid framework within which relations among East Asian power took place. This essay surveys the current security situation among East Asian countries and between them and the US. It is argued that the fundamentals of American foreign policy in East Asia and the Pacific have not changed since the Cold War. Through a series of bilateral alliances, the US is still the guarantor of peace and security in East Asia. Absent the Soviet threat, this situation is unsustainable in the long run. East Asian nations must share with the US the initiative to create a multilateral security arrangement to guarantee their own peace and security. Four such security regimes are suggested here, all of which depend on the postures of China which, absent a new security framework, might in the future replace American hegemony in the Asia-Pacific area.

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

Author(s):
1. Carpentar, 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
The Specter of War and Hope for Peace: Mainland China, Taiwan, and the US.

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.


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

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
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 commons 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

Should China be Considered an Adversary of the United States?.
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
Energizing the US-Japan Security Partnership.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 23, no. 4, Autumn 2000, p. 125-134.)
Author(s):
1. Campbell, Kurt M.
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--JAPAN
3. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
Notes:
The US-Japan alliance does not get the attention or the recognition it deserves. Important changes in the regional security environment suggest a more activist approach is in order. It is time to stop taking the alliance for granted.
ID Number: JA015748
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

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
Type: ART

(PARAMETERS, vol. 30, no. 2, Summer 2000, p. 94-104.)
Author(s):
1. Richardson, David J.
Subject(s):
1. JAPAN--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--JAPAN
ID Number: JA015312
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART
India Matters.
Author(s):
  1. Ayoob, Mohammed
Subject(s):
  1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
  2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
Notes:
India has long been ignored as the pivotal nation in South Asia. The recent crisis in Kashmir, the reelection of the Indian prime minister, and the coup in Pakistan have forced the United States to elevate India's importance in its foreign policy. Cooperation between Washington and New Delhi is possible and mutually beneficial to both countries' interests.

The Continuity Behind the Change in Korea.
(ORBIS, vol. 44, no. 4, Fall 2000, p. 585-598.)
Author(s):
  1. Cha, Victor D.
Subject(s):
  1. KOREA (NORTH)--MILITARY POLICY
  2. KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION (1945-)
  3. KOREA (SOUTH)--MILITARY RELATIONS--USA
  4. USA--MILITARY RELATIONS--KOREA (SOUTH)
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