Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Economic and/or Diplomatic Engagement with the People’s Republic of China
44 U.S.C., SECTION 1333

CHAPTER 13—PARTICULAR REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

Sec. 1333. National high school and college debate topics
(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:

   (1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and
   (2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representative documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.


Historical and Revision Notes
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Foreword

The 2016–2017 high school debate topic is: “Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Economic and/or Diplomatic Engagement with the People’s Republic of China.”

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the subject. In selecting items for inclusion in this bibliography, CRS has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this topic. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles, books, or websites cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy, position, or article to be inferred from its omission.

The bibliography was prepared by Valerie Cervantes, Audrey Crane-Hirsch, Sundeep Mahendra, George Mangan, Yuwu Song, and Jeffrey Wang, Reference Librarians, and Digital Services Librarians in the Knowledge Services Group of CRS and in the Asian Reading Room of The Library of Congress.

The project team leader was Jerry W. Mansfield, Lead Information Services Coordinator, Knowledge Services Group.

We wish the best to each debater as they research, prepare, and present arguments on this year’s topic.

Mary B. Mazanec, Director
Congressional Research Service
NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2016-2017

RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE ITS ECONOMIC AND/OR DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE 2016-2017 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

Compiled by
Valerie Cervantes, Audrey Crane-Hirsch, Sundeep Mahendra, George Mangan, Yuwu Song, and Jeffrey Wang, Reference Librarians, and Digital Services Librarians in the Knowledge Services Group of CRS and in the Asian Reading Room of the Library of Congress under the direction of project team leader Jerry W. Mansfield, Lead Information Services Coordinator, Knowledge Services Group
August 2016
Introduction

The 2016-2017 high school debate topic is: “Resolved: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Economic and/or Diplomatic Engagement with the People’s Republic of China.” The topic is selected annually by ballot of the delegates from the National Catholic Forensic League, the National Debate Coaches Association, and the National Speech and Debate Association, all organized under the umbrella organization, the National Federation of State High School Associations.

This selective bibliography, with brief annotations, is intended to assist debaters in identifying resources and references on the national debate topic. It lists citations to books, congressional publications, journal articles, legal cases, organizations, and websites. The bibliography is divided into three broad sections: “Background and Recent History of China’s Economic and Diplomatic Policies,” “Economic Engagement,” and “Diplomatic Engagement.”

Summary

The purpose of the bibliography is to provide students with a brief overview of information related to the 2016-2017 high school debate topic.

This compilation is not intended to provide complete coverage of the topic. Further research on the topic may be accomplished at high school, research, depository, and public libraries.

In addition to the resources included in this bibliography, there are many more international organizations, U.S. Government agencies, private think tanks, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide information on the debate topic and sub-topics on their websites. Debaters are encouraged to consult library resources as well as the Internet for their research.
I. Background and Recent History of China’s Economic and Diplomatic Policies

Articles


The Chinese foreign policy principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries is examined and analyzed to judge its effects on diplomatic engagement and economic activities. The author concludes that the non-interference policy empowers political elites at the national level, fortifying the power of nation-states as “gatekeeper and facilitator of the advancement of capitalist enterprises,” thereby fostering state-based regional economic governance.


The article analyzes the motives behind China’s New Silk Road (NSR) initiative and concludes these include reaction to the United States’ “Pacific Pivot” as well as long-range goals such as the recovery of China’s past glory and its further integration into the global economy. The authors examine policy dilemmas involved in implementing the initiative and questions involving its sustainability and implications for the region and the world.


The authors identify four strategies behind Chinese multilateral diplomacy: watching, engaging, circumventing, and shaping. The article assesses the general trend toward engagement, but with increasing assertiveness as China becomes more heavily involved in international institutions, particularly those related to economic governance and regional security.

Books


The editors present a series of essays containing econometric and models-based analysis of China’s exchange rate, savings and investment policies, and monetary policy, as well as its policy on resources acquisition and related expansion of foreign direct investment.


A compilation of “letter exchanges” between U.S. and Chinese scholars and former government officials covering diverse topics including trade and investment, the environment, human rights, regional security, and other matters. The editor is a former National Security Council staff member who is now Senior Fellow at the Center for American Progress.

In this book, author Lynch documents the internal debate within China’s ruling party elites over the country’s current state and future economic, political, and foreign policy prospects. This publication purports to provide insight into what China really thinks, and how confusing that can be.

## II. Economic Engagement

### The Challenges and Opportunities of China’s Economic Rise

**Articles**

Economist Intelligence Unit Staff. “China Willing to Assume Greater Global Responsibilities.” *Economist Intelligence Unit* (October 2, 2015).

This article surveys China’s international policies and goals. It discusses areas of shared strategic interests and areas of tension with the United States.


The article examines strategies the United States might take to remain a credible military force in Asia without bankrupting itself. It looks at the erosion of U.S. military dominance in Asia as China’s military and economic rise has enabled it to rapidly modernize its army and gain military parity with the U.S. The article includes statistics on China's defense arsenal of missiles, aircraft and submarines.


The article explores how China’s economic rise is likely to affect international politics in numerous ways. This rise is shifting the epicenter of political power away from the West. China will need to rely on the petroleum resources of oil rich countries to maintain its growth. Muslim countries are likely to develop closer relations with China because of geographic proximity and the status of international relations.


The author argues that China’s commitment to creating a strategic partnership with Latin America by extending economic and political involvement with the region over the past two decades may help China sustain its rise as a global power. The economic benefits derived from cooperation may persuade Latin American nations that China’s rise is an opportunity rather than a threat.
Books

This collection of essays explores a broad range of topics that examine economic, diplomatic, and military challenges. Essay titles include “Steaming up the Hudson: China, the United States, and the Problem of Misperception” and “The Contradictions of U.S. China Policy: Implications for the U.S. Air Force.”

The author looks at how rapid economic development is changing China and what that means for America and the rest of the world. He examines different aspects of China’s transformation. As Chinese factory wages rise, products made in China will become a lot more expensive and will affect American consumerism.

The author argues that the United States and China need to find better strategies to manage their economies. The United States needs to stop viewing China’s economy through the same lens as it views its own, as they are different systems in different stages of development. While the United States needs to save more, China needs to provide more social benefits to its citizens to bring down its high savings rate.

Government Reports

A hearing before the U.S. China Economic and Security Review Commission to examine changing economic conditions and their implications for U.S. businesses and the U.S. and global economy.

This report includes sections on U.S.-China economic and trade relations, U.S.-China security relations, and China’s relations with other parts of the world. It also provides a comprehensive list of recommendations.

Websites

Council on Foreign Relations, China
Available at: http://www.cfr.org/region/china/ri225.
This website provides access to current articles, special reports, expert roundups, and news releases on a range of topics regarding China’s relationship with the U.S. and its role on the
world stage. In one expert roundup “How to Improve U.S.-China Relations,” available at http://www.cfr.org/china/improve-us-china-relations/p37044, five experts on China discuss key issues and offer recommendations for how the U.S. and China can navigate their expanding relationship.

United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission (USCC)
Available at: http://www.uscc.gov/.
The U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission was created by the United States Congress in October 2000 with the legislative mandate to monitor, investigate, and submit to Congress an annual report on the national security implications of the bilateral trade and economic relationship between the United States and the People’s Republic of China, and to provide recommendations, where appropriate, to Congress for legislative and administrative action. The website provides access to annual reports, research, hearings, testimony and speeches.

World Bank
The webpage provides an overview of China’s economy as it transitions from a centrally planned to a market based economy. Sections include World Development Indicators, Global Economic Prospects-Forecasts, Projects & Operations, Finances, Survey, and Climate Change. The homepage includes a “What’s New” section with recent press releases and working papers.

**China in the Global Economy**

**Articles**

The article discusses the Chinese role in and contributions to economic governance in the world. It covers international economics, government policies, and regional associations.

The author discusses the economic turmoil that found its way to Wall Street when a wave of stock selling began in Shanghai in August 2015. He also discusses China’s debt and economic slowdown.

Available at: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/02/can-the-world-adjust-to-china-s-new-normal.
The article examines the effect of a slowdown in the Chinese economy on the global economy. It points out that China’s policy decisions are having a growing on the economies of other nations and suggests this may lead to resentment against China.

**Books**

Part III, titled “China and the Global Economy” includes entries on the global impact of China’s growth, effects of China’s trade on other countries, U.S.-China economic relations, and China and the WTO.

The book looks at specific strategies of some of China’s most competitive companies. Based on interviews with Chinese business leaders and original case studies, it provides insights into the strategies used to gain market dominance and global expansion from a Chinese point of view.

The author looks at how China is becoming more active and assertive as it grows more prominent on the international stage. He argues that “China's global presence is more broad than deep” as China lacks the influence befitting a major world power.

Yao studies the impact of China’s outward foreign direct investment on the world economy. He uses both case studies and modeling approaches to study how China's investments have affected the rest of the world.

The book examines China’s World Trade Organization (WTO) compliance record and experiences in multilateral trade negotiations. It looks at sources of constraint on China’s behavior in the WTO and its influence on global economic governance.

**Trade and Economic Integration Between the U.S. and China**

**Articles**

Available from [http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/china%E2%80%99s-new-silk-road-implications-us](http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/china%E2%80%99s-new-silk-road-implications-us).
The author analyzes how the U.S. could respond to China’s investment to expand its economic influence in Eurasia through its New Silk Road initiative.
The article discusses factors that would prevent the U.S. and China from concluding negotiations on a bilateral investment treaty (BIT) before the end of the Obama administration.

This paper “studies the broad framework of U.S.-China relations under current power transition in this century after Chinese President Hu Jintao's 2010 state visit to U.S.” and “assesses the past and present U.S. foreign policy toward China in economic and security areas.” The author proposes that the U.S. should not compete with but rather “integrate China into the incumbent international community.”

This article examines and proposes solutions to the causes and burdens of the U.S.-China trade relations. Topics covered include China’s membership in the World Trade Organization, currency manipulation, and intellectual property rights of U.S. companies.

The author explores the idea that the recent rise in economic competition between the U.S. and China stems from their increasing similarities, not differences, in domestic and foreign policies since the financial crisis of 2008.

In the introduction to this edition of The Chinese Economy, the author provides an overview of the articles in the journal as an examination of why China was “the only country free from major economic troubles” during various international financial crises ever since the turn of the century and how China’s trade is becoming more important on the global stage.

The authors examine the strategic and economic significance of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and how “ASEAN centrality” affects regional economic integration and their relationship with external economic partners, especially the U.S.

The authors explore their conclusion that “the overall effect of the foreign direct investment (FDI) and thereby the China–US bilateral investment treaties (BIT) on Chinese manufacturing sector is positive” and how this affects American domestic firms.
In order to preserve and promote global economic and financial stability and growth, the author argues that China and the U.S. need to “collaborate as much as possible with each other.” If they sign a bilateral investment treaty (BIT), it “will provide a model for effective partnership between super economies representing different government systems.”

Books

The book contains a series of essays that examine the “Chinese economy and its interactions with the United States (and the rest of the world)” and makes proposals “for constructive integration of China with the global economy.”

Chapter 7, entitled "Tough Love: US-China Economic Relations Between Competition and Interdependence," examines the economic relationship between the U.S. and China from the 1970s to 2012, discusses why bilateral economic relations have become more competitive recently, and proposes how the two countries could increase cooperation in the future.

Chapter 8, entitled “US-China Economic Relations: Implications of the Trans-Pacific Partnership,” explores how the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) negotiations will affect U.S.-China economic relations and whether they “provide any indication that U.S.-China economic interdependence is going in the direction of 'disintegrated interdependence,' in which economic ties are offset by other strategic ties or alliance commitments.”

Reports

In light of the current BIT negotiations between the U.S. and China, this report provides a basic understanding of what a bilateral investment treaty is and why they are important.

Conference Proceedings

While examining China’s economic rise through foreign investment reforms, this paper is “a preliminary empirical analysis of the U.S.-China trade experience with the aim of identifying how such choices by U.S. firms may be impacting innovation productivity increases in China.”

Websites


United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service. Available at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/regions/china. This USDA website provides a range of information on U.S. agricultural exports to China. It provides in-depth assessments of commodity and trade issues.

Resolving Trade Disputes with China

Cybersecurity/Cyberthreats

Articles

Fei, Gao. “China's Cybersecurity Challenges and Foreign Policy.” Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Supplement. Special Issue: Cybersecurity, (Fall 2011): 185-190. “For the People's Republic of China's first thirty years of history (1949-1978), Chinese foreign security policy focused mainly on protecting its sovereignty and preventing invasion challenges. Cybersecurity is one such challenge, and has emerged as a major Chinese national security issue.” Fei discusses some of the cyber-related challenges that the Chinese government faces within its own borders as well as its posture towards other nations' policies.

Gady, Franz-Stefan. “Key to U.S.-China Cyber Diplomacy.” China US Focus, January 28, 2016. Available at http://www.chinausfocus.com/peace-security/what-does-the-year-2016-hold-for-china-u-s-relations-in-cyberspace/. Gady predicts that U.S.-China relations will be defined by three key policies: attribution, sanctions, and norms. The first two will be used by the United States to contain malicious Chinese activities in cyberspace, whereas the third will be used for promoting strategic stability between both nations by deepening the understanding of what is acceptable behavior in the cyber realm.

This article discusses the relationships between the U.S. and China on dealing with security in cyberspace following a summit with China's president Xi Jinping and President Barack Obama.

Lindsay, Jon R. "The Impact of China on Cybersecurity: Fiction and Friction." *International Security*, vol. 39, no. 3 (2015): 7-47. This article argues that the threat to cybersecurity from China has been exaggerated by the United States and other western nations. The author discusses the advantages of the United States in infrastructure and influence over the Internet, and the limits to China's military cyber capacity.

“United States and China Reach Agreement Regarding Economic Espionage and International Cybersecurity Norms.” *The American Journal of International Law*, vol. 109, no. 4 (Oct 2015): 878-882. A review of the September 2015 U.S.-China agreement “that neither country’s government will conduct or knowingly support cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property, including trade secrets or other confidential business information with the intent of providing competitive advantages to companies or commercial sectors.” The two countries also agreed to cooperate in addressing malicious cyberactivities.

Yuen, Samson. “Becoming a Cyber Power: China's Cybersecurity Upgrade and Its Consequences.” *China Perspectives* vol. 2 (2015): 53-58. The author brings attention to a recent Freedom House report detailing the government's sophisticated techniques to impose information control, including strategic control over key information nodes, VPN, censorship outsourcing and a crackdown on social media.

**Books**


Lindsay, Jon R., Tai Ming Cheung, and Derek S. Reveron, eds. *China and Cybersecurity: Espionage, Strategy, and Politics in the Digital Domain.* NY: Oxford University Press, 2015. This book explores China and cybersecurity through a combination of international and interdisciplinary perspectives, including technical, political, economic, legal, and strategic analysis. The publisher highlights the inclusion of authors from China, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, who often hold differing views on the topic.

**Reports**

This study examines possible policy options available to the United States for managing relations with China in the area of cyberspace. The authors address concerns over cyber-espionage, and explore the possible goals and outcomes of negotiations with China over norms and rules in cyberspace.

U. S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Cybersecurity: Setting the Rules for Responsible Global Cyber Behavior. Hearing before the Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy 114th Cong., 1st sess., May 14, 2015. “Cybersecurity represents a new priority for foreign relations, and requires dynamic and new thinking to keep up with, as the threat landscape is subject to constant development. Cyber threats encompass both terrorism and cyberattacks originating from foreign governments, and they can target the private sector as well U.S. government systems.”

**Intellectual Property Rights**

**Articles**

Chang, Joyce. "Trademark Counterfeiting In China: The Real Price of Knock-Offs." *Santa Clara Law Review*, vol. 54, no. 3 (July 2014): 765-792. This article discusses trademark counterfeiting in China with a focus on international property rights. The author uses examples to examine China’s Trademark Law and trademark infringement in China and the United States, and related criminal activity in both countries.


Lewis, Joanna I. "Managing Intellectual Property Rights in Cross-Border Clean Energy Collaboration: The Case of the US–China Clean Energy Research Center." *Energy Policy*, vol. 69 (2014): 546-554. This article is an examination of the implementation of the U.S.-China Clean Energy Research Center (CERC). The author explores the project’s policies and procedures regarding intellectual property, and discusses the implications for further cross-national research collaborations.

Books


Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) infringement is so rampant in China that counterfeit goods can be found in roadside stalls, markets, shops, department stores and even laboratories of leading universities. Cheung uses the case of intellectual property rights to examine how and to what extent market forces and knowledge development affect the relationships of China and the world, especially the United States.


China has the highest levels of copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting in the world, even though, ironically, it also provides the highest per capita volume of enforcement. Dimitrov offers the first systematic analysis of all intellectual property rights enforcement avenues in China and shows that the extremely high volume of enforcement provided for copyrights and trademarks is unfortunately ineffective.


This book provides an analytical and comparative study of Chinese and European intellectual property law, as well as an analysis of system reforms in China.

Industrial Policies

Articles


This article analyzes U.S.-China trade disputes in the field of alternative energy. The author examines the domestic politics and polices that influence the friction between the two countries.


In this article Ka discusses trade disputes under the World Trade Organization (WTO) between the United States and China, and the domestic political influences in each country. The author notes the prevalence of United States’ WTO complaints against China challenging Chinese industrial policy, and China’s disputes against the United States regarding anti-dumping and countervailing duties.

Books


Moosa presents a detailed analysis of the trade disputes between China and the United States in an accessible manner. Issues addressed include the valuation of Chinese currency, causes of the U.S. trade deficit with China, and the legality of economic policies according to IMF and WTO rules.

This book discusses major trade issues and provides the “24th U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade Fact Sheet” issued by the United States Department of Commerce.

III. Diplomatic Engagement

China: Friend or Foe?

Articles

In advance of American and Chinese bureaucrats gathering in Beijing on June 5, 2016 for the eighth annual “Strategic and Economic Dialogue,” the article examines possible agreements the two countries might make, as well as the recent diplomatic challenges that will affect these discussions.

This article explores why China will not eclipse the U.S. as a superpower due to its technology and military lag behind America. The article also discusses diplomatic missteps that the U.S. should avoid to prevent losing its power advantage.

This article follows China’s change in foreign policy from a “peaceful rise” in the 1990s to a more aggressive rise since the financial crisis in 2008, and explores China’s future relationship with the U.S. and the rest of the international community.

The article provides a chronology of events of U.S.-China relations from January to April 2016. Issues addressed include the South China Sea, North Korea’s fourth nuclear test, the Nuclear
Security Summit, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and recent bilateral investment negotiations.

As China grows more important in international relations, the author argues that its past behavior might become less important in determining how it would act as a potential superpower. The author explores how “idiosyncratic factors” might have an effect on China’s rise so that it “need not be nearly as competitive and dangerous as the standard realist argument suggests.”

As the U.S. engages in more intense debate on its China policy in 2016, the author reviews the reasons why “dissatisfaction with China's domestic and international evolution has become widespread as has pessimism about the future of U.S.-China relations, leading to a growing debate over three broad ways to revise U.S. policy.”

Suggesting that China’s increasing assertive foreign policy is normal, the authors argue that the future relations between the U.S. and China is a “bargaining process” where “China negotiates for a new status in the system with redefined interest” and the U.S. and other countries “need to adjust their old political practices” and should not maintain a “status quo foreign policy.”


Zhang, Yan. "On the 35th Anniversary of China-U.S. Diplomatic Relations." *China Today*, vol. 63, no. 5 (2014): 46-49. The author examines the strategic significance of the last 35 years of China-U.S. diplomatic relations, and reflects on his personal experiences of living, traveling, and raising a family in the U.S. In 1979 he was assigned as the first resident correspondent in the U.S. for the Chinese newspaper *People's Daily*.

**Books**

The book examines America’s fascination with and fear of China, and how this affects its view of China’s recent rising power. The author “draws on literature, art, biography, popular culture, and politics to trace America’s long and varied preoccupation with China.”


Tai examines why China’s rise has been portrayed negatively, and suggests that trust is a key factor in reversing this perception. The author argues that in three key areas of U.S.-China relations (climate change, finance, and international security), China is “often much more flexible and accommodating than the US position, and that the Chinese are much more knowledgeable about, understanding and appreciative of, the United States than vice versa.”


With China’s international power and its relationship with the U.S. increasingly important, global power, the author attempts to dissipate political and cultural misconceptions of China from Western societies. He offers “an integrated picture of contemporary China through systematically examining the major aspects of contemporary Chinese society and culture with the most recent data.”

**Diplomatic Challenges and Opportunities**

**Articles**


The viewpoint from three Pakistani university professors of the competition between the U.S., Russia and China in central Asia. The authors conclude that the struggle and rivalry between the three countries is for attaining and enhancing their power in the region, while also competing for energy resources.


This paper compares the challenges and prospects for the United States and China as both countries enter the danger zone. The authors examine how each country's unique attributes are likely to impact their ability to succeed by examining their political, economic and legal systems to determine the strengths and weaknesses of each. Solving the economic, social, political and security problems will require serious sacrifices and pain for a large portion of the populations in each both country.


The article discusses challenges to implementing the “rebalance to Asia” that the Obama administration proposed, including “making the rebalance robust enough to reassure US allies
and partners of the U.S. capability and will to maintain its presence in Asia over the long-term, while not alarming Chinese leaders to the point where they forego cooperation with Washington.”

Storey, Ian. Slipping Away? A South China Sea Code of Conduct Eludes Diplomatic Efforts. East and South China Seas Bulletin, No. 11, March 20. 2013. The author, a fellow at the Center for a New American Security writes on what he considers to be the five drivers responsible for the deteriorating situation in the South China Sea. Among his recommendations are that the U.S. should maintain its policy of supporting ASEAN-centered diplomatic efforts and to produce a code of conduct that would restore a durable peace in the region.

Yizhou, Wang. “China’s New Foreign Policy: Transformations and Challenges Reflected in Changing Discourse.” The ASAN Forum, vol. 4, no.2 (2015). In notes from a special forum held by the ASAN Institute for Policy Studies (Beijing), the author addresses the shifts in China’s approach to international issues since Xi Jinping and Li Keqiang have come to power analyzing the reasons behind these change as well as the challenges that the new leadership faces in implementing them. The paper highlights the discourse that has been used to explain China’s policies and how that discourse impacts these challenges.

Books

Christensen, Thomas J. The China Challenge: Shaping the Choices of a Rising Power. NY: W.W. Norton, 2015. Christensen, a longtime China academic and watcher who served in the US Department of State's East Asia team during the George W. Bush administration, carefully considered suggestions about the policy that the U.S. should pursue towards China. This book is seen as a contribution to the ongoing debate in Washington regarding how to deal with an ever-more-powerful Beijing.

Goldstein, Lyle J. Meeting China Halfway: How to Defuse the Emerging U.S.-China Rivalry. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2015. The author spells out a series of concessions that both sides could make on various issues in order to generate what he calls a "cooperation cycle." His proposals include major shifts that mainstream strategists in both countries would view as appeasement. For example, the United States would pressure Taipei to negotiate with Beijing, promote joint Chinese-Japanese administration of the Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands, and reduce its military deployments not only in Asia but elsewhere as well. China would renounce the use of force against Taiwan, pressure both North Korea and Iran to denuclearize, and limit the development of anti-ship ballistic missiles and submarine forces that threaten U.S. forces in the Pacific. Sustaining such a strategy over several administrations in either country will be difficult.

of a possible military confrontation with China and fear of competition with an economic juggernaut that will harm American prosperity. In this book he urges the U.S. government to find new ways to deal with China. He also explains in detail how the U.S. can benefit from China's rise and avoid another war.


The book addresses the challenges of human rights and democracy, the politics of public opinion in China and the legitimacy of good governance. We also learn of globalization and the “Chinese Model,” and China’s views on state sovereignty.

**Environmental Issues**

**Articles**


The author addresses the environmental obligations of cooperatives, tax regulatory regime for environmental protection, and environmental taxes in China.


The article concentrates on the solar manufacturing industry, government-backed subsidies, and the conflict over solar trade between the U.S., China, and the European Union.


The authors discuss the smallholder biogas, fertilizers, clean energy, sustainability, and issues related to rural energy in China.


Included in a discussion on environmental protection in China are the green propaganda machine, roles played by the government, the media, and the Internet. The article also covers actions in daily life.


Some of the many issues explored are the fields of global governance, international mitigation efforts, public discussions of geo-engineering issues, China's negotiating role, and policy factors influencing China's climate policy.

The author discusses global climate change, energy security, the relationship between the European Union and China, and international pressure on China over issues of environmental protection.


Zhang, Zhen et al. “Environmental Technology Transfer and Emission Standards for Industry in China.” *Journal of Technology Transfer*, vol. 40, no. 5 (October 2015): 743-759. The authors explore the issues of technology transfer and emission standards in the field of environmental protection in China. The article covers water pollution, industrial development, R&D, financial investment, resource use, technological innovation, and government policies among other issues.

**Books**


This book chapter examines the issues of environmental pollution, the role of public media, and nongovernment organizations. It also discusses the perspectives of the government, the private sector, as well as the civil society.


The book concentrates on Chinese public action and government policies and involvement in environmental protection in China.


The authors focus on various aspects of renewable energy in China, the energy resources, the use of energies, the renewable energy research and technologies, and the paradigm of a green economy in China.


As part of the Routledge Contemporary China Series, the authors examine ecological sustainability in China. The book discusses environmental issues from the angles of religious traditions, competing visions of modernity and globalization, and engagement with minority nationalities in China.

Reports


The author talks about energy conservation, emissions reduction, target distribution, wind power, nuclear power, and related policies and measures in the context of Chinese economic planning.

Conferences


Human Rights

Articles

This study focuses on the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Council in order to investigate the impact of China’s official position on international human rights.

This article analyzes the democratization process in China. The discussion is focused on the rule of law and civil rights, including freedom of expression, personal freedoms, property rights, and equal rights.

This article argues that China has an emerging "sticks" and "carrots" approach to international trade that is beginning to mirror the U.S. approach. The major differences between the two approaches involve China's vision of human rights and national sovereignty.

In this article, the author argues that despite the changes made to China's human rights legislation after June 4, progress has been slow and the plight of those advocating for democracy little improved.

This article presents the challenges the Chinese government is facing in political reform. It includes a discussion of social unrest and state-society relations.

This paper focuses on the different roles that universal rights and freedoms are said to play in forging, sustaining and destroying the relationship between economic and social well-being. Kinley analyses the consequences for the political economies of the West and China.

This article discusses people’s rising consciousness in China and points out notable developments such as social unrest, authoritarian resilience, and a change in values and in state policies regarding rights.

The author points out the fact that Western governments used to say they were standing up for human rights in China. Now, trade ties with Beijing are so lucrative that Western leaders often look the other way.

In a discussion of political opposition groups in China, the authors illustrate that the Chinese government’s persecution of Falun Gong is one example of human rights violation.


This article points out that human rights are powerful ethical claims that can be critically examined by learners to consider their rights and responsibilities to others.


This article discusses the ethnic regional autonomy status in China. It points out that the Chinese government is facing some critical problems, such as preferential policies, opposition to discrimination, non-separatist rights consciousness, and new types of ethnic minority association.


This is a survey of work conducted in the fall of 2013. Most students in a cross section of Chinese journalism schools call for less censorship, put more faith in Western media than in domestic Chinese media, and do not believe journalists should join the Communist Party. The results suggest that Chinese leaders may face rising pressure over time to ease media controls.


This article examines the Chinese involvement in the preparation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and reviews China's subsequent engagement with the human rights project in international and domestic contexts.


Although minority language instruction is widely recognized as a linguistic human right, it has not been recognized and implemented in China. This article aims to analyze a Chinese dilemma: how to maintain economic growth while protecting minority rights in general and linguistic rights in particular.

**Books**


This book examines the human rights issues in China, especially prison labor exports from China and implications for U.S. policy.
Beja, Jean-Philippe, Fu Hualing, and Eva Pils, eds. *Liu Xiaobo, Charter 8 and the Challenges of Political Reform in China*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 2012. In examining the trial of Liu Xiaobo, we see the significance and impact of Charter 8, and the prospects for reform in China. Includes a detailed account of Liu’s trial by his defense lawyer and an optimistic account of resistance, repression and political change by the human rights lawyer Teng Biao.


He, Rowena Xiaoqing. *Tiananmen Exiles: Voices of the Struggle for Democracy in China*. NY: Palgrave McMillan, 2014. In this book, the author informs readers that the seeds of hope that were sown in Tiananmen Square twenty-six years ago have nearly rotted in the soil and the uprising forgotten.


Kinzelbach, Katrin. *The EU's Human Rights Dialogue with China: Quiet Diplomacy and Its Limits*. NY: Routledge, 2014. This is the first detailed reconstruction and assessment of the EU’s responses to human rights violations in China from 1995 to the present day. It chronicles and analyses numerous human rights concerns that were raised in the period, ranging from structural issues to individual cases.

Li, Zhongjin, Eli Friedman and Hao Ren, eds. *China on Strike: Narratives of Workers' Resistance*. Chicago, Illinois: Haymarket Books, 2016. In this book, we see a window into the lives of workers organizing in some of China’s most profitable factories. It documents the processes of migration, changing employment relations, worker culture, and other issues related to China’s explosive growth.


Human rights conditions in China remain a central issue in U.S.-China ties. This book examines human rights issues in China, including ongoing rights abuses, and legal developments.

This book systematically introduces the dynamic development and progress of human rights protection in China, attaching great importance to the first white paper on Human Rights in China.

In this book, the author argues that Chinese perceptions of democracy and human rights have been heavily influenced by the pressing issue of how to make China strong in the face of a perceived threat posed by foreign military and cultural imperialism.

This book includes eight essays by scholars who engaged in Chinese human rights studies. Their works disclose the human rights problems in China and show the dark side of the rising power.

Yu analyzes China’s current political regime and the likely political and constitutional law reforms that are not only conducive to China’s economic development but also beneficial to the enhancement of freedom.

Zhang discusses the relationship between rule of law, human rights, and good governance, and the possibility that China will move closer to recognizing the rule of law.

**Reports**

This report argues that the U.S. government criticizes human rights situations in other countries but does not show any intention to improve its own human rights record. The report also highlights human rights violations in the U.S. in 2014.

This report by the Chinese government is a white paper on progress in China's human rights in 2013. It emphasizes that China made remarkable progress in the following aspects: right to development, right to social security, democratic rights to freedom of speech, rights of the person, rights of ethnic minorities, rights of persons with disabilities, and right to a clean and healthy environment.


Engagement with China on Global Issues

Articles


Cheong, Inkyo. “The TPP and the Quest for East Asian Regionalism: Beyond the Spaghetti Bowl.” Global Asia: A Journal of the East Asia Foundation, vol. 8, no. 1 (Spr 2013): 60-70. Cheong talks about negotiating market access and the challenges for the United States, Japan, and South Korea. In addition to international economics, the article also covers regional associations.

Cheung, Tai Ming. “Continuity and Change in China's Strategic Innovation System.” Issues and Studies, vol. 51, no. 2 (Jun 2015): 139-169. Included in this article are discussions on China's, security, strategic technology capabilities, national security applications, research and development, space and missile sector, nuclear industry, long-term science and technology development plan, and global cooperation.

Feng, Huiyun and Kai He. “America in the Eyes of America Watchers: Survey Research in Beijing in 2012.” Journal of Contemporary China, vol. 24, no. 91 (Jan 2015): 83-100. This article examines the perspectives of Chinese international relations scholars who work on U.S.-China relations on China's power status in the international system, and some specific U.S. policies in Asia. It also discusses issues related to global hegemony, the rise of China, the South China Sea issue, the Taiwan issue, and trade disputes.

The author talks about foreign policy paradigms, U.S.-China competition and cooperation, and the South China Sea disputes. The book also discusses the contentions over historical recognition and geopolitical calculations.


The authors concentrate on the special characteristics of a China being transformed by globalization. Starting from the rise of China in recent decades, they discuss the role of capitalism, and the effects and impact of globalization on all parties involved.


The author examines the rise of China and its impact on the hegemony of the dollar. The article touches upon exports, imports, credit, deficit, and reevaluation of the Chinese currency.


The author looks at pedagogy in higher education, leadership, policy, and globalization. The article examines practices at Qinghua University, the MIT of China.


The article covers national identity issues in the course of globalization from the Marxist point of view. It especially focuses on class analysis, one of the cores of the Marxist ideology.


The authors discuss human resource management, internationalization, multinational corporations, international economics, and strategies for globalization.


The author writes about global governance, political leadership, the rise of China, strategic interactions between the powers, and international economics.

The discussion centers on issues of internationalization of education in China, especially higher education in the big cities. Wang also explores strategies for recruitment, globalization, liberalization, and competitiveness.

The article touches on China’s role in globalization. It covers the issues of homogeneity, transformation, government policies, economic conditions, social conditions, and international relations.

The author focuses on the topics of income distribution, Gini coefficient, good and bad inequality, and economic conditions. The author also discusses the Chinese Household Income Project (CHIP).

Zhang explores the issues of discourse and intellectual challenges regarding economic conditions, political theory, economic theory, and authoritarianism in China.

**Books**

The contributors discuss changes in China’s international role over the last century, the mechanisms of role taking and the study of Chinese foreign policy, the historical assessment of China's international relations, domestic imperatives and foreign expectations.

The authors provide in-depth insights into the issues of international relations and political economy in China under Xi Jinping.

This book examines the perception of China’s position in the global system. The authors also discuss the world politics and China's international strategy, Chinese foreign policy, national security, and foreign economic relations.

The authors discuss the effects of globalization on local culture and society in China since 1980. The book covers the impact of global socialization on Chinese people’s values, traditions, behaviors, lifestyle, and the consequences of local transformation.

Conferences

China in the World Conference at Kean University, 2016.
Available at: http://www.kean.edu/china-world-conference.
This April 2016 conference concentrated on the development and influence of China domestically and internationally.

North Korea

Articles

A study by the authors shows that available literature does not give a systematic understanding of the “complex and evolving” relations between China and North Korea, and that problems existed in the relationship even before post-Mao reforms in China and Chinese normalization of relations with South Korea. The authors argue that Chinese-American rivalry may have an impact on Chinese influence over North Korea, causing China to view that nation “increasingly as a liability, if not uncomfortable neighbor.”

The article examines the evolving economic and trading relationship between China and North Korea and whether it “resembles neocolonialism or a more positive form of South-South cooperation.”

The author discusses the relationship between Chinese territorial strategy and practice toward North Korea and Chinese efforts to encourage economic development by fostering increased trade between the two nations.

This paper presents the theory that China is currently seeking a “new identity” as a global power, and discusses the conflicts and adaptation required as a result, particularly in terms of Chinese relations with North Korea and its oscillation between the roles of “comrade-in-arms” and “socialist neighbor” vs. “responsible great power” (requiring condemnation of North Korean nuclear and other provocations).

The authors examine the strained relations between China and North Korea regarding nuclear security and their impact on Chinese policy aimed at encouragement of North Korean economic reform, prosperity, and stability. They discuss Chinese participation in treaties and conventions on nuclear security matters, including the 2011 bilateral agreement with the U.S.


The author describes the central Chinese government effort to encourage local governments and commercial interests to expand economic cooperation with North Korea, and the repercussions of that policy, including diplomatic tensions and impact on border security.


Reilly describes how North Korean economic interaction with China has aimed to provide incentives for a “more market-oriented and externally engaged society” in North Korea. The article also analyzes China’s “transformational influence” on North Korean society.


The author examines two paradoxes of Chinese aid to North Korea – that aid is provided while at the same time a discriminatory trading relationship exists, and that Chinese aid continues even as Chinese economic sanctions increase over the North Korean nuclear program.


“Most Chinese share the American and South Korean view that North Korea (DPRK) has a bad regime, opposing the North Korean nuclear and missile programs.” The article concludes by saying most Chinese do not, however, view North Korea as an “immediate and serious threat,” even in light of those programs. In addition, it asserts that both the Chinese government and people desire “normal” relations with the DPRK.


The author looks at the complex relations between China and North Korea in light of suggestions that China may be deliberately distancing itself from its protégé, and concludes that for China “North Korea remains more of a strategic asset than a strategic liability.”


The article describes the evolution of the China-North Korea relationship from its common socialist ideological heritage and “one-sided” Chinese economic support to increasing...
investment and trade combined with linked regional development strategies. It focuses on geo-economic engagement between the two nations and its effect on regional geopolitical conditions.

Books


The author and Asia specialist examines the history and political development of North Korea, its foreign relations, and the implications of its persistent nuclear and missile development programs.


The authors assess the possibility and desirability of international dialogue with North Korea on human rights in light of that country’s grim reputation on the subject.


The author, a former Soviet exchange student in North Korea during the 1980’s, provides a political perspective on the survival of a closed totalitarian state and informed analysis of its economic situation, foreign relations, and the means by which its people survive under an oppressive regime with a staggering economy.


A collection of contributions from leading North Korea experts assess North Korean domestic and foreign policies under Kim Jong-un and their impact on relations with South Korea, China, the United States, and the rest of the international community.

Reports


“China is North Korea’s most important ally, biggest trading partner, and main source of food, arms, and energy. It has helped sustain Kim Jong-un’s regime, and has historically opposed harsh international sanctions on North Korea in the hope of avoiding regime collapse and a refugee influx. Its fourth nuclear test as well as a ballistic missile launch in early 2016 have complicated its relationship with Beijing. A purge of top North Korean officials since its young leader came to power also spurred renewed concern from China about the stability and direction of North Korean leadership.”


The human rights situation in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea) has remained dire under the control of Kim Jong-Un. This Human Rights Watch report addresses continued torture and inhumane treatment, executions, political prisoner camps, freedom of information and movement, refugees, and labor rights.


**South China Sea**

**Articles**


The author addresses China’s economic diplomacy, foreign aid, economic sanctions against China, territorial disputes in the South China Sea, and diplomacy with ASEAN countries.


Lin examines the crisis among nations caused by maritime disputes, including those of the South China Sea and Diaoyu/Senkaku Islands. He also explores China's assertiveness, domestic support, rising economic interdependence, the hedging strategy of China's neighbors, Sino-Vietnam Spratlys row, and other disputes.


The author focuses on ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF), Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and armed robbery against ships in Asia, among other things. The article also discusses regional multilevel security cooperation and policy paradigm.


This article deals with the area of China's core interest, security dilemma, military presence, and claims of sovereignty from a defensive realist perspective. It also lays down the misperceptions of the conflict of interest.


Covers ASEAN, multilateral security, the South China Sea, U.S. strategy, and U.S. military posture.


Sutter focuses on Chinese expansionism and U.S. policy towards Taiwan. He discusses the strategy of rebalance in American foreign policies.


The interaction between power and international law on the issues of maritime disputes in the South China Sea are the focus of this article. It covers legal developments, the use of force, and relations between China and Southeast Asia nations.


The author surveys the discussions and debates in China over the territorial demarcation line in the South China Sea. He focuses on the efforts of scholars and think tank experts to legitimize
the line and their interaction with the Chinese public and China's policymakers through the public media.

The article concentrates on the rise of China, ASEAN, conflict management, conflict transformation, and structural transformation.

Zhang examines the perceptual dimensions of the relations between the United States, China, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. He covers American intentions in Southeast Asia, China's response, the economic importance of Southeast Asia, the South China Sea, the threat to China's energy security, and China's influence in Southeast Asia.

**Books**

Cole evaluates the threats and opportunities for cooperation at sea. He explores the involvement of the United States Navy in these maritime disputes which threaten vital American economic, political, and security interests.

The book examines the threat of a direct confrontation among nations that include Vietnam, India, Taiwan, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and China, as well as the United States, Russia, and others. Hayton also describes how difficult it would be to have a peaceful resolution of the issues involved.

The author theorizes how geography determines destiny. The book also evaluates how colliding forces in the Asian region will shape the future of the South China Sea.

Prominent American and European scholars who specialize in the study of the South China Sea disputes discuss the issues from legal and political perspectives. They focus on incidents in the South China Sea between the claimants over fisheries, collection of seismic data, exploration for oil and gas resources, and the exercise of freedom of navigation.

The book addresses the legal issues of the bilateral disputes between the People’s Republic of China and the Philippines. It helps readers understand the Chinese government's position on the controversies of the South China Sea.

Reports


Conferences

Fifth Annual CSIS South China Sea Conference, July 21, 2015. Available at: http://csis.org/event/fifth-annual-csis-south-china-sea-conference. Organized and hosted by Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Washington D.C., this conference focused on discussion and analysis of U.S. and Asian policy options in the South China Sea. There are video/audio recordings of the speeches by speakers from throughout the region, including claimant countries. In addition, the site contains links to presentations of previous South China Sea conferences.

Tibet

Articles

Cao, Yongrong; Xu, Jian. “The Tibet Problem in the Milieu of a Rising China: Findings from a Survey on Americans' Attitudes toward China.” *Journal of Contemporary China.* vol. 24, no. 92 (Mar 2015): 240-259. This article contains American public opinion data which shows huge differences in political values between Americans and Chinese. The authors believe cultural factors are the main cause of the differences.


Han, Enze. “Dynamics of Political Resistance in Tibet: Religious Repression and Controversies of Demographic Change.” *The China Quarterly.* (Mar 2014): 69-98. The author examines the 2008 Tibetan protest movements in China. He believes that the spread and frequency of protests in ethnic Tibetan areas are significantly associated with the number of officially registered Tibetan Buddhist sites, as well as the historical dominance of particular types of Tibetan religious sects.


Puerava, Stila-Nicholas. “China’s Separatist Provinces. Xinjiang and Tibet Part of China? A View on the Separatism and Unity as “Chineseness,” “Core Interests” and as “Sinocentric” in the Chinese Perspectives.” *The Public Administration and Social Policies Review,* vol. VI, no. 1 (June 2014): 52-70. Puerava shows the interconnected aspects of China’s internal and international actions, the elements of “Chineseness” and “Core Interests,” and the meaning of the “Sinocentric” concept in the world view of China.

This article focuses on the main factors of the Sino-Tibetan conflict: the identity of Tibetan people; multifaceted resistance; the security rationale behind the Tibetan struggle; Tibetan nationalism; and the Tibetan in exile-homeland connection.

Books


In this book, the Dalai Lama outlines a new secular ethic as the foundation of a peaceful century. The answers will come not from religions, but from people embracing an ethics that spans all differences.


This book offers a detailed and careful exploration of the synergy between development and conflict in Tibet from the mid-1990s onwards, when rapid economic growth occurred in tandem with a move to assimilate Tibet into China.


Guo pursues both narrative and analytic approaches to better understand China’s spatial economic development and its implications for Tibet.


This book helps fulfill a need for current-issue materials pertaining to Tibetan studies. The viewpoints are selected from a wide range of highly respected sources and publications.


Tracing the origins and manifestations of the Tibetan myth, this book discusses how, after WWII, Tibet misread the diplomacy between its two giant neighbors, India and China, hoping London or Washington might intervene.


In exploring decades of conflict and violence in Tibet, the author provides historical background, an examination of the controversies, including the assertion that China committed genocide in Tibet, the status of religion in Tibet, what outsiders have done in regard to Tibet, and personal narratives of those affected.


The authors examine the factors driving the unrest in Tibet and Xinjiang and the political strategies used to suppress them. They also explain why certain areas have seen higher concentrations of ethnic-based violence than others.

This book points out that the U.S. Congress has shown a strong interest in Tibet since the 1980s. Dozens of laws and resolutions related to Tibet have been passed indicating that the U.S. Tibet policy is to support the aspirations of the Tibetan people to safeguard their distinct identity.

Writing from an insider’s perspective as a former agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Knaus, who trained Tibetan resistance fighters during the years of U.S. covert support of the resistance, brings to the story his intimate knowledge of the actors, the period and his deep and long commitment to the Tibetans.

This work contains documented materials with illustrations on various political atrocities against Tibetan political prisoners by the Chinese Communists in Tibet from 1949 to 1979.

Riedel provides new perspectives and insights over Kennedy’s forgotten crisis during the Cold War, including the covert U.S. support of Tibetan opposition to Chinese occupation of Tibet.

In this book, the author, who played a crucial role in bringing the plight of the Tibetan people to the world’s attention, recounts his long, fascinating career in service to the Tibetan cause and offers a firsthand perspective on a number of memorable historical events.

In this book, the author argues that it is China's sense of insecurity, and its perception of itself as a socio-politically weak state that has disproportionately influenced its policies towards the religion, language, education and economy of Tibet.

This book examines the Tibetan self-immolation movement of 2011-2015. It asserts that the act of self-immolation is an affirmation of Tibetan identity in the face of cultural genocide.

This is the author’s account of the oppression Tibetans face and the ideals driving those who resist both the self-immolators and other Tibetans like herself.

Reports
Available at: https://www.cecc.gov/.
This report to Congress provides updated issues and developments in Tibetan-China relations: Status of negotiations between the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama or his representatives; economic development, urbanization, and party policy; Tibetan self-immolation; religious freedom for Tibetan Buddhists; status of Tibetan culture; current Tibetan political detention and imprisonment.

Websites

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

This section of the bibliography was compiled by the U. S. Government Publishing Office, Library Services and Content Management.

These resources are available for purchase at the GPO bookstore at http://bookstore.gpo.gov and are also available through https://www.govinfo.gov and the Catalog of U.S. Government Publications.

“RESOLVED: The United States Federal Government Should Substantially Increase Its Economic and/or Diplomatic Engagement with the People’s Republic of China”

Publisher: Congress, Congressional-Executive Commission on China
Year/Pages: 2015: 64 p.
Price: $7.00

China's Advance in Latin America and the Caribbean, Joint Hearing, September 10, 2015
Publisher: House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere; and Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
Year/Pages: 2015: 94 p.
Price: $10.00

China's Compliance With the World Trade Organization and International Trade Rules, Hearing, January 15, 2014
Publisher: Congress, Congressional-Executive Commission on China
Year/Pages: 2014: 60 p.
Price: $7.00

China's Maritime and Other Geographic Threats, Hearing, October 30, 2013
Publisher: House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats
Year/Pages: 2014: 59 p.
Price: $7.00
Publisher: Congress, Congressional-Executive Commission on China
Year/Pages: 2016: 72 p.
Price: $8.00

China's Rise and Reconfiguration of Central Asia's Geopolitics: A Case for U.S. "Pivot" to Eurasia
Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, Strategic Studies Institute
Year/Pages: 2015: 135 p.
Price: $18.00

Publisher: House, Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific
Year/Pages: 2015: 81 p.
Price: $9.00

The Chinese Air Force: Evolving Concepts, Roles, and Capabilities
Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, National Defense University, Institute for National Strategic Studies, Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs
Year/Pages: 2012: 424 p.
Price: $9.75

Chinese Civil-Military Relations in the Post-Deng Era: Implications for Crisis Management and Naval Modernization
Publisher: Defense Dept., Navy, Naval War College, China Maritime Studies Institute
Year/Pages: 2010: 55 p.; ill.
Price: $3.00
**Chinese Lessons From Other Peoples' Wars**
Publisher: Defense Dept., Army, U.S. Army War College, Strategic Studies Institute
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