International Relations of East Asia
PSC 2475.10 CRN43519

Spring 2015
MW 12:45-2:00, 2020 K St, room 7
Dr. Robert Sutter (e-mail) sutterr@gwu.edu (phone) 202-994-5886
Office Hours, Room 503K 1957 E St NW: Mon 2:30-4:30 pm and Wed 2:20-3:00 pm, and by appointment

The Course: The course briefly assesses the historical dynamics of the region and the evolution of salient relationships since World War II, and then provides systematic review of developments since the Cold War. It treats how relations among regional countries have been affected by such pertinent recent issues as tension in the Korean peninsula, the rise of China, Japan’s future, Taiwan and territorial disputes along the rim of eastern and southeastern Asia, regional multilateralism, terrorism, economic globalization, energy security and climate change. The issues are assessed with a focus on relations among East Asian governments including relations involving the longstanding leading power in the region, the United States.

Course Goals:
- understanding of the complex range of variables affecting international relations in East Asia.
- familiarity with major competing perspectives and issues in assessing international relations in East Asia.
- demonstrated ability to synthesize and analyze course materials and present well-reasoned assessments in clear and authoritative oral and written presentations.

Learning Outcome
At the end of the course, students should be able to assess the range of the major determinants of international relations in East Asia, how the countries interact with one another, and their perceived strengths and weaknesses. They also should be able to use this understanding to discern likely future behavior of East Asian states in varied international situations.

Students should be able to find and use relevant materials to employ in assessing the major issues in contemporary East Asian international relations. They should be familiar with and able to communicate about recent debates on key issues regarding contemporary East Asian international relations. Given the region’s wide and growing importance in international affairs, knowledge from this class should substantially strengthen students’ overall understanding of current world affairs.

Classes: The format is a combination of class discussion, student presentations, and lectures.

Writing Assignments

Each student will prepare a 5 pages, double-spaced paper analyzing or assessing some aspect or aspects of the required readings for one of the class meetings during the course; the student will
initiate class discussion with an oral presentation of at least 5 minutes and no more than 10 minutes giving the findings of the paper.

Students will do a five page double spaced paper, analyzing and assessing a development, issue or aspect or aspects they have studied up to that point. (One format is to use the discussion in the paper to answer a specific question. A policy memorandum or other format may be used, with prior permission of the instructor.) Due March 4 (See instructions under Meeting 14, below).

Students will participate in groups in preparing talking points and other materials for a class exercise on April 13 and April 15 dealing with contemporary U.S. policy toward East Asia and will participate in that class exercise (see Meetings 23-24, below).

Students will do an analytical assessment, research paper, or policy memorandum of 12 double spaced pages on a subject and using a format mutually agreed upon by the student and professor. One page proposal due March 25 (See Meeting 18, below); in-class briefing of the paper, April 27 (see meeting 27, below). Completed paper due: May 6, 4:30 pm, room 503K, 1957 E St

Grading:

Five page paper and presentation leading class discussion—25%
Five page paper—20%
Class exercise on US policy to East Asia–15%
12 page paper—40%

Informed and active class participation is expected. Its absence will affect the final grade.

Readings: Assignments average over 250 pages a week. The required assignments are designed to provide both specific background for class discussions and a general sense of the scholarly and specialist literature, including competing perspectives, on issues and developments in East Asian international politics. The subject matter of the readings sometimes overlaps, reinforcing understanding and presenting different perspectives. A copy (or copies) of every required assigned reading not available on the internet or on Blackboard has been requested to be put on reserve in the Library.

Also listed are some recommended readings that are not required, are not on reserve in the Library, and are listed for those students with particular interests. These readings may be useful, and if necessary substituted, if you have difficulty locating the required readings.

Students are encouraged to read about contemporary East Asian developments including relevant U.S. policies and behavior in prominent newspapers, regional publications (some examples are: Asian Wall Street Journal, China Daily, Straits Times, South China Morning Post, Japan Times, Korea Herald), and other foreign affairs publications (e.g. Foreign Affairs, Washington Quarterly, Economist) and to share information on Asia-related events on campus and in the Washington DC area. Generally, the first five to ten minutes of each class will be devoted to discussing such material.

Useful in this regard are e-publications and sites including:
The East Asia Forum weekly digest [each issue has about 10 different commentaries; subscribe at http://www.eastasiaforum.org/about/]
The quarterly or tri-annual e-journal Comparative Connections published by CSIS Pacific Forum. Use their web-site (www.csis.org/pacfor) to access other useful items, especially the Pacnet newsletter.
http://www.nbr.org [useful for updates of the Strategic Asia publication used in the course]
http://www.taiwansecurity.org [useful on China and Taiwan related issues in particular]

Books: Students are encouraged to buy the following books, which have been ordered at the University Bookstore. They are:


Donald E. Weatherbee (ed.), *International Relations in Southeast Asia: The Struggle for Autonomy* (Rowman and Littlefield 2014 (third Edition)

Avery Goldstein and Edward Mansfield, *The Nexus of Economics, Security and International Relations in East Asia* (Stanford University Press 2012)


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University Resources and Policies

[a] Class policies:
- Attendance policy. As noted under “Grading,” above, regular class attendance and informed and active class participation is expected. Their absence will affect the final grade.
- Late work will not be accepted unless previously cleared with the instructor or because of illness or emergency
- Make-up exams: There are no exams in this course.
- University policy on religious holidays: Students should notify faculty during the first week of the semester of their intention to be absent from class on their day(s) of religious observance; it is University policy that faculty should extend to these students the courtesy of absence without penalty on such occasions.
[For other university policies on teaching see http://www.gwu.edu/~academic/Teaching/main.htm ]

[b] Academic integrity: Academic dishonesty is defined as cheating of any kind, including misrepresenting one's own work, taking credit for the work of others without crediting them and without appropriate authorization, and the fabrication of information. For the remainder of the code, see: http://www.gwu.edu/~ntegrity/code.html
[c] University policy on examination schedule. There are no examinations in this course.

[d] Support for students outside the classroom
--Disability Support Services (DSS). Any student who may need an accommodation based on the potential impact of a disability should contact the Disability Support Services office at 202-994-8250 in the Marvin Center, Suite 242, to establish eligibility and to coordinate reasonable accommodations. For additional information please refer to: http://gwired.gwu.edu/dss/
--University Counseling Center (UCC) 202-994-5300: The University Counseling Center (UCC) offers 24/7 assistance and referral to address students’ personal, social, career, and study skills problems. Services for students include:
   - crisis and emergency mental health consultations
   - confidential assessment, counseling services (individual and small group), and referrals
     http://gwired.gwu.edu/counsel/CounselingServices/AcademicSupportServices

[e] Security: In the case of an emergency, if at all possible, the class should shelter in place. If the building that the class is in is affected, follow the evacuation procedures for the building. After evacuation, seek shelter at a predetermined rendezvous location.

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Meetings and Assignments

1-2. January 12 and January 14. Organization and introduction to theories and issues about contemporary East Asia

David Kang, “Getting Asia Wrong: The Need for New Analytical Frameworks,” International Security (spring 2003) (unless otherwise noted, please search for this and other such items on Google using author and title)

Shambaugh and Yahuda, 3-92

Also, part of this class discussion will explain the U.S. government’s foreign policy decision making process, involving the National Security Council and the Interagency System. Students should read and be familiar with the two readings noted below. They provide a basis for the class exercise in U.S. government decision making regarding policy toward Asia to be done on April 13 and April 15 (see meetings 23-24):


3-4. January 21 and January 26. Background and Context of Post Cold War Asia
5-6. **January 28 and February 2.** Post Cold War developments and the US role.

Yahuda, 223-268
*Strategic Asia* 2014-2015 pp. 3-34
Shambaugh and Yahuda, *International Relations of Asia* 85-103
The United States and Asia: Regional Dynamics and 21st Century Relations--Chapter 1.
Introduction (available on Blackboard)
Chapter 2. Historical Lessons and the Evolution of U.S. Relations with Asia-Pacific (on Blackboard)
Chapter 3. Post Cold War Developments (on Blackboard)

7-8. **February 4 and February 9.** The Korean Peninsula (with a focus on North Korea)

Shambaugh and Yahuda, 293-316
Chapter 6 U.S. Relations with Korea (on Blackboard) (read pages dealing with North Korea)
Council on Foreign Relations, *U.S. Policy Toward the Korean Peninsula* 2010 p. 3-56.

9-10. **February 11 and February 18.** Korean Peninsula (with a focus on South Korea)

*Strategic Asia* 2003-2004, 109-130 (Victor Cha, “South Korea: anchored or adrift” [on Blackboard]
Congressional Research Service, *U.S.-South Korea Relations* Report R41481 [most recent version]
*Strategic Asia* 2014-2015 pp. 61-86
Chapter 6 U.S. Relations with Korea (on Blackboard) (read pages dealing with South Korea)

11-12. **February 23 and February 25.** China’s Rise and the order in Asia

Yahuda, 269-313
Shambaugh and Yahuda, 147-172
Arvind Subramanian, “The inevitable superpower: Why China’s Dominance is a Sure Thing,” *Foreign Affairs* 90: 1 (September-October 2011, p. 66-78
Chapter 5. Status and Outlook of U.S Relations with China (on Blackboard)

13-14. **March 2 and March 4.** Taiwan and Other Sovereignty/Security issues along China’s rim

*March 2 Select teams for class exercise April 13 and April 15 (See Meetings 23 and 24)*
March 4 Five-page paper due. This paper should offer an assessment or analysis on an aspect or aspects of developments covered up to this point. The assessment or analysis should be documented with source notes in order to show your awareness of the literature and perspectives on the subjects you assess or analyze. Be sure to use at least some of the course materials for meetings 1-14 in support of this assessment/analysis. Students are free to choose the aspects they wish to assess or analyze in crafting a coherent 5-page presentation. Some students in the past have used the technique of asking a specific question, and using the paper to answer the question. Thus, for example, the paper could start with the question “What is an appropriate US policy to deal with North Korea’s nuclear weapons program?” Many other approaches, including a policy memorandum, are possible and the instructor is available for advice and consultation as needed.

Nancy Bernkopf Tucker and Bonnie Glaser “Should the United States Abandon Taiwan?” Washington Quarterly 34:4 (Fall 2011) 23-37
Weatherbee, 165-192.
Congressional Research Service, Maritime Territorial and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) Disputes Involving China: Issues of Congress

15-16. March 16 and March 18. Japan, East Asia and the United States
Yahuda, 314-341
Shambaugh and Yahuda 197-224
Strategic Asia 2014-2015 pp 35-60
Chapter 7 United States Relations with Japan (on Blackboard)


March 23: Control/Team identifies/explains issues to be deliberated/decided in class exercise April 13 and April 15 and sends an email with that information to all class members and instructor (See Meetings 23 and 24)

March 25. Paper proposal due. Students will submit on one page or less the central question to be addressed by their 12 page paper, how they plan to answer this question, what kinds of sources they intend to use to answer this question, and any problems or issues they foresee in answering this question. This should be sent by email to the instructor and the class.

Shambaugh and Yahuda, 225-266
Strategic Asia 2014-2015 pp 87-164; 197-256; 289-316
Chapter 8. United States Relations with Southeast Asia and the Pacific (on Blackboard)
Weatherbee 1-62 (background)

19-20. March 30 and April 1. ASEAN-based regionalism and regional dynamics—security, economic, environmental, terrorism, proliferation and other transnational issues.

Shambaugh, Yahuda, 317-392
Weatherbee 91-164; 193-310

21-22. April 6 and April 8. India and Russia: Issues in South and Central Asia

April 6: Security, Economic and Political teams write talking points in support of their policy preferences/positions regarding the issue or issues to be deliberated/decided in class exercise on April 13 and April 15 and they send an email with that information to all class members and the instructor (See Meetings 23-24)

On April 12, the Intelligence team writes talking points in support of their briefing in the class exercise on April 13 and they send an email with that information to all class members and the instructor (See Meetings 23-24)

Shambaugh and Yahuda, 173-196, 267-292
Strategic Asia 2014-2015 pp 165-196
Chapter 9 United States Relations with South Asia (on Blackboard)
Chapter 10. U.S. Relations with Central Asia, Mongolia and Russia in Asia (on Blackboard)

23-24. April 13 and April 15. Class exercise U.S. policy decision making concerning a contemporary issue or issues in East Asia

Overview—Purpose and Scope
Students will join one of five “teams” to prepare for the class exercise on April 13 and April 15. The exercise represents an abbreviated interagency/deputies/principals policy review/decision making meeting dealing with an issue or issues or a question or questions within the scope of current U.S. policy in the East Asian region.

Students should be familiar with Obama government’s foreign policy decision making process, involving the National Security Council and the Interagency System—see readings for meeting 1-2 noted above. It is possible that the issue or issues to be decided in the class exercise will be related in some way the Obama government’s recent emphasis on re-engagement and rebalancing U.S. interactions with the Asia Pacific region. The Obama initiative is sometimes called the “pivot” to Asia. Useful background readings for those less familiar with this current U.S. approach are:

Specific steps

- Acting as the National Security Advisor preparing for and participating in a “Principals” Meeting at the White House, a “control” team will identify the policy issue or issues that need to be considered and the team will lead the deliberations in identifying policy priorities and options in the class exercise on April 13 and April 15.
- Separate teams will represent the Secretaries/Directors of U.S. departments/agencies who deal respectively with U.S. security, economic, and political interests regarding the policy issue or issues being considered at the mock “Principals” meeting during the class exercise; they will compose talking points in support of policy positions on the policy issue or issues being considered in the class exercise which are favored by their respective departments/agencies. They will address those points and other points as needed during the class exercise.
- Playing the role of the Director of National Intelligence at the Principals Meeting, an intelligence team will provide a briefing on relevant information needed at the start of the deliberations on the policy issue or issues being considered. They will answer questions and provide support during the deliberations of the class exercise.

Time-line:

Select teams, March 2, Meeting 13
Control team identifies policy issue or issues to be considered—March 23, Meeting 17
Security, Economic, and Political teams provide talking points in support of their policy preferences/positions—April 6, Meeting 21
Intelligence team provides talking points in support of its briefing—April 12.

Agenda for in-class exercise April 13 and April 15

April 13:
Control Team—identifies/explains issue/issues to be decided/agenda for meeting (5-10 minutes)
Intelligence Team—provides briefing on relevant information/intelligence (10-15 minutes)
Security, Economic, Political Teams explain their policy preferences/positions (10 minutes each)
Under guidance of Control Team, the group begins discussion seeking to identify and approve options.

April 15:
Control Team reviews findings of April 13 meeting (5-10 minutes).
Intelligence Team provides any update of information needed in the deliberations (0-4 minutes).
Security, Economic, Political Teams provide any changes or updates in their positions in light of the discussion on April 13 (0-5 minutes each).
Under guidance of Control Team, the group resumes and completes discussion seeking to identify and approve options and lists the options in order of priority (20-30 minutes)
Lessons learned—student questions/observations (10 minutes)

25-26. **April 20 and April 22.** Economic trends mix with security, sovereignty and political legitimacy.

Goldstein and Mansfield, 1-250  
Shambaugh and Yahuda 317-342 (review)  
Weatherbee, 223-258 (review)

27-28. **April 27 and April 29.** Student briefings; The Asian Order—Perspectives and Implications

**April 27 Students brief 12 page papers.** Students will prepare a one-page outline noting the main question addressed in their 12 page paper, and the main line of discussion, analysis, and/or argument in their paper. Each student will email a copy of the one page outline to others in the class one day before their briefing. Each student will have five minutes to present their briefing to the class. They should not recount the steps in the outline, which all students will have already read. They may choose to focus on interesting findings of or challenges encountered in the research and analysis of the project. The class in turn will have five minutes for brief constructive comments on the outline and project. The instructor and fellow students also may offer their comments to the student by email on the basis of the one-page outline provided.

Shambaugh and Yahuda 393-410 (review 365-392)  
Weatherbee 323-338  
*Strategic Asia 2014-2015* pp 3-34 (review); 317-344 (review)  
Arvind Subramanian, “The inevitable superpower: Why China’s Dominance is a Sure Thing,”  
*Foreign Affairs* 90: 1 (September-October 2011, p. 66-78 (review)  

Chapter 11 Outlook and Recommendations (on Blackboard)

**12 page paper due 4:30 pm May 6, Room 503K, 1957 E St.**
APPENDIX [Recommended readings]

Meetings 1-3.

David Kang, *East Asia Before the West* (Columbia University Press, 2012)
Alice Lyman Miller and Richard Wich, *Becoming Asia* (Stanford 2011)
Derek McGougall, *Asia Pacific in World Politics* (Lynne Rienner 2007)
_____ (ed.), *Coercion and Governance: The declining political role of the military in Asia* (Stanford)
J.J. Suh, Peter Katzenstein, and Allan Carlson (eds.) *Rethinking security in East Asia: Identity, power, and efficiency* (Stanford, 2004)

Meetings 4-6

Robert Sutter, *The United States in Asia* (Rowman and Littlefield 2009)
Peter Van Ness and Melvin Gurtov, *Confronting the Bush doctrine: critical views from the Asia-Pacific* (Routledge, 2005)
Robert Sutter, *The United States and East Asia: Dynamics and Implications* (Lanham MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003)

Meetings 7-8

Victor Cha *The Impossible State: North Korea Past and Future* (Random House 2012)
US Policy toward the Korean Peninsula (Council on Foreign Relations, 2010)
Kyung-Ae Park and Scott Snyder, editors, *North Korea in Transition* (Rowman and Littlefield 2013)

Stephan Haggard and Marcus Noland, *Engaging North Korea* (East-West Center 2011)
Atlantic Council of the United States *A New Diplomatic Strategy toward North Korea* Issue Brief February 2009

Young Whan Kihl and Hong Nack Kim, *North Korea: The Politics of Regime Survival* (Sharpe 2005)

Ralph Hassig and Kongdan Oh *The Hidden People of North Korea* (Rowman and Littlefield 2009)
Gilbert Rozman, *Strategic Thinking About the Korean Nuclear Crisis* (Palgrave 2007)

Stephan Haggard and Marcus Noland, *Famine in North Korea* (Columbia 2006)

Meetings 9-10

Katherine Moon, *Protesting America: Democracy and the U.S.-Korea Alliance* California 2012

International Crisis Group *China and Inter-Korean Clashes in the Yellow Sea* (January 2011)
Gi-Wook Shin, *One Alliance, Two Lenses* (Stanford 2010)
Byung Kwan Kim et al. eds *Beyond North Korea* (Stanford, 2011)

Terrence Roehrig, *From Deterrence to Engagement: The US Defense Commitment to South Korea* (Rowman and Littlefield 2007)

Charles Armstrong et al. *Korea at the Center: Dynamics of Regionalism in Northeast Asia* (M.E. Sharpe 2006)
Jae Ho Chung Between Ally and Partner: Korea-China Relations and the United States (Columbia 2006)

David Steinberg ed. Korean Attitudes Toward the United States (Sharpe 2005)

Meetings 11-12

David Shambaugh ed. Tangled Titans (Rowman and Littlefield 2012
Michael Swaine, America’s Challenge: Engaging Rising China (Carnegie Endowment 2011)
Robert Sutter, U.S.-Chinese Relations (Rowman and Littlefield 2013)
US Department of Defense, Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China (2014--and earlier years)
Denny Roy Return of the Dragon Columbia U Press 2013
Richard Fisher, China’s Military Modernization (Stanford 2010)
You Ji, “The PLA and Diplomacy; unraveling myths about the military role in foreign policy making,” Journal of Contemporary China vol. 23 no 86 (2014) p. 236-254
John Wilson Lewis and Litai Xue, Imagined Enemies: China Prepares for Uncertain War (Stanford 2006)
Michael Swaine and Zhang Tuosheng, Managing Sino-American Crises (Carnegie 2006)
Ronald O’Rourke, China’s Naval Modernization: Implications for US Naval Capabilities Congressional Research Service Report

Meetings 13-14.

Congressional Research Service, U.S.-Taiwan Relations: an Overview of Policy Issues
_________. Untying the knot (Brookings 2005)
Nancy Bernkopf Tucker, Strait Talk (Harvard 2009)
Robert Sutter “Taiwan’s Future: Narrowing Straits,” NBR Analysis (May 2011)
________________. “If Taiwan Chooses Unification, Should the US Care?”
Richard Bush and Michael O’Hanlon A War Like No Other (Wiley 2007)
Jing Huang, Inseparable Separation: The Making of China’s Taiwan Policy (Brookings 2007)
Alan Wachman, Why Taiwan? Geostrategic Rationales for China’s Territorial Integrity (Stanford 2007)
Alan Romberg, Rein in at the brink of the precipice. (Stimson Center, 2003).

Meetings 15-16.

Richard Samuels 3.11: Disaster and Change in Japan Cornell 2013
Bhubhindar Singh, Japan’s Security Identity Routledge 2012
Richard Bush The Perils of Proximity (Brookings 2010)
Kent Calder and Min Ye, The Making of Northeast Asia, (Stanford 2010)
Kent Calder, Pacific Alliance (Yale 2009)
Gerald Curtis et al., Getting the Triangle Straight: Managing China-Japan-US Relations (Japan Center for International Relations 2010)
Kenneth Pyle, Japan Rising: The Resurgence of Japanese Power and Purpose (Public Affairs 2007)
Richard Samuels, Securing Japan (Cornell 2007)
Andrew Oros, Normalizing Japan (Stanford 2008)
Michael J. Green, Japan’s Reluctant Realism, (New York, London: Palgrave) 2003
Christopher Hughes, Japan’s Remilitarization (Routledge 2009)
Christopher Hughes, Japan’s re-emergence as a normal military power. Adelphi Paper 368-9, 2004.
Thomas Berger et al. *Japan in International Politics: The Foreign Policies of an Adaptive State* (Lynne Rienner 2006)

**Meetings 17-18**

Evelyn Goh *The Struggle for Order* Oxford U Press 2013
Amitav Acharya, *The Making of Southeast Asia* (Cornell University Press 2013)
Alice Ba, *(Re)Negotiating East and Southeast Asia* (Stanford, 2009)

**Meetings 19-20**

CSIS *Asia’s Response to Climate Change and Natural Disasters*. July 2010
Michael Green and Bates Gill eds. *Asia’s New Multilateralism* (Columbia 2009)
G. Shabbir Cheema et al. *Cross-Border Governance in Asia* (UN University Press 2011)
The Age of Consequences: The Foreign Policy and National Security Implications of Global Climate Change (CSIS 2007)
Asia’s Energy Future (East West Center 2008)
The Paths Ahead: Missile Defense in Asia (CSIS 2006)

**Meetings 21-22**
India and South Asia


Vidya Nadkarni, *Strategic Partnerships in Asia: Balancing Without Alliances* (Routledge 2010)


George Perkovich, *toward Realistic U.S.-India Relations* (Carnegie Endowment 2010)

Xenia Dormandy, “Is India, or Will It Be, a Responsible International Stakeholder?” *The Washington Quarterly* 30:3 (Summer 2007)


Stephen P. Cohen, *India’s Military Modernization* (Brookings, 2010)

____________. *The idea of Pakistan* (Brookings 2004)

Russia and Central Asia

*The Chinese Question in Central Asia: Domestic Order, Social Change, and the Chinese Factor* (Columbia 2013)

*Strategic Asia* 2003-2004, 291-320

*Strategic Asia* 2005-2006, 175-208

*Strategic Asia* 2007-2008, 139-176, 267-300


Eugene Rumer et. al. *Central Asia: Views from Washington, Moscow, and Beijing* (M.E. Sharpe, 2007)

Elizabeth Van Wie Davis and Rouben Azizian, *Islam, Oil, and Geopolitics: Central Asia After September 11* (Rowman and Littlefield 2006)

Martha Brill Olcott, *Central Asia’s Second Chance* (Carnegie 2005)

Michael Kort, *The Soviet colossus: history and aftermath* (Sharpe, 2006)

Meetings 23-24

“Roundtable: Turning to the Pacific: U.S. Strategic Rebalancing toward Asia,” *Asia Policy* 14 (July 2012) 21-49

Meetings 24-26
Victor Cha, “US alliances as part of Asia’s regional architecture” Asia Policy (January 2011) 27-50
Strategic Views of Asian Regionalism: Survey Results and Analysis (Center for Strategic and International Studies, February 2009)
Ellen Frost, Asia’s New Regionalism, (Lynne Rienner 2007)
Amitav Acharya and Evelyn Goh eds., Reassessing Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (MIT press 2007)
Marc Beeson, Regionalism and Globalization in East Asia (Palgrave 2007)

Meetings 27-28
Aaron Friedberg, A Contest for Supremacy: China, America, and the Struggle for Mastery in Asia (W.W. Norton, 2011)
Jeffrey Bader, Obama and China’s Rise (Brookings Institution 2012)
William Tow et al., eds. New Approaches to Human Security in the Asia-Pacific Ashgate 2013
Michael Wills and Robert Hathaway eds., New Security Challenges in Asia Johns Hopkins 2013
Thomas Mahnken, Asia in the Balance (American Enterprise Institute 2012)
Aaron Friedberg, “Hegemony with Chinese Characteristics,” National Interest (July/August 2011)
Charles Glaser “Will China’s Rise Lead to War” Foreign Affairs (Mar-Apr 2011)
David Kang, China Rising: Peace, Power, and Order in East Asia (Columbia 2007)
Institute for National Strategic Studies, China’s Rising Influence in Asia: Implications for US Policy, National Defense University (April 2008)
Sutter, China’s Rise in Asia: Promises and Perils Rowman and Littlefield 2005
David Shambaugh ed. Power shift (U. of California, 2005)
Joshua Kurlantzick, Charm Offensive: How China’s Soft Power is Transforming the World (Yale 2007)
David Michael Lampton, The Three Faces of Chinese Power (California 2008)
Susan Shirk China: The Fragile Superpower (Oxford 2007)