

# 100 Day Benchmark: Obama Administration's Emerging China Policy

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## Prelude

For the first several days I came to the United States, I was totally exposed to an affluent society and thrilled by the living standard here. I was amazed by the education and educational resources received by fellow U.S. students. I thought how good it would be if the peers in my hometown could enjoy a same schooling.

U.S. students have a variety of interests regarding China, like Chinese culture, Chinese literature, language, politics and social arts, some of which are included into their daily curricula. Not surprisingly, in a polite manner they asked me a lot of questions that are considered taboo questions to Chinese. *“Do women enjoy free voting rights?” “Do you vote at school?” “How much do you know about Tiananmen Square incident (protest)?” “Is corruption situation better in China?”* .....I replied also in a polite manner according to my knowledge. There is no doubt that Chinese and western people do not always see eye to eye on history.

History is, anyway, history. A wise man does not have unending disputes about history. As an old Chinese proverb puts it: A scholar who constantly makes improvement deserves a new appraisal of his achievements— (By the way, I was surprised that American elite does not leave Chinese literature on the bookshelf and Chinese ancient sayings are often quoted by even senators) — not to mention China has opened her door for 30 years. Vigorous and remarkable changes have taken place since then. U.S. citizens are much aware of the great changes in China over the past 30 years. Most Americans realize that China’s development has not just elevated people’s living standard but also China’s role in the international community. Whether China’s rise will be a threat or not has been long under heated discussion in United States as the elite debates how to measure China’s military and economic power and the best strategy to approach China.

I came here primarily to witness and feel the inauguration of Barack Obama, the 44<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. That day was impressive. I felt so lucky to be here and see it with my own eyes. As many locals told me, it's unusual for them to see that the inauguration of the president received unprecedented attention just as if the whole world were in Washington D.C. The warm happiness and excitement expressed by the Americans far exceeded the chilly weather. What in their minds they have welcomed is not just a new president, it's about new life, hope and change. People laid high expectations on him and this new administration. The presidency is one of the most challenging jobs in the world, especially in the United States, so it is called "a glorious burden." The American History Museum describes it like this: *"the men who have served as president have found the office both an honor and challenge. Its demands are numerous, incessant, high-profile, and visible, requiring absolute and constant attention. There is little room for error. The fate of a nation often rests on the choices the chief executive makes."*

For me, as a Chinese student, what I am concerned more is about the policy towards China when Obama took office. The School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University (JHU-SAIS) and the Osgood Center for International Studies (where I interned) are surrounded by embassies and think tanks, such as Brookings, Carnegie, CSIS, and many others. A constant series of events on Chinese issues made me not just informed on China-U.S. relations, but also American ideology, politics, and governance.

Hence this paper. Chapter 1 introduces the current economic interdependence between China and the United States and proposes a stable trend in future. Chapter 2 reviews the development of China-U.S. relations during several key administrations and set the key tune for those presidents. Chapter 3 mentions the two most important moves of China-U.S. contact, namely, Hillary

Clinton's visit to China and President Obama and Hu Jintao's meeting in London. Chapter 4 provides an analysis and summary of the emerging China policies. Chapter 5 concludes the paper.

## **Chapter 1. Introduction**

After the National People's Congress 2009 in Beijing, China, Wen Jiabao told the Press: "We lent such huge fund to the United States, and of course we're concerned about the security of our assets and to speak truthfully, I am a little bit worried."<sup>[1]</sup> In 2008 China surpassed Japan and became the largest creditor of the United States, which is the world's biggest economy, holding an estimated \$1 trillion foreign reserve from China. Wen also called for Washington to maintain a credible economic policy. President Obama responded by hoping the whole world, including China, would have confidence in the U.S. dollar.<sup>[2]</sup>

In an interview arranged for me by the Osgood Center, Sheldon Ray, an analyst at Morgan Stanley, putforeig it a bit more colorfully. He says that the US and China are married, for better or worse.

China's development is not easy. Since China's reform and opening up, China prioritizes economic development as the focus of the whole society. In spite of its cheap labor and cheap exports, China has accumulated a large amount of foreign cash reserves. Analysis of the current economic crisis shows that if China were to sell its holdings of U.S. treasury bonds, not only would China lose its hard-earned development accumulation for the past years, the U.S. Treasury market would also crash worldwide and U.S. dollar would lose credibility. Hillary Clinton, during her visit to China, said it best: "We (China and United States) are in the same boat, and we are going to rise or fall together"<sup>[3]</sup>. Hillary Clinton also put forward a call for "strategic and

economic dialogue” as a follow-up to “strategic economic dialogue” initiated in 2006.

Therefore, in a pragmatic sense, United States needs the cooperation from China no less than China needs it from the United States, especially under the new Obama administration. Chinese vice Foreign Minister He Yafei said to reporters on March 23, that China and U.S. relations have shown an “excellent start”<sup>[4]</sup> under President Barack Obama.

“Marriage” is another way of saying the academic term “interdependence” which was proposed as one of the main international relation theory by Robert O. Keohane and Joseph S. Nye in *Power and Interdependence*. In this book, they define “dependence as a state of being determined or significantly affected by external forces”<sup>[5]</sup> and “interdependence in world politics refers to situations characterized by reciprocal effects often results from international transactions—flows of money, goods, people and message across international boundaries”<sup>[6]</sup>.

China and United States are now in such an interdependent status. If interdependence remains, each side needs to be cautious and credible in its policy and move towards each other. Then the U.S.-China relations can move forward with the establishment of a “strategic and economic dialogue” mechanism.

## **Chapter 2. A Review of Previous Presidency**

### **2.1 Nixon-Ford-Carter: Icebreaking to Normalization**

Of all Nixon’s accomplishments, the most popular in the United States is still the opening of direct communications with the People’s Republic of China. “Nixon’s trip to the People’s Republic of China was the most popular Presidential journey ever”<sup>[7]</sup> It lived up to his presidential campaign slogan “peace with honor.” The Shanghai Communiqué turned out to be the blueprint

for the normalization of relations between U.S. and China. During his visit, President Nixon reportedly told Mao and Chou that he would complete the “Normalization Process” in his second term if he won the election<sup>[8]</sup>.

Generally speaking, his successor President Ford carried on the same China policy set by Nixon in the Shanghai Communiqué. Henry Kissinger became Secretary of State before Nixon’s resignation and he remained at the same post during Ford Administration. Ford, however, failed to take any significant move toward “normalization.” In the five years between the Shanghai Communiqué and the expiration of Ford Administration, U.S.-China relations remained in a state of stalemate. No senior American officials visited Taipei while the ROC Ambassador’s requests for meeting with ranking U.S. officials were continuously denied<sup>[9]</sup>.

In moving the U.S. embassy to Peking and in breaking off government to government relations with the Republic of China, Jimmy Carter effectively declared that the legitimate government of China resides in Beijing; saying that Taiwan is a province, someday subordinate to Peking, and whatever dealings Americans have with Taiwan or with individuals and businesses in Taiwan are essentially with the consent of Peking.

On December 16, 1978, the Chinese and American governments simultaneously published the Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the United States Concerning the Establishment of Their Diplomatic Relations. In the Communiqué, the U.S. Government accepts the three principles raised by China for establishing diplomatic relations, namely (the United States) cutting off diplomatic relations with Taiwan, withdrawing its armed forces and military facilities from Taiwan and annulling the treaties signed by the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime<sup>[10]</sup>. Starting from January 1, 1979, the two countries officially established

diplomatic relations, marking a historic turning point in the bilateral relations. From then on, the China- U.S. relationship entered a new stage.

## **2.2 Bush-Clinton: Engagement to Strategic Partnership**

President George H.W. Bush worked formerly as the Chief of the U.S. Liaison office in China, so he had experience dealing with China policy. President George H.W. Bush held office while facing the end of the Cold War abroad and domestically coping with the post-Tiananmen criticism of U.S.-China cooperation. Instead of making unreciprocated concessions or imposing sanctions, the George H.W. Bush administration sought negotiated solutions to conflicts reflecting U.S. and China interests. It first engaged Chinese leaders during a period that Congress and White House reached a consensus that the United States should secure significant Chinese accommodation of U.S. interests as the foundation for maintaining a working relationship. These efforts also established the precedent of “engagement” for the U.S.-China policy of future administrations.

President Clinton stated in one of his speeches, “Our long-term strategy must be to encourage the right kind of development in China, to help China grow at home into a strong, prosperous and open society coming together not falling apart; to integrate China into the institutions that promote global norms on proliferation, trade, the environment and human rights. We must build on opportunities for cooperation with China where we agree even as we strongly defend our interests and values where we disagree. That is the purpose of engagement, not to insulate our relationship from the consequences of Chinese action, but to use our relationship to influence China's action in way that advances our values and our interests.”<sup>[11]</sup> This explanation reiterates the aim from Bush administration’s Engagement effort to some extent. On the other hand, Engagement is premised on

the fact that China is a great power and that pursuit of U.S. interests requires the United States to acknowledge Chinese interests and expand cooperation through negotiation and mutual accommodation reflecting the interests and relative capabilities of both sides.

In 1997 and 1998 United States and China exchanged state visits. Jiang Zemin's trip to the United States in October 1997 and Clinton's return visit to China in June 1998 created new arenas for the both sides to push forward bilateral relations in a cooperative and friendly manner. Especially, in 1997, a new formulation—"Strategic Partnership" in 21<sup>st</sup> century was embraced by the Clinton administration. "Strategic Partnership" did describe the urgency and trend for a strong and sound bond between the United States and China.

### **2.3 G.W.Bush: Strategic Partner & Strategic Competitor**

At the outset, George.W. Bush adopted a formulation of China as Strategic Competitor, which even during his presidential campaign Bush had used to define his approach in direct contrast to Clinton's. Bush Administration officials seemed to view China as a potentially hostile rising power that would ultimately become a threat to the United States and challenge the existing world order.

After the shock of September 11, the Bush administration started to put China into a pragmatic context by arguing that China's involvement in international society is beneficial not just to China but also to Asia and U.S. security worldwide. China indeed gave a lot support to the counterterrorism effort by the United States. Besides, China and the United States started to work closely on regional issues, such as the North Korea nuclear issues. Economic cooperation and interdependence developed progressively during Bush administration. In 2008 before Bush attended the opening ceremony of Beijing Olympics, Bush emphasized two most important points

after he took office. One is that Chinese and U.S. leaders forged a good personal relationship featured by sincerity and honesty. The other is that the two nations have worked hard to put strategic economic dialogues in place in a bid to broaden and enhance bilateral relations <sup>[12]</sup>. Bush said that the United States and China are increasingly interdependent, especially in economic field. He also emphasized the need to keep a consistent China policy <sup>[13]</sup>.

### **Chapter 3. High Profile Contacts Worth Mentioning Since Obama Took Office**

#### **3.1 Phone Call between President Obama and Hu Jintao**

Timothy Geithner, Secretary of Treasury, said during his confirmation hearing that President Obama believes that China is manipulating its currency <sup>[14]</sup>, a repeat of what Candidate Obama said at a forum on trade and manufacturing in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2008<sup>[15]</sup>. China's Central Bank disputed this allegation the next day, saying it would be misleading and hamper the global efforts to combat the economic downturn from China side <sup>[16]</sup>.

This incident kicked off the first direct dialogue between President Obama and Hu Jintao. On January 31st, President Obama phoned Hu Jintao to signal for the first time his administration's positive tone towards China and to say that the U.S. side is expecting closer cooperation with China. In fact, Obama expressed a willingness to build a more active and constructive bilateral relationship<sup>[17]</sup>.

#### **3.2 Hillary Clinton's Visit to China in February**

From January 15<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup>, Hillary Clinton as the State Secretary made her first visit abroad to four Asian Countries—Japan, Indonesia, South Korea, and China. This shows that relations with Asia are important for the Obama administration.

Secretary Clinton exchanged views with President Hu Jintao, Premier Wen Jiabao, and Premier Yang Jiechi. She also attended some folk activities and sat for a TV interview. Secretary Clinton enjoyed high popularity in China with previous visits to China as First Lady. On this official visit, she talked about several major issues of common interest. For example, she encouraged China to continue buying U.S. Treasury bonds. Human rights violations, in her eyes, cannot block the cooperation on global economic crisis, climate change and security threats such as North Korea's nuclear program <sup>[18]</sup>. During her trip, she made a special trip to Taiyanggong Geothermal Power Plant in Beijing where she was accompanied by Mark Norbom, President and CEO of General Electric Greater China and Todd Stern, U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change. The Obama administration has high hopes and expectations to cooperate with China to reduce green house gases and address climate change.

### **3.3 Yang Jiechi's Visit to Washington in March**

From March 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup>, China's Foreign Minister, Yang Jiechi, paid a working visit to the United States under the invitation of Secretary Hillary Clinton. Yang exchanged views with Hillary Clinton, Presidential National Security Adviser James Jones, and Secretary of Treasury Timothy Geithner. President Obama invited him to the White House where they talked about various issues such as the financial crisis, North Korea nuclear programs, human rights etc.

Yang said the most important purpose of his visit is to make political preparation for Obama and Hu Jintao's meeting at G20 summit scheduled for early April in London. <sup>[19]</sup>

### **3.4 President Obama and Hu Jintao's G20 Meeting in April**

During G20 summit in London, President Obama and Hu Jintao held their first face to face talk. Hu Jintao invited Obama to visit China and Obama accepted the invitation. The White House

said in a statement that the two presidents had an extensive exchange of views on bilateral relations and global issues of common interest and agreed to work toward an enhanced bilateral relationship<sup>[20]</sup>.

Obama highlighted this discussion in his weekly video and video address after the G20 meeting and praised the G20 Agreement<sup>[21]</sup>.

## **Chapter 4. Analysis on Obama Administration's China Policy**

### **4.1 Build Strategic Mutual Trust**

Talking about China-U.S. relations, many people put mutual trust as the most fundamental and controversial issue.

Kenneth Lieberthal, former special assistant for national security affairs to President Bill Clinton, commented “after 30 years of bilateral relations, we still do not trust each other, especially about long term intentions.<sup>[22]</sup>” David M. Lampton, Professor at the School of Advanced International Studies Johns Hopkins, said in a Brookings Institution forum in analyzing Hillary’s visit to China: “One fundamental problem in our bilateral relations is lack of strategic trust. The United States is not very certain about how China is going to use its power and multiple dimensions. The Chinese are not certain whether the United States has accepted the reality of an increase in import in China, and the attitude on cross-strait relations.<sup>[23]</sup>”

During Hillary Clinton’s visit to China, she mentioned the “Strategic and Economic Dialogue.” Many believe that the Obama Administration is seeking to elevate the bilateral relations with China to an enhanced one. China and the United States can seriously engage on

global issues, such as economic cooperation, climate change, international security, etc. President Obama also calls for a more frequent and formal high level military dialogue between the United States and China talking about the “Impeccable Incident” in South China Sea. It seems that incidents or conflicts are not the intention of either of the two sides. Both China and the U.S. side should work on this mechanism and make it as effective as possible despite the differences in social systems, historical background, cultural tradition and phases of development.

#### **4.2 Economic Interdependence and Cooperation Facing Economy Downturn**

Undeniably the Chinese and U.S. economies are intertwined to a great extent. Facing the economic crisis which continues to spread and go deeper, China and U.S. need to cooperate closely and address the problem jointly.

President Obama hailed the G20 as a turning point for global economy recovery. G20 nations not only are committed to domestic economy growth and job creation, but also agreed to help developing countries <sup>[24]</sup>.

According to Robert B. Zoellick, President of the World Bank Group and Justin Yifu Lin, Chief Economist and Senior Vice president for Development Economics of the World Bank Group, for the world's economy to recover, China and the United States must cooperate and become the engine for the Group of 20. Without a strong G-2, the G-20 will disappoint. They noted that the global payment imbalance is due to the overconsumption of the United States and over saving of China. They suggest two areas, apart from the disputes on China’s currency, China and the United States should work on. First, the two countries should join forces to prevent a protracted global

recession. Second, the strategic economic dialogue between China and the United States should focus on how to reduce the structural consumption-savings imbalances in both economies <sup>[25]</sup>.

Both the United States and China have released their economy stimulus packages. Secretary of Treasury Timothy Geithner said in his semiannual Treasury Department report on 15th, April that China is not manipulating its currency to gain unfair trade advantages because the report noted that Yuan's value against the dollar has been essentially flat. He also said China is playing a constructive role in the current global economic downturn, including advancing an economic stimulus package that was second in size after the United States [26]. An estimated 4 trillion RMB (about 580 billion U.S. dollar) will be spent as the stimulus package to finance programs in areas such as low-income housing, rural infrastructure, water, electricity, transportation, the environment, and technological innovation, etc.

The United States is the largest destination of China's exports. China is the largest debtor of the United States. Even during Hillary Clinton's visit to China, she said the United States and China are going to fall and rise together and encouraged China to continue to buy U.S. treasury bonds. According to Shanghai Securities News, China's holdings of U.S. Treasury Bonds (T-Bond) increased despite the drop in its foreign exchange reserves during the first two months of this year<sup>[27]</sup>. The official Web site of the U.S. Treasury Department released the latest statistics on April 15, showing that China's holdings of U.S. treasury bonds hit 744.2 billion U.S. dollars by the end of February, about 4.6 billion more than it was a month ago <sup>[28]</sup>.

### **4.3 Cooperation on Climate Change**

Since Obama took office, he has attached great importance and special attention to the

cooperation with China on the issue of climate change. President Obama has pledged U.S.'s leadership addressing global climate change, which will also strengthen U.S. national security and create millions of new jobs.

The United States is the largest developed country in the world, while China is the largest developing country in the world. They are also two largest energy consumers and two largest producers of greenhouse gases. Without a strong and effective cooperation between the United States and China, the problems of climate change will remain unsolvable. China and the United States have both realized that it's not helpful to deny each other's responsibility and wait for the other to take actions first.

During Hillary Clinton's visit to China, she visited a power plant in Beijing within a 2 day stay. This showed the Obama Administration's emphasis and high hopes for the reduction of harmful greenhouse gases, and the cooperation from China side through public and private partnerships.

Kenneth Lieberthal and David Sandalow of Brookings Institution, which is a nonprofit organization devoted to the highest quality research and analysis on current or emerging policy problems in Washington D.C., worked out on January 2009 a research report named *Overcoming Obstacles to U.S.-China Cooperation on Climate Change*. In this report, they reviewed the current climate change policy both in China and the United States, and give several recommendations for the Obama Administration. These recommendations are: "1. acknowledge legitimacy of each other's perspective; 2. build a clean energy framework for cooperation; 3. highlight on or two major headline initiatives; 4. emphasize co-development of technology; 5. promote local-to-local cooperation; 6. promote capacity building; 7. seek common ground on commitments; 8. use and

improve existing structures for cooperation; 9. highlight clean energy in a U.S.-China summit”<sup>[29]</sup>

The Asia Society on U.S.-China Relations and Pew Center on Global Climate Change also released a report at the beginning of February named *Common Challenge, Collaborative Response: A Roadmap for U.S.-China Cooperation on Energy and Climate Change*. This report is also intended for the Obama Administration. Over 50 of the world’s leading scientists, China experts, political and business leaders contributed to the drafting of the report <sup>[30]</sup>.

This report recognized the common challenge facing the United States and China, and talked about the key areas the U.S. and China can work on a collaborative response: “deploying low-emissions coal technologies, improving energy efficiency and conservation, developing an advanced electric grid, promoting renewable energy, quantifying emissions and financing low-carbon technologies.” <sup>[31]</sup>

To date, the work on cooperation of China- U.S. energy sustainability already exists. For example, Mckinsey & Company, a U.S. based Multinational Corporation, in cooperation with leading researchers in China released a report recently on how China can prioritize technology to achieve energy and environmental sustainability. The report will help policy makers, business leaders, and others to make fully informed, and fact based decisions. This is a result of private partnership in China and U.S. cooperation.

It is well recognized that strong leadership from both the United States and China is important for the two sides to bear responsibility and collaborate together. If Chinese and U.S. senior leadership are capable of doing so, not only can the problem of climate change be significantly advanced, but also a strategic and cooperative relationship will be established between the two countries. All these will bring benefit to not just the two peoples but people

around the world.

#### **4.4 Other Issues**

##### **Taiwan Issues**

The Taiwan Issue has been one of the most sensitive and divisive issues between China and the United States. To date, there has been no significant move on Taiwan from Obama.

When Obama met Hu Jintao at G20 London, Obama said that the U.S. government is committed to the one-China policy and the three Chinese-U.S. joint communiqués, adding that this stand will not change <sup>[32]</sup>. China has been very resolute on its stand as well, which is steadfastly adhering to One-China policy and oppose to “Two Chinas,” “One China,” and “Taiwan Independence.” President Obama welcomed the improving cross strait relations between Beijing and Taipei. A stable cross strait relation is beneficiary to the Mainland, Taiwan and the United States.

##### **North Korea Nuclear Nonproliferation**

After North Korea announced it has successfully carried out a nuclear test in 2006. In April 2009, despite the condemnation and warnings of different sides, North Korea launched a Multistage rocket. North Korea received criticism and sanction afterwards even from UN Security Council. The North Korea announced it would boycott the six party talks after the U.N. Security Council approved a call for sanctions on the reclusive state to punish Pyongyang for its April 5 launch of a long-range rocket <sup>[33]</sup>. Clinton said the United States should have a strong, patient, and consistent strategy to face North Korea’s unpredictable behavior. She also said the U.S. are

prepared to resume six party talk and ultimately prevent North Korea from proliferating its nuclear technology <sup>[34]</sup>.

When President Obama held talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi, The President expressed appreciation for the important role China has played as the Chair of the Six-Party Talks. He said we will continue to work with China and other partners in the Six-Party process to verifiably eliminate North Korea's nuclear program <sup>[35]</sup>. During Secretary Clinton's visit to China, she also urged China to use its ties with North Korea to let reclusive nations to return to talks on North Korea nuclear programs. The United States and China will work in the future on a nuclear free Korea peninsular.

### **Human Rights**

President Obama noted that the promotion of human rights is an essential aspect of U.S. global foreign policy. The China Human Rights report, as required by Congress, is released every year by Department of State to monitor and unveil the human rights conditions in China.

The President expressed his hope there would be progress in the dialogue between the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama's representatives <sup>[36]</sup>. The Tibet issue is another sensitive and divisive one between the United States and China. The fundamental difference from China side is that China claims Tibet as part of the whole territory as Taiwan. Chinese Foreign Minister said in a press conference, "the difference between China and Dalai Lama has nothing to do with religion, human rights, ethnic relations and culture. It is an issue of whether to defend China's unity against attempts to separate Tibet from China <sup>[37]</sup>." The Chinese government is very

optimistic about the current and future status of Tibet saying remarkable changes had taken place since liberation and people's living standard has been improved.

During Secretary Clinton's visit to China, she expressed her hope that human rights violations will not block cooperation between China and the United States on other major issues. This showed that the United States is still not satisfied with the current human rights conditions in China, such as freedom of speech, religious freedom, etc. However, many human rights researchers and scholars visiting China have noticed the significant improvement in China and note the majority support to the Chinese government of the current policies. But we still see a promising prospect of the United States to help improve human rights in China employing its "Smart Power" as interpreted by the Obama Administration. China too will eventually learn the international standard and want a full integration into the international community.

#### **Chapter 5. Conclusion:**

The economic interdependence between the United States and China has elevated the dialogue of the two to a more positive and constructive . This made other major divisive issues comparatively quiet during the first period of Obama Administration. Still new urgent problems like climate change and the financial crisis are unprecedented opportunities for both Obama Administration and the Chinese counterpart to enhance partnership and increase mutual trust. As mentioned above, China-U.S. relationship under Obama Administration has shown an excellent start. And Obama is also scheduled to visit China under the invitation of President Hu Jintao. If China and U.S. maintain such a strong economic interdependence, the China-U.S. relationship,

which is considered as each other's most important bilateral relationship, will be pushed forward with a pragmatic benefit for both the people and the whole world.

### **Afterword**

My stay at Washington D.C. and JHU-SAIS was amazing to me. I was not just enlightened by the events and speakers from major think tanks about China-U.S. relations, American politics, governance, presidency, but also inspired by the sightseeing of the educational institutions and American offices, which ultimately cultivated my courage and motive to overcome difficulties and strive for the best of myself.

I started to understand that everybody especially the well educated have their own assumptions and understanding of the world due to their background or information they received because we live in a practical world. There is no right or wrong with that. Therefore, the world is filled with different perspectives as it is. We need to be accommodated to it and give it rational thinking.

I started to know no matter how different you are when you enter a room with total foreigners, you may feel how strange you are, but when they know your culture and background and welcome you with open arms, you will feel how similar you are and you are going home.

I started to realize the importance of communication and exchange. Communication leads to a better understanding and exchange among different levels always shape better communication, especially among the youngsters of nations.

When you see what's happening on the other side of the world with your own eyes, when you have face to face talk with people totally strange to your country, when you yourself tell them how big changes can be, you feel so different because you are the witness.

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### **Acknowledgement**

My heartfelt thanks firstly go to Osgood Center for providing me with the opportunity to study in Washington D.C. I would in particular recognize and express appreciation to Shelton Williams and Gayane Manukyan, without whom, my stay and the paper would be impossible. Shelton Williams tutored my internship and edited my paper word by word. My thanks also go to School of Humanities, Economics and Laws of Northwestern Polytechnical University for educating me and laying me a foundation for language and other skills in the previous years, especially the model UN team under the guidance of Prof. Ruan Hongmei and a group of other talented people. My deep appreciation last but not least goes to my parents and family who are always behind me and supporting me for my work and what I choose to do.

From Carla Freeman, Associate Director of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies China Studies Program:

"Stephen Wenbo spent his time at the Osgood Center wisely. He attended hearings and think tank presentations and he clearly had productive discussions with the President of the Osgood Center, Shelton Williams. His paper rightly emphasizes the interdependent nature of the Sino-American bilateral relationship that, for now, trumps the potential differences between these two nations. In addition, it is apparent that his experience in Washington DC has had a powerful personal impact on his thinking about the capacity of direct dialogue and face-to-face interaction to promote mutual understanding and cooperation even between societies with significant cultural and political differences."

