Digital Resources for Learning and Teaching about U.S.-China Relations

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Committee on Chinese Materials
Association for Asian Studies Conference

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Assignment: China

“The Week That Changed the World” -- Stanley Karnow

Stream at
china.usc.edu/assignmentchina
- MM-HMM. CHINA.
CHINA.
Surveys
Americans: What country is the leading economic power in the world today?

主导经济实力

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gallup Organization, March 2018
Trade is good for....

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US Economy</th>
<th>Consumers</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 20-31, 2018

49% - increased tariffs will be bad for the US

40% - increased tariffs will be good for the US

July 11-15, 2018
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 30</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 and older</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
China plays a more important global role than 10 years ago

China's involvement in the global economy is a good thing

Our way of life must be protected from foreign influences

Territorial disputes could lead to military conflict

Pew Research Center, 2016
Chinese: Very big or moderately big problems

- working conditions
- corrupt businesspeople
- education
- unemployment
- health care
- quality of manufactured goods
- air pollution
- water pollution
- rising prices
- safety of food
- safety of medicine
- crime
- rich/poor gap
- corrupt officials

Pew Research Center, 2016
US Companies Complaining of Protectionism, 2018

- Licensing/regulatory approvals: 58
- Innovation policies: 48
- Tighter enforcement of rules: 35
- Foreign investment barriers: 34
- Standards setting: 30
- Secure/controllable requirements: 27
- Direct subsidies, preferences: 21
- Government procurement access: 16
- Unequal adjudication: 16
- Competition enforcement: 14
- Trade remedy cases: 13
- Negative Chinese media coverage: 4
- Other: 8
- Not seeing protectionism: 10

US-China Business Council
Economics/Trade
The Wasp
1896

LOW TARIFF WALL

SOME HELP NEEDED.

CHINESE RAW—By golly! them liberal fellows are eating my back yard as a brace out (readin' for their victuals). I'll have to raise the fence higher and keep the pesky critters out.
OECD Index on FDI Openness

1. Luxembourg
2. Portugal
3. Portugal
4. United States
...
59. China
60. Indonesia
61. Saudi Arabia
62. Philippines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0.427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2017 Sectors

- business services: 0.225
- financial services: 0.490
- telecommunications: 0.750
- media: 1.000
- transport: 0.492
- distribution: 0.118
- electricity: 0.440
- manufacturing: 0.100
- primary sector: 0.375

0 = open
1 = closed
2017 China exports to the US

2017 China imports from the US
Concern about future opportunities

“Made in China 2025” policy announced by the State Council
May 8, 2015

Outline, Oct. 2015

《中国制造 2025》重点领域技术路线图
Hey, have you guys heard what’s going on in China?

13th Five Year Plan,
October 2015
复兴路上
De-privatization:
as of 10/17 32 listed companies sold controlling shares to the state

Why?
Access to capital

2016 – state companies received 78% of all loans
2013 – private companies received 60% of all loans

vulnerability: all pledge stock as collateral
U.S.-China Trade in Goods, 1985-2017
US $ Billions

China > U.S.  U.S. > China

U.S. Dept. of Commerce
U.S.-China Trade in Services
US $ billions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>China &gt; US</th>
<th>US &gt; China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Colorado Exports to China

Goods, 2017: $647 million down from $755 m in 2015
3rd largest export market

1. meat products $111 m
2. navigational / measuring instruments $101 m
3. miscellaneous chemicals $72 m
4. scrap products $62 m
5. oil seeds and grains $43 m

Services, 2016: 952 million up from $887 m in 2015
4th largest export market

1. travel $395 m
2. education $137 m
3. passenger fares $82 m
4. industrial processes royalties $44 m
5. computer software $42 m
Chinese Investment in the U.S.
$US millions

Rhodium Group
Chinese Home-Buying in the US, 2009-2017

2016: median price $542,084
32% purchased in California
39% purchased by non-residents

US $ Billions

4.1 11.2 7 12 12.8 22 28.6 27.3 31.7

National Association of Realtors
U.S. Visitors to China
(Thousands of visitors)

China National Tourism Administration
PRC Ministry of Public Security

> 6,100/day
Data: Institute of International Education, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, PRC Ministry of Education

US-China Study Abroad

US > China

China > US

Data: Institute of International Education, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, PRC Ministry of Education
Box Office Revenues, 2005-2017
票房收入

Data: Motion Picture Association of America
Graphic:
*Nikkei Asian Review*, March 28, 2018

Data:
CSIS Reconnecting Asia
reconnectingasia.csis.org
China's Global Energy Finance
Chinese Development Bank (CDB) and Export-Import Bank of China (Ex-Im)

CDB: $23.2 billion
China Ex-Im Co-Financing: $14.2 b
China Ex-Im: $11 b

Boston University
Global Economic Governance Initiative
www.bu.edu/cgef
Historical Materials
“On the issue of a strategic deterrent, there are two problems. The first is should we plan to attack China after we have a large-scale nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union? If we decide to do this, do we do it with reconstituted forces, or do we establish a specialized Chinese deterrent in the Pacific? The other problem is what strategy do we propose to pursue vis-à-vis the Chinese? What capability do we think we need in order to deter them? (to Gen. Westmoreland) Westy, what do you think? Can we depend on residual forces after a large-scale nuclear conflict with the Soviet Union or should we earmark special forces?”
October 7, 1950

Amb. Roshchin on conversation with Mao

in battles with U.S., Mao wants 4 to 1 superiority in troops, 3 to 1 superiority in weaponry (needs USSR help)

July 5, 1950

Stalin to Mao

Station volunteers on the border
1965 – State Dept. noting Pakistan-China cooperation, including sharing of information on US aircraft

1981 – talking points for Sec. of State Haig in advance of meeting with Deng, views on arms sales and worries about nuclear proliferation
Rapprochement – two USC U.S.-China Institute essays, with materials
cchina.usc.edu

Getting To Beijing: Henry Kissinger's Secret 1971 Trip

A documentary history of US efforts under Richard Nixon to open discussions with
Chinese leaders, an effort that yielded Kissinger's trip forty years ago this month.
July 21, 2011

As a candidate and in press conferences as president, Richard Nixon argued that
the United States and the world would benefit from

White House tapes, memos, State Dept. cables

Nixon, 9/1970

Kissinger, 1/1971
On July 15, 1971 in Burbank, California U.S. President Richard M. Nixon announced that he was going to China (text, video). Few statements have raised as many questions as that one. Nixon, the stern cold warrior, was reaching out to the largest communist country. Those who had been listening carefully to Nixon, however, knew that he had long wanted to forge ties with China. Even before he became president he had written of this end from the first days of his presidency he had sought to establish contact with Beijing’s.

MEMORANDUM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
February 4, 1972
6:30 p.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR: MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY
FROM: DWIGHT L. CHASE
SUBJECT: China -- 1972

Throughout China you will find sayings from Chairman Mao. Many of the Chairman's sayings center around "practice".

Borrowing from the Chairman the old "Practice makes perfect", I suggest you become acquainted with using the enclosed chopsticks.

How?
Harned Pettus Hoose briefing book for Nixon, 1971

China Society of Southern California, 1935
US Politics and China
China’s state-run media favors Clinton over Trump

By Erin Baggott Carter
October 27, 2016

“scraping” state media websites use artificial intelligence to code articles as positive/negative towards candidates

Useful explainer:
datajournalismhandbook.org
Thanks! 谢谢
Please follow the USC U.S.-China Institute on

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