

WHAT CHINA WANTS

China is the only potential challenger to the US

What does China want?

Or - what do the leaders in China want?

And what might future leaders want?

- I. WHO WAS MAO?
- II. LOOKING BACK
- III. STABILITY ABOVE ALL
- IV. PEACE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES
- V. LEGITIMACY
- VI. CHINA'S GOALS
- VII. CHINA'S POWER



I. WHO WAS MAO?

1949, Tiananmen Square, Peoples Republic of China established

Mao on all money bills.
And also in many cars

Great Leap Forward (1959-1961)
Cultural Revolution (1966-1976)

"Mao made us stand up, and Deng made us rich."

Soviet experts left China in 1960.
President Nixon went to China in 1972.



II. LOOKING BACK

In 1662 the emperor decided to close China off.
No trade, no contacts.

Middle Kingdom.
Not allowed to teach foreigners Chinese.

1793, British expedition to China
1840-42, Opium War
Hundred years of humiliation started



Science, but not economic growth

Lots of inventions. But less clever to innovate

- Property rights not well developed

The state more important than the individual.
Harmony more important than justice.



III. STABILITY ABOVE ALL

Deng Xiaoping redefined the goal for China;
From class struggle to economic growth

December 1978: Open up and reform

Pragmatic – trial and error

”Seeking truth from facts”

”It does not matter whether the cat is white or yellow
as long as it catches mice”

Four SEZ (Special Economic Zones) established



China avail herself of the global economy.
No mission to spread an ideology

Some will be rich first.
Deng realizes that income distribution will become more uneven.

"Houshold responsibility system" in the countryside.

China GREW out of the planned economy.



Student demonstrations in 1989

- Democracy
- Corruption
- Inflation

Deng puts a stop to the demonstrations.

Open up and Reform in Economics.

Retain the power of the CCP in Politics.
No experiments with Western form of democracy



IV. PEACE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Peace with America as a precondition for economic growth

1979: Diplomatic relations with the USA

And Deng goes to America

Defence budget six per cent of GDP 1950-1980.

Defence budget two per cent of GDP 1980-2000

Keep a low profile. Hide your capabilities and growing strengths.

Do not take leadership internationally. Abide your time.

China as a status quo power.

Hu Jintao: "Peaceful rise" (2003)



V. LEGITIMACY

If the emperor does not deliver, his "mandate from heaven" may be lost

Guide his subjects

Be a role model, like a father

Teach the people good habits

Leader need not be elected

He is responsible to general principles and values.

Not to the people

Today – economic growth gives CCP legitimacy



Popperian democracy – leadership is changed in a civilized fashion
Jiang Zemin left office in 2002 and Hu Jintao took over

Fall of 2012, Hu leaves the scene and Xi Jinping enters it



VI. CHINA'S GOAL

The Middle Kingdom wants to *regain her proper place in the world*

Do not want to CHANGE the world.

But would like to receive due respect.

And domestically develop into a reasonably well off society, by 2020.

Professor Zhang Tuosheng ved Center for Foreign Policy Studies i Beijing: "At the core ... of peaceful co-existence lies mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs."



Professor Yan Xuetong at Tsinghua University:

"Peaceful Rise is wrong, because it gives Taiwan a message that they can declare independence and we will not attack them."

Neoconservative, the Chinese way

Wen Jiabao in January 2005:

"We should seek harmony without becoming the same."



VII. CHINA'S POWER

Professor Joseph Nye at Harvard University

"Power is the ability to achieve one's purposes or goals".

- Coercive power
- Economic power
- Ideational power

