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2006

亚洲 问题研究论丛



2006 东北亚论坛
Northeast Asia Forum 2006

辽宁大学亚洲研究中心

ASIA RESEARCH CENTER OF LIAONING UNIVERSITY



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2006东北亚论坛开幕式



2006东北亚论坛—文化、投资与合作分会场



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2006东北亚论坛—政治与经济分会场

Opening Speech on “Northeast Asia Forum 2006”

Wang Shan*

September 4, 2006

Distinguished guests, friends, and comrades,

In such a beautiful day of the harvest season embracing with pleasant breeze, we welcome again in Liaoning University our guests and friends and the opening of the Northeast Asia Forum annual conference. On behalf of Liaoning University, I would like to extend an earnest welcome to all the leaders, scholars, members of Liaoning Provincial Academic Viewing and Emulating Group, and friends, and express a sincere congratulation on the convening of the Northeast Asia Forum.

The Northeast Asia Forum is an annual international academic conference sponsored by Liaoning University with the grand support of Liaoning Provincial People's Government, Shenyang Municipal People's Government, and Korea Foundation of Advanced Studies. The 2005's Northeast Asia Forum meeting under the theme of Peace and Development: Asian Issues achieved a complete success. Today, after one year's studies and researches, under the theme of “focusing on Northeast Asian history and future, favoring Northeast Asia nations' people, and enhancing international exchanges and cooperation”, scholars will discuss and exchange in-depth ideas. I believe that 2006's Northeast Asia Forum will be a grand talents' gathering and learning arena, which will broaden academic horizon, activate academic thoughts, and facilitate academic contention further, and promote Northeast Asia political, economic, as well as cultural cooperation better.

Today, regional integration is on the faster march today. Cooperation and development become the main mission of Northeast Asia which is one of the

* 作者简介: Wang Shan, Secretary of Party Committee of Liaoning University.

most important components of regional integration. The inherent economic and cultural compatibility and complement compiling with political interaction in the region are the critical prerequisites for Northeast Asia cooperation. Development calls for cooperation and demands innovation. So we can argue that innovation and cooperation has been the mainstream paradigm for Northeast Asian competitiveness improvement and economic, political, and cultural exchange advancement.

Today, what I would like to argue in particular is that all those scholars and experts with deep political thoughts and sharp insights will be motivated by China's implementation of Northeast Old Industrial Base Revitalization strategy and actively take part in Northeast Asia Cooperation and researches projects, which are sensible choices with great value and importance. So, on the occasion of this conference, I would like to proclaim that facing this unprecedented opportunity, Liaoning University would like to build up a first-class platform of academic exchange and interaction for scholars and provide all our possible services to support their broad and multi-angels studies of cooperation and innovation within Asia.

We believe that Northeast Asia Forum will polish Liaoning University's shining achievements in the undertaking of international exchange and cooperation of higher education development. We also expect that Asian culture radiating wisdom brilliance will play a leading role in Northeast Asia's peace, stability, and development. Meanwhile, we earnestly wish that the new development paradigm of "Cooperation and Innovation" will paint new resplendence on the magnificent lands of Northeast Asia.

Finally, I sincerely wish the 2006's Northeast Asia Forum a complete success. I also wish our friendship will last forever. Meanwhile, I wish all of our guests and friends a pleasant stay in Shenyang and a harvest in this golden autumn.

Thank you.

Opening Speech on “Northeast Asia Forum 2006”

Kim Jae Youl*

Honorable guests,
distinguished scholars,
ladies and gentlemen,
Good morning,

As the season for bearing fruit and harvest approaches us, the long awaited second Northeast Asia Forum is about to begin, here in Shenyang. On behalf of the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies, I sincerely congratulate the commencement of this important event and express my warmest wishes to all scholars and experts from around the world.

As a non-profit organization, the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies has always paid a close attention to research on Asian issues and development. For such reasons, we like to sponsor various Asia Research Centers to host relevant academic conferences in order to improve communication and promote scientific exchange among Asian scholars. The ultimate vision of our organization is to establish a large amount of research fund that can substantially help the academic development of the region. What we wish to achieve is “renaissance” in the academic sector that will assist further growth of the Asian culture.

Northeast Asia is a very important part of not only Asia but the global community. As Liaoning Province is located in the Northeast Asia Bohai Sea Economic Circle, it has maintained a close relationship with its neighboring countries. This is a unique geographic advantage in trade and regional cooperation. The objective of the Northeast Asia Forum, which is hosted by

* 作者简介: Kim Jae Youl , Secretary General of the Korea Foundation for Advanced Studies.

Liaoning University, is to provide a platform for an active exchange and interaction between international experts in the field of Northeast Asian studies. The experts include not only just scholars but also government officials and business leaders. Their participation in this conference will increase the attention to Asian issues and cultural cooperation among Asian nations. The first Northeast Asia Forum in 2005 was held under the theme of "Peace and Development". Its success led to the second Northeast Asia Forum. The theme of this year's forum is "Cooperation and Creation", which aims to discuss co-prosperity and development of Asia in the 21st century. This is in line with deepening regional economic integration and world-wide globalization. We need to think about ways to adapt to the current economic trend in preparation for handling any problems that arise in this historical process. I anticipate that discussions and exchange of ideas by all participants will create sparks to yield new fruit in the economic, political, technical, and cultural cooperation in this part of the world.

Finally, I wish to invite all of you to join us in seeking a better future for Asia and the world.

I wish the forum a great success.

Thank you.

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U. S. -China Cooperation: Key to Peace and Prosperity in Asia

Doug Bandow*

Introduction

We all look into future darkly. Although the outlines of national developments and international relations can be glimpsed, they are indistinct and easily changed. How can we ensure that the world's leading nations, most particularly the U. S. and the People's Republic of China, advance along a path likely to deliver peace and prosperity?

Three or four decades ago few would have felt confident about the future. The United States and the Soviet Union were engaged in a global struggle that risked military escalation and conflict. China was passing through political and social instability at home. ROK and DPRK were locked in bitter confrontation, while Vietnam was a source of conflict which entangled East and West.

Developing states were an important focus of international political, and sometimes military, battle. For many nations poverty appeared to represent a permanent condition. Peace and prosperity looked like goals far out of reach for many people around the globe.

Today, however, the future looks much brighter. Most important, the international community is no longer divided into two warring camps, with countries expected to choose one side or the other. Prosperity now seems to be an attainable objective for all nations. The PRC has opened to the world and joined the first rank of nations. Asia, once an arena for conflict, is set to become the new center of the international order.

But this positive future depends upon one bilateral relationship: the U. S. and China. These two nations obviously have much to gain from forging a

* 作者简介: Doug Bandow, Cato Institute, USA.

cooperative relationship. Doing so, however, requires recognizing and accepting some important political, cultural, and geopolitical differences. The fact that there is good reason for Beijing and Washington to work together for regional and world peace and prosperity does not guarantee that they will do so. They cannot simply assume that their relations will develop in a positive direction. Rather, the U. S. and PRC must consciously pursue this result.

Geopolitics and History

The 18th and 19th centuries could be characterized as Pax Britannia, the period when Great Britain was the most important global power, the first among equals. However, as the world moved into the 20th century Britain found its position challenged by both Germany and the United States. London chose confrontation with Germany and cooperation with the United States.

The result of Germany's assertion of global power and America's alliance with Great Britain was two world wars which left the U. S. as the global dominant state, despite a sharp challenge from the Soviet Union. With the collapse of the latter, America became the world's sole superpower, leaving the 20th century as the dominant force in global affairs.

As the 21st century dawns, the U. S. remains essentially unchallenged. Washington has antagonistic relations with Cuba and DPRK, but they do not offer much of a replacement for the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact. Saddam Hussein's Iraq was no more effective enemy. Despite the Bush administration's well-publicized fears, it turned out he was incapable of hurting America.

Ironically, the occupation has created a far more formidable enemy for America. But today's messy guerrilla war is a problem only so long as Washington chooses to remain engaged in the region. Most Iraqi insurgents have no means of hurting the U. S.

Iran has become a matter of concern to Washington policymakers, but it remains at most a possible future threat. Terrorism continues to be a significant problem, but existing organizations such as al-Qaeda do not threaten the survival of America—or of any other country.

Thus, in the near future the 21st century is likely to be dominated by the U. S. No nation, or coalition of nations, can challenge America militarily. Countries can resist—and, indeed, already are resisting—U. S. policies. Nevertheless, Washington continues to set the international agenda.

However, just because this century begins under the domination of America does not mean that it will end the same way. A number of nations are potential regional, and ultimately global, powers. India is escaping economic impoverishment and winning global influence. Brazil is becoming more assertive internationally. Indonesia, should it overcome severe internal challenges, could gain influence in Southeast Asia.

And there is the PRC.

China's emergence as an international power is well underway. The country enjoys rapid economic growth and has become a magnet for foreign investment. Beijing is expanding economic ties throughout East Asia and has become a diplomatic force even with such traditional U. S. allies as Australia and South Korea. The PRC's influence extends to Latin America and Africa.

As even Chinese officials acknowledge, the PRC remains poor and faces significant development challenges. Nevertheless, if another superpower arises this century, it is likely to be China. And a world in which Washington faces an equal, a peer competitor, is likely to be a far different world than we see today.

If so, how the two nations manage their relations will determine the kind of future that faces East Asia, most obviously, and the world, more generally. Although there are many reasons that the superpowers of today and tomorrow should cooperate in creating a better world, it is important that neither nation take such cooperation for granted. Both countries must work to ensure good bilateral relations.

Hostile Pressures

Obviously, relations between the U. S. and PRC have not always been good. Although Washington maintained contact with the Communist Party when both were fighting the Japanese during World War II (the so-called Dixie Mission), relations broke down shortly thereafter. Once the PRC was founded, the U. S. and China found themselves in military conflict in the Korean War and diplomatic conflict over the proper international representative of the Chinese people. Tragically, for years the two countries had no means of officially talking to one another.

Hostility gave way to friendship with the famed Nixon opening to the PRC, followed by formal recognition of Beijing. Nevertheless, our two

nations, despite a shared incentive to advance international peace, disagree over important issues, economic and diplomatic. Perhaps of more concern, some analysts in the U. S. —and I assume also in the PRC— see a darker future for relations between our two nations. On the U. S. side, for instance, many conservatives are looking to China as a likely adversary. Former Australian diplomat Gregory Clark writes of a “China threat lobby.”

In fact, this is not a new phenomenon. In 2000, the Project for a New American Century, headed by neoconservative pundit William Kristol, published a report which warned of strategic competition in East Asia. “Raising U. S. military strength in East Asia is the key to coping with the rise of China to great-power status,” proclaimed PNAC (which previously organized the letter, signed by so many future Bush administration appointees, demanding the overthrow of Saddam Hussein).

How widely this attitude was shared within the Bush administration is difficult to assess. Before becoming Deputy Defense Secretary Paul Wolfowitz had compared the rise of China to the rise of Germany, which, he observed, led to two wars before the international order stabilized. More than a decade ago, in the aftermath of the end of the Cold War, he authored a Pentagon paper that set as America’s strategic objective preventing “potential competitors from even aspiring to a larger regional or global role.”

Michael T. Klare of *The Nation* magazine also points to Condoleezza Rice’s writings during the 2000 campaign, which noted Chinese resentment of America’s role in the Asia-Pacific. In early 2001 President George W. Bush promised to defend Taiwan (China) —before administration officials rushed forward to explain away his remarks.

However, in practice the current administration has generally avoided confrontation with Beijing. Indeed, some neoconservatives were upset with the Bush administration’s perceived softness in resolving the EP-3 plane incident.

Whatever the administration’s predilections, terrorism supplanted other foreign policy concerns and Washington found that it needed China’s help. Even Bush administration officials recognized that they were unlikely to pressure Beijing into compliance with their demands. So the idea of treating China as an adversary lost favor.

Moreover, supporters of engagement with China normally prevailed in