

【 Attached File of the Job Description 】

- Chapter Outline of Professor's Harding's New Book
 1. The near collapse of a "fragile relationship," 1989-94
 2. Aiming for a "constructive strategic partnership," 1995-1998
 3. Partners or competitors? 2000-2001
 4. Taking a multilateral approach to trade differences by promoting China's membership in the WTO, 1998-2000
 5. Urging China to join the US as a "responsible stakeholder" in the international community, 2001-2005
 6. Managing a thickening but increasingly imbalanced relationship through a deeper "strategic dialogue," 2006-2008
 7. Combatting growing mistrust through transparency and personal connections, 2009-2012
 8. What if engagement fails? Mistrust leads to hedging and balancing, 2012-2015
 9. Questioning the engagement policy, 2015-16
 10. Confrontation replaces cooperation, 2017-
 11. An uncertain future: a new cold war, a new hot war, or a return to cooperation?
 12. What went wrong? Was this a tragedy of flawed choices or inescapable circumstances?

- Description of the U.S-China Relations Course :

The Tiananmen Crisis of 1989 revealed the fragility of the newly normalized relationship between the United States and China. Within a few years, however, in light of the Taiwan Strait Crisis of 1995-96, leaders in both countries launched efforts to build a more stable and cooperative relationship. Over the subsequent decades, they employed several recurring strategies in their effort to do so: encouraging social and economic interdependence, integrating China into international regimes and institutions, holding frequent official dialogues to resolve outstanding issues, building personal relationships between elites in both countries, and articulating a positive aspirational vision for their future relationship. By the American presidential election of 2016, however, there was a growing consensus in the U.S. that these efforts had failed. The subsequent trade, technology, and

investment “wars” between the two countries, together with the reciprocal imposition of various kinds of sanctions against each other, have transformed the relationship from the hope of cooperation to the reality of competition and the risk of confrontation. Despite predictions to the contrary, the Biden Administration has maintained this redefinition of American China policy, with Kurt Campbell, Washington’s coordinator for Asia policy, declaring that “the period that was broadly described as engagement has come to an end.” What went wrong? Was the American engagement policy based on faulty assumptions? Was it poorly implemented? Did it fail to respond to the shifts in the relative power of the two countries? Or did it fall victim to changing domestic economic and political conditions in the two countries?

After an introductory consideration of the nature and causes of foreign policy failure, the course will be organized around the components of the engagement policy listed above and then will conclude with a consideration of the prospects for American policy toward China and for the future of the US-China relationship more generally.