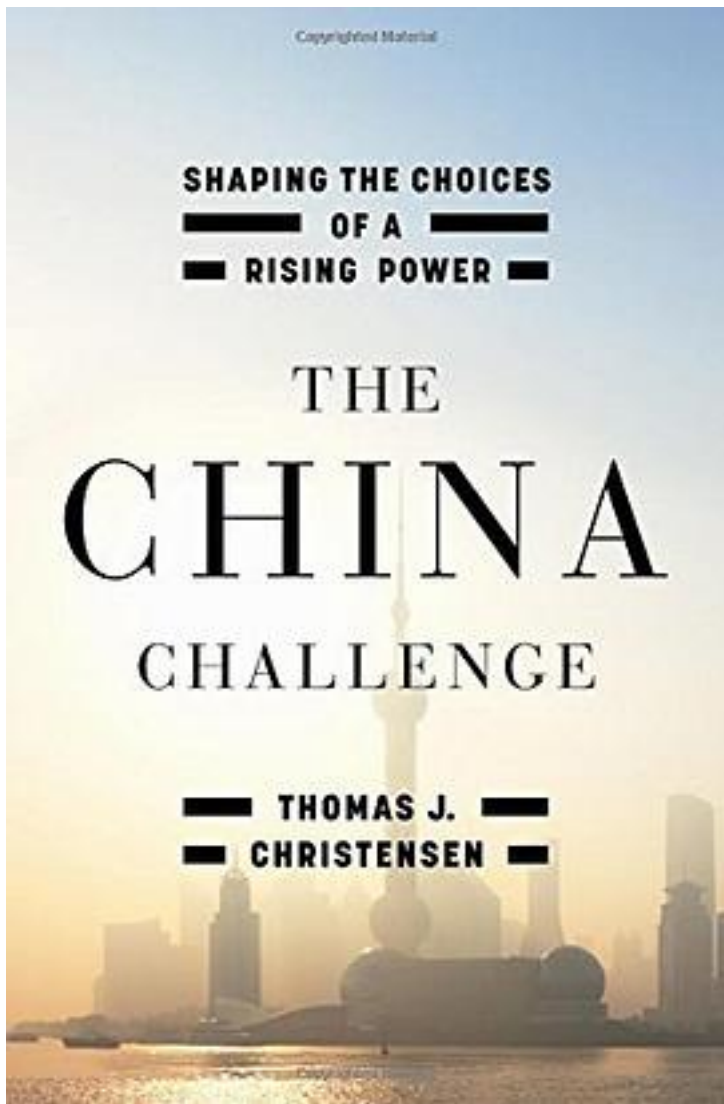


# The China Challenge



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著者:Thomas J. Christensen

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This compelling assessment of U.S.-China relations is essential reading for anyone interested in the future of the globalized world.

Many see China's rise as a threat to U.S. leadership in Asia and beyond. Thomas J. Christensen argues instead that the real challenge lies in dissuading China from regional aggression while eliciting its global cooperation. Drawing on decades of scholarship and experience as a senior diplomat, Christensen offers a deep perspective on China's military and economic capacity. Assessing China's political outlook and strategic goals, Christensen shows how nationalism and the threat of domestic instability influence the party's decisions about regional and global affairs. If China obstructs international efforts to confront nuclear proliferation, civil conflicts, financial instability, and climate change, those efforts will likely fail; but if China merely declines to support such efforts, the problems will grow vastly more complicated. Articulating a balanced strategic approach along with perceptive historical analysis, Christensen describes how we might shape China's choices in the coming decades so that it contributes more to the international system from which it benefits so much. 23 maps and charts

作者介绍:

Former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Thomas J. Christensen is the William P. Boswell Professor of World Politics and director of the China and the World Program at Princeton University. He lives in Princeton, New Jersey.

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## 评论

本有什么新鲜观点啊，只是把之前的那些总结了下

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Beginning of a cohesive macro framework

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我记得Christensen原来是个Realist，这本书怎么向Ikenberry看齐了？论述的重点有两个，一是中国带来的安全挑战，即power transition可能引起的冲突；而第二点，也是其认为更重要的一点，是中国在全球治理中的作用。说实话现在谈全球治理有点搞笑，但毕竟Trump崛起在当时还是不可预见的因素。核心观点认为美国应对挑战的关键在于shape China's choices，不认可零和模式，认为争取合作以reassurance为前提。然而至于怎么个reassure法，最大的红线自然是regime change，但然后呢？可以说是搞清楚了中国不想要什么，而没搞清楚中国想要什么，或者说低估了其野心，只是最后一章提到了中方“新型大国关系”的构建可能被用来挑战西方norm

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