PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATIVE SECURITY IN EAST ASIA: FROM CHINESE PERSPECTIVES

Recommended Citation

In recent years, security relations in East Asia have been relatively stable. Most of the countries in the region have been recovering from the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis. Economic interdependence between countries has been developing, and the region’s two largest economies, China and Japan, are closely connected economically. The United States also maintains its leadership in the region.

However, some countries including the only superpower still have the cold war mentality, which has imposed negative impacts on East Asian regional security. From the long run, because North Korea has been going too fast and has given too much to North Korea than he should. It has made it very difficult for President Kim Dae-jung to take any big step towards reunification in the near future.

The United States intends to establish the security mechanism in the Asia-Pacific region with it as the leader and based on its military alliances, which is contrary to the main stream of peace and development in the world since the end of the Cold War. The United States wants to continue to play the leading role in the Asia-Pacific region. It has used its military alliances or strategic cooperation during the Cold War period. The latter was usually aimed militarily at the third country. Current strategic partnership is not aimed at the third party and is not military alliance. Its substance is both strategic partnership and comprehensive partnership.

* China has also established partnership with many third world countries, including neighboring countries. The partnership or strategic partnership is essentially different from the military alliances or strategic cooperation during the Cold War period. The latter was usually aimed militarily at the third country. Current strategic partnership is not aimed at the third party and is not military alliance. Its substance is both strategic partnership and comprehensive partnership.

* The former is more military than political and it is usually intended to further or maintain the Cold War framework. The latter is more political than military and it is usually aimed at realizing the regional cooperation and development after the end of the Cold War.

* A new strategic partnership is built upon political and economic cooperation and mutual noninterference in each other’s internal affairs. At the same time, current strategic partnership is not aimed at the third party and is not military alliance. It is essentially different from the military alliances or strategic cooperation during the Cold War period.

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