



HISTORICAL NARRATIVES OF INTERACTION BETWEEN CHINA AND THE US: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

China has had strained ties with the USA since 1949. Economic ties between the two nations increased considerably after 1980. Economic collaboration, Pacific hegemony dispute, and mistrust of each other's intentions characterized the partnership. As a result, despite significant economic relations, each country developed distrust of the other as a possible adversary. It has been dubbed the world's most crucial 21st century collaboration by international leaders and scholars. The Purpose of this study is to elucidate estranged relations between the two super powers rival states, China and USA.

Key Words: USA, China, Strained relations, Treaty of Wangxia, Rapprochement.



Korean and Vietnam War

Since the beginning, relations between the two nations have been chiefly tranquil, with only a couple of scenes of open fighting, most remarkably during the Korean War and the Vietnam War. While the US and China have normal political, financial, and security objectives today, like atomic demilitarization, there are as yet unanswered issues about China's popularity based administration and common freedoms. China was the second biggest moneylender in the United States, after Japan. The two nations were at chances over regional issues in the South China Sea; China claims control of for all intents and purposes the entire South China Sea, while the US believes it to be essential for its domain. (World Economic Outlook, 2014).

Treaty of Wangxia

Until the Wangxia Treaty in 1845, relations with China were delayed to set up. Following the triumph of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in Mainland China during the Chinese Civil War, the United States entered a significant furnished clash with the People's Republic of China in the Korean War, and didn't set up relations with China for an additional 25 years, until the President's visit. Richard Nixon visited China in 1972. Since Nixon's visit, each US president has visited China, except for Jimmy Carter (Zeeshan, 2017). Relations with China have been stressed because of President Barack Obama's Asian turn methodology. Notwithstanding various disappointments all through his administration, China's public rage against the United States moved to fifty-one percent in Obama's last year in 2016, with Trump's administration being the main one to finish it. As per a Pew Research Center examination from 2020, only twenty-two percent of Americans have a positive assessment of China, while seventy-three percent have an ominous view, making it one of the most regrettable perspectives on China. China was considered as the best danger to the USA by twenty-two percent of Americans, as indicated by the examination.

Relationships are being frozen

USA and China remained tense between 1949 and 1971, with both sides engaging in propaganda warfare. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles forbade any connection with Chinese leaders, refusing to shake hands with China's former Prime Minister Zhou Enlai. American strategists were anxious prior to the Cuban Arrow Crisis that China might break with the Soviet Union. A Sino-Indian border battle erupted in November.



Officials in President John F. Kennedy's administration believed Chinese government was more antagonistic and treacherous than the Soviet Union, so they worked to strengthen relations with Moscow as both countries attempted to contain China's ambitions. China's political acceptance has always been a pipe dream, as the American counterpart from Taiwan utilised the veto's enormous clout in the United Nations Security Council. To put off the PRC from gaining a seat at the United Nations, the US lobbied its allies not to do business with it. The USA has implemented business sanctions on China and is pressuring its trading partners to follow suit (Anthony, 1961).

In 1964, China developed nuclear weapons, prompting President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate strikes aimed at halting nuclear development in the country, according to recently released documents. He eventually came to the conclusion that the rate was too high, and it was reduced. Johnson, on the other hand, was looking for ways to improve relationships. Growing relations with China, such as pushing trade restrictions, seemed to be more popular with the American people. On the other side, the Vietnam War was rampant, in China siding with North Vietnam. (Winner, 1998).

Despite their legal embargo, the USA and China met 136 times in the embassy between 1954 and 1970, first in Geneva and then in Warsaw from 1958 to 1970. China became almost totally inaccessible from the rest of the world during the Cultural Revolution, as well as a massive rejection of US imperialism and Soviet revision.

Following the expropriation of Communist property in 1950, the Foreign Service Commission established the China Claims Program in 1967, allowing Americans to retrieve all of their lost property and assets in Chinese currency. As a result of the estimates, American corporations were unwilling to invest in China (Pamala, 1979).

Rapprochement

The conclusion of the 1960s signaled the start of a new epoch. Following the toppling of the communist dictatorship in Czechoslovakia and the unilateral threat to China following the conclusion of the Vietnam War in 1968, it appeared that the US no longer cared about Asia's prosperity, and the Soviet Union became a serious danger. Following the Sino-Soviet border crisis in 1969, this became a key problem for the China. Because the PRC's leaders were motivated by politics, they began to believe that building excellent relations with the US would provide effective resistance to the Soviet threat. However, during the Vietnam War, when China was near to American adversaries, the situation was different (Dunbabin, 1945).



The US underlined the need of focusing on Beijing's administration, while groups like as the US-China National Relations Committee organized debates to help the people comprehend the situation. Many regarded Communist China as a force that supported communist actions in different countries. But an increasing number of individuals felt that joining the US would result in a huge change in world influence away from the Soviets (Leffler, 2010). President mocked him in an editorial in People's Daily as "the head of a capitalist state who removed him out of despair." Despite their enormous disagreements, Nixon believed that developing ties with China was a major source of American happiness. Nixon's decision was affected by domestic politics, as a successful election in China may help him win the 1972 presidential election in the United States.

In 1971, in Japan, Athletes were the first Americans to travel to China after communism fell in April 1971. Because of the ease with which this was accepted, a so-called "ping-pong diplomacy" developed, and both sides gained confidence as a consequence. Journalists have also been allowed to enter the country thanks to ping-pong diplomacy (Timeline USA Relation with china, 2021).

In Beijing, Kissinger and his crew were received coldly, and the hotel where they were staying was crammed with anti-American messages. On the opposite side, the gathering with Zhou Enlai was fruitful, with the Chinese Prime Minister underlining his craving for a solid Sino-US collaboration.

The news was met with dismay across the world. Although some anti-communists (particularly Libertarian Republican Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona) condemned the decision in the United States, the majority backed it, and Nixon's vote counts increased as he had hoped. Nixon avoided being dubbed "soft on communism" because of his robust anti-communist stance. Nixon and his aides wanted the event to get a lot of press coverage. He was passionate about proper media transmission. The Soviets were worried that the two fundamental rivals had settled their disparities in the Communist nation, and the new world arrangement supported the sporting effort immensely. "China is blamed for disregarding common freedoms by a few socialist systems, including Cuba, Albania and North Vietnam.

The United States of Europe and Canada have welcomed the move, especially because some of them were previously familiar with the People's Republic of China. Reactions in Asia were quite mixed. Because it did not get the message until fifteen minutes before it was issued, Japan was incensed, assuming that the Americans backed the PRC. After a while, Japan followed suit, recognizing the PRC and committing to expanding the continent's trade and influence. Both South Korea and South Vietnam were anxious that a



US-China peace treaty would signal the end of US assistance for their anti-communist campaigns. Both countries are located in Europe (Dunbabin, 1996).

In the Communiqué, the two nations promised to attempt to improve ties. 'Correspondence Offices' were set up in Beijing and Washington, in spite of the way that the China was not promptly perceived. The USA has upheld with China's position that there is just a single China, and Taiwan is a piece of it, which all Chinese on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait offer. The announcement permitted the US and the People's Republic of China to briefly place their disagreements regarding Taiwan to the side to advance exchange and support. The breakup of the Sino-Vietnamese alliance and the start of the Sino-Vietnamese War in 1979, which began with the Cambodian invasion of Vietnam, resulted from the PRC's scepticism of Vietnam's objectives. In their war against Soviet and Cuban forces, both China and the US aided African fighters. The economic benefits of traditional manufacturing are slow to arrive, with American products taking decades to reach China's major market. While many people believe Nixon's Chinese policy helped him win the presidency, others, like William Bundy, believe it backfired in the United States.

Liaison Office during 1973–1978 phase

China made it clear that the Soviet Union was its major foe, and it pressed the United States to keep its dominance in order to draw Moscow's focus away from Beijing. Bush came to the conclusion that American engagement was vital in Asia and around the world to promote markets, alliances, and stability because "China continuously asks us to be strong, wanted us to defend Europe, wants us to enhance our defence resources, etc." (Meacham, 2015).

George H. W. Bush administration (1989–1993)

Attacks on supportive of majority rules system campaigners have been ruthless. Americans who expected for the ascent of vote based standards in response to China's quick financial development were bewildered and disappointed by the 1989 Tiananmen Square shows. The US and different countries have made many endeavors to fight China's common freedoms infringement. Significant level authority contacts with the People's Republic of China have been suspended, including weapon shipments from the US to the PRC. The United States forced financial authorizes also. During the G7 Houston highest point in the late spring of 1990, the West encouraged further political and financial change in China, strikingly in Tibet (Suettinger, 2004).



The Tiananmen Square a showdown has totally broken business ties between the US and China, just as decreasing financial backer interest in the US. The quantity of guests has dropped significantly. The Bush organization challenged pressure and suspended other exchange and money growth strategies on June 5 and 20, 1989; notwithstanding, Congress impeded a large number of these actions, and the White House took a genuine position toward Beijing, communicating trust that the two nations could keep up with typical relations on different events. A few disciplines are commanded by law, while others are carried out under close oversight. The following are a couple such models: (Roehl, 1990). From June 1989 to January 2001, the US (TDA) banned new jobs in China, which was later overthrown by President Bill Clinton.

- Overseas Private Insurance Corporation (OPIC) has failed to do new business since June 1989.
- Global Fund/Development Bank Credit Loans: Unless the PRC has programs that fulfill basic human necessities, the US won't uphold advancement bank advances and won't hold up IMF advance to the PRC.
- Licenses to send out military articles to the US Munitions list: except for a couple, trade licenses to any safeguard article in the US Munitions list are not allowed. If the president accepts it is in the public interest, the boycott might be lifted.
- Following a limitation on arms moves to the PRC, imports of military things from the PRC were disallowed. The board ultimately repealed the import limitation, however it was once again introduced on May 26, 1994. The rundown remembers everything for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Munitions Import List. J. Stapleton Roy, a previous US Foreign Service Officer, filled in as minister to Beijing during this significant time (Yuwu, 2009).

Clinton administration (1993–2001)

In the worldwide field in 1993, the US Army grabbed a Chinese transport, the Yinhe, in transit to Kuwait, confined him for quite a long time on doubt of carrying synthetic weapons into pre-Iran, and ultimately constrained a delivery test in Saudi Arabia. Antecedents of compound weapons, then again, were not found. The occurrence was considered to be an American unfamiliar takeover in China. In 1996, the People's Liberation Army led military moves in the Taiwan Strait, supposedly to scare Republic of China electors in front of the moving toward official political race. Strains in the Taiwan Strait have diminished, and relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China have improved as an outcome of more correspondence and progress in regions like common freedoms, atomic expansion, and exchange. It was 1997, and fall was noticeable all around.



Bill Clinton visited the People's Republic of China for a state visit. He headed out to China consistently and had broad association with the Chinese public, remembering live discussions and a public broadcast for which he advanced American qualities and beliefs. Others, then again, have faulted President Clinton for not focusing harder on basic freedoms issues on the central area of China (Robert, 2011).

The US bombarding of the Chinese government office in Belgrade in May 1999, which was faulted on the White House for helpless insight and military relations yet was thought to have been coordinated by the Chinese, had a concise connection. Regardless, colossal enemy of US fights emitted in Beijing for a long time. The fellowship had continuously bloomed before the finish of 1999. In October 1999, the two countries struck an arrangement on pay for casualties' family members just as the arrival of harm to Belgrade and Beijing government offices. Relations between the two countries were stressed in 1999 after reports that a Chinese American researcher at the Los Alamos National Laboratory had passed American mysteries to Beijing. In April 2001, a PLAAF J-8 warrior fly slammed into a USAF EP-3 airplanes flying south of the PRC, bringing about the Hainan Island occurrence. The EP-3 landed securely on Hainan Island in the People's Republic of China; in any case, the PRC warrior smashed, killing its pilot, Wang Wei. In the wake of eradicating all vital records connected to airplane producing, the PLA kept the group.

EP-3 specialists were liberated from jail eleven days after the fact after extended discussions that came about in the "book of two stories." Relations between the US and the PRC recuperated again in the wake of Beijing destroyed the American fly three months after the fact.

Administration of George W. Bush (2001–2009)

President Bush criticized the Clinton-Gore government as a candidate for the 2000 presidential election in close proximity to China, which he warned was competing with strategists. President Bush has boosted arms sales in Taiwan earlier, including eight submarines. After the terrorist attacks on September 11, Bush's tragic situation in China changed abruptly, and his friendly approach to Taiwan became disastrous. He soon referred to China as a key partner in the fight against terrorism, and postponed agreements with Taiwan. The attack on the World Trade Center has claimed the lives of two Chinese people. Chinese firms and people have expressed their condolences to their American counterparts. At APEC China 2001, the PRC, which was worried about nonconformist Muslims in Xinjiang, declared solid public help for the War on Terror. Following the Taliban's loss, the PRC casted a ballot for UNSCR 1373, openly supporting the Afghan unification endeavor and promising \$ 150 million to help the two nations in their recreation



endeavors. The United States and the People's Republic of China started a counter-psychological warfare activity not long after the September 11 fear based oppressor assaults. In February 2003, Beijing facilitated the third round of the discussion (Wang, 2008).

The fear of al-Qaeda psychological oppressor assaults changed the tone of the discussion in the United States significantly. It was as of now not feasible to keep up with, as the Blue Team had recently affirmed, that the PRC was a huge security worry in the US and that the US's need to zero in on the Middle East and the Terrorist War allowed it to stay away from any disturbances in East Asia.

The PRC administration was at first worried that the US fear based oppressor war may prompt a mission against the country, particularly as the US kept on battling Iraq while building domain in Central Asian nations like Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Because of the finish of the US-Iraq battle, these feelings of trepidation have vanished. The sending of US military powers in Iraq, just as progressing US endeavors to draw in with the PRC, has essentially diminished the far reaching bias that existed during the 1990s.

In territorial difficulties, for example, North Korea's atomic weapons improvement, the People's Republic of China and the United States are additionally intensely involved. The People's Republic of China goes against North Korea's longing to pull out from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, just as worries about North Korea's atomic abilities and a craving for an atomic free Korean Peninsula. It additionally chose to illuminate the UN Security Council about a country's resistance with UN authorizations.

Conclusion

China and the US compete in a variety of fields, including economics, security, technology, and politics. The tournament is held simultaneously at the regional and international levels. Finding improved co-operation strategies across all US domains, at regional and worldwide levels, as well as collaborative and collaborative initiatives, will continue to be a key problem for US policymakers. Second, RAND research has repeatedly emphasized the United States' ongoing capabilities, such as domestic economic power, a worldwide network of agreements and cooperation, a demonstrated capacity to innovate, and the world's most powerful military.

The United States also maintains a huge number of allies and partners, but China's affiliation with its allies is somewhat limited. While the United States benefits from these studies, they also underscore the gravity of the country's condition. The international



system is increasingly fragmented, and US alliances and relationships are more fractured than they have ever been. Defense spending is being slashed due to the slowing economy and domestic concerns. According to all accounts, the United States' national power ceiling is dwindling as China's growth increases. Future research might look into how the United States can position itself for competitive success.



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