Insurgencies, especially in the form of guerrilla warfare, continue to erupt across many parts of the globe. Most of these rebellions fail, but this book analyzes four twentieth-century conflicts in which the success of the insurgents permanently altered the global political arena: the Maoists in China against Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese in the 1930s and 1940s; the Viet Minh in French Indochina from 1945 to 1954; Castro's followers against Batista in Cuba from 1956 to 1959; and the mujahideen in Soviet Afghanistan from 1980 to 1989. The book illuminates patterns of failed counterinsurgencies that include serious but avoidable political and military blunders and makes clear the critical and often decisive influence of the international setting.

This chapter explores Russia's views on Taiwan. It investigates Russian foreign policy toward the China–Taiwan issue. The first section sets forward a chronological account of Russia's interactions with Taiwan and with China on the Taiwan issue. The chapter then briefly evaluates the extent of Russia's bilateral communications with Taiwan and their significance. Finally, the Moscow's perspective on the China-Taiwan issue is reported. It is also argued that Russian foreign policy on this topic exhibits fundamental tensions that are inherent to Russia's overall relationship with China. Topics covered include Sino-Soviet relations and the Taiwan issue, Russia, China and Taiwan in the Yeltsin era, Putin
leadership and the Taiwan issue, bilateral ties between Russia and Taiwan, and cross-straits tensions as a positive benefit and their potential dangers to Russia.

China Looks at the West
Christopher A. Ford

Published in print: 2015 Published Online: January 2016
Item type: book

Chinese leaders have long been fascinated by the United States, but have often chosen to demonize America for perceived cultural and military imperialism. Especially under Communist rule, Chinese leaders have crafted and re-crafted portrayals of the United States according to the needs of their own agenda and the regime’s self-image—often seeing America as an antagonist and foil, but sometimes playing it up as a model. In China Looks at the West, Christopher A. Ford investigates what these depictions reveal about internal Chinese politics and Beijing’s ambitions in the world today. In particular, Ford emphasizes the importance of China’s “return” to global preeminence in state images, which has become an essential concept in the regime’s self-image and legitimacy. He also examines the history of Chinese intellectual engagement with America, surveying the ways in which Chinese elites have manipulated attitudes toward the United States, and revealing how leaders from Qing dynasty officials to Mao Zedong and from Hu Jintao to Xi Jinping have altered and reconstructed this narrative to support their own political agendas. Ford concludes the volume with a series of scenario-based alternatives for how China’s approaches to understanding itself and other nations may evolve in the future. Based on extensive research, including interviews with Chinese scholars and researchers, this groundbreaking study is essential reading for policymakers and readers seeking to understand current and future Sino-American relations.

China's Encounter with Global Hollywood
Wendy Su

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Item type: book

This book explores the global-local interplay through the case study of the People’s Republic of China’s encounter with global Hollywood from the mid-1990s to 2013. It analyzes the changing role of the Chinese state
and its evolving cultural policy; investigates the intertwined relationships among the Chinese state, global capital, and local dynamics; and examines the impact of this encounter on the Chinese film sector’s radical transformation from a Soviet-style planned economy and state ownership model to a market-oriented cultural industry. The book asks how this global-local interplay has defined and will continue to shape China’s arduous path toward cultural modernity in a postsocialist era and how this interplay has shaped the international cultural landscape. The book argues that the Chinese state’s ability to adapt and negotiate can reverse the power relationship in global communications. It concludes that the Chinese state has consolidated its authoritarian power by incorporating both market forces and global capital into the state mechanism and by advancing the cultural industries. The state also exercises a strict monopoly and limits free-market competition in the film industry. Through the conscious construction of a national identity and a “spiritual home” by means of the cultural industries, the state aims to build a “Beijing consensus” that features a combined legacy of socialism, nationalism, collectivism, and Confucianism to challenge the neoliberal “Washington consensus.” A postsocialist “unbalanced modernity” has emerged that works to further the party-state’s use of soft power and nourishes new development models and possibilities for China.

The Soldier Image and State-Building in Modern China, 1924–1945

Yan Xu

Yan Xu’s book The Soldier Image and State-Building in Modern China, 1924–1945 focuses on the connection between soldiers, urban publics, and party governments of wartime China in an effort to provide a nuanced analysis of the complicated state-society relations. Xu structured this work in a way that united the chapters through the multiple soldier figures in China and the imagery cast upon them due to wars. Xu scrutinizes how political, social, and literary perspectives influenced the rhetoric and ideal of the soldier figure. Xu’s book works chronologically from the initial start-up of the prestigious Whampoa Military Academy in the 1920s, to the issue and revision of compulsory conscription laws in the 1930s, to the urban intellectuals and professionals serving and writing about the soldiers during the Second Sino-Japanese War, to the students conscripted into the army during the later years of the war. Xu integrates the party struggles into the analysis of wartime China by devoting the last chapter to the creation of
the soldier image by the Chinese Communists. Xu highlights how crucial
the construction of the discourse on the soldier image was to the state-
building processes for both Chinese Nationalists and Communists. The
Soldier Image and State-Building in Modern China, 1924–1945, fosters
insight into the 1920s-40s of modern China that uncovers how war
operates as a cultural event rather than simply one utilized for political
strategy.

Biplanes at War

Wray R. Johnson

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Item type: book

This book is an in-depth exploration of the experience of the US Marine
Corps during the so-called small wars era, 1915–1934, with an emphasis
on the marines' employment of aviation. The introduction to the book
provides a brief history of the Marine Corps up to World War I, an
explanation of small wars as a concept, and terms and definitions.
The chapters are chronological, addressing the origins of Marine Corps
aviation prior to and during American involvement in World War I
and the Marine Corps’ interventions in Haiti, the Dominican Republic,
northern China, and Nicaragua. The chapters explore the development
of tactics, techniques, and procedures in the employment of aircraft
during interventional operations; the evolution of aviation technology,
including engine technology; and what the marines accomplished,
failed to accomplish, and learned about the employment of aviation in
combat against guerrillas and other irregulars. The conclusion addresses
why it all matters in terms of the present (today, small wars are more
commonly referred to as irregular warfare) and the future. The book
includes numerous photographs never published before, as well as maps,
appendices, and an extensive bibliography.

American Justice In Taiwan

Stephen G. Craft

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Item type: book

On May 23, 1957, U.S. Army Sergeant Robert Reynolds was acquitted
of murdering Chinese officer Liu Ziran in Taiwan. Reynolds did not deny
shooting Liu but claimed self-defense and, like all members of U.S.
Military Assistance and Advisory Groups, was protected under diplomatic
immunity. Reynolds's acquittal sparked a series of riots across Taiwan that became an international crisis for the Eisenhower administration and raised serious questions about the legal status of U.S. military forces positioned around the world. In American Justice in Taiwan, Stephen G. Craft provides the first comprehensive study of the causes and consequences of the Reynolds trial and the ensuing protests. After a century of unfair treaties imposed by Western nations, the Taiwanese regarded the special legal status of resident American personnel with extreme distrust. While Eisenhower and his advisers considered Taiwan to be a vital ally against China, the United States believed that the Taiwanese government had instigated the unrest to protest the verdict and demand legal jurisdiction over GIs. The events that transpired exposed the enormous difficulty of applying the U.S. military's Uniform Code of Military Justice (UCMJ) across cultures. Employing meticulous research in both Western and Chinese archives, Craft demonstrates that the riots were only anti-American in that the Taiwanese rejected the UCMJ, the affording of diplomatic immunity to occupying U.S. forces, and the military courts' interpretation of self-defense. His compelling study provides a new lens through which to examine U.S.-Taiwan relations in the 1950s, U.S. policy in Asia, and the charged and complex question of the legal status of U.S. troops on foreign soil.

The Future of China-Russia Relations
James A. Bellacqua (ed.)

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Item type: book

Relations between China and Russia have evolved dramatically since their first diplomatic contact, particularly during the twentieth century. During the past decade China and Russia have made efforts to strengthen bilateral ties and improve cooperation on a number of diplomatic fronts. The People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation maintain exceptionally close and friendly relations, strong geopolitical and regional cooperation, and significant levels of trade. This book explores the current state of the relationship between the two powers and assesses the prospects for future cooperation and possible tensions in the new century. The chapters examine Russian and Chinese perspectives on a wide range of issues, including security, political relationships, economic interactions, and defense ties. This collection explores the energy courtship between the two nations and analyzes their interests and policies regarding Central Asia, the Korean Peninsula, and Taiwan.
In recent years, there has been a regression of democracy and a growing resistance to Western democratization efforts within the governments of Central Asian states. To uncover the sources of the ineffectiveness of these efforts, Democracy in Central Asia focuses on the discursive aspect of democracy promotion abroad. It examines ideas, beliefs, and perspectives advanced by the US, EU, Russia, and China in the three Central Asian republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan, in addition to perspectives on democratization advocated by the governments of these states. The study illuminates competing presentations of democracy and explores how these competing ideas influence societies subjected to international democratization. Based on extensive fieldwork, survey, and focus group data, the book shows that what has been promoted by the US and EU in Central Asia is culturally unsound, inconsistent, and lacking in credibility for Central Asian societies and states. Democracy promotion policies have neglected important attitudinal changes in the Central Asian population and local understandings of regional and national needs. The book's commitment to the idea of democracy and democracy promotion as open-ended conversations to which political leaders, political theorists, activists, ordinary citizens, and academics can contribute debunks the notions of democratization as a given and as somehow removed from the struggle for power and domination. Moreover, this study shows that there are multiple ways of portraying and defending the idea of democracy and alternative routes to democratization.

The Mind of Empire
Christopher A. Ford

In the last century, no other nation has grown and transformed itself with such zeal as China. With a booming economy, a formidable military, and a rapidly expanding population, China is emerging as a twenty-first-century global superpower. China's prosperity has increased dramatically in the last two decades, propelling the nation to a prominent position in the international community. Yet China's ancient history still informs
and shapes its understanding of itself in relation to the world. As a highly
developed and modern nation, China is something of a paradox. Though
China is an international leader in modern business and technology, its
past remains a source of guiding principles for the nation's foreign policy.
This book demonstrates how China's historical awareness shapes its
objectives and how the resulting national consciousness continues to
influence the country's policymaking. Despite its increasing prominence
among modern, developed nations, China continues to seek guidance
from a past characterized by Confucian notions of hierarchical political
order and a “moral geography” that places China at the center of the
civilized world. The book describes how these attitudes have clashed
with traditional Western ideals of sovereignty and international law. It
speculates about how China's legacy may continue to shape its foreign
relations and offers a warning about the potential global consequences.
The book examines major themes in China's conception of domestic and
global political order, describes key historical precedents, and outlines
the remarkable continuity of China's Sinocentric stance.

The Natural Theology of the Chinese
Fred Dallmayr

in In Search of the Good Life: A Pedagogy for Troubled Times
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Item type: chapter

This chapter discusses Henry Rosemont's approach to Leibniz and his
perception of the latter's philosophical and political role in his period. It
briefly summarizes some of the main arguments in the writings of Leibniz
on China, especially his famous “Discourse on the Natural Theology of
the Chinese.” The chapter ends by offering some afterthoughts on the
prospects of global ecumenism as envisaged by Leibniz and Rosemont.

Overshadowed by China
Leszek Buszynski

in The Future of China-Russia Relations
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Item type: chapter

This chapter provides a discussion on the Chinese and Russian interests
on the Korean Peninsula. It begins by presenting the notion of a strategic
partnership. Beyond the Korean Peninsula, China revealed a marked disinterest in Russian regional concerns, and the strategic partnership was largely irrelevant. The chapter then deals with the rising China. A rising China presents new challenges for Russia and the strategic partnership they have formed. Not only has China overshadowed Russia on the Korean Peninsula but it has emerged as key player in regional bodies in the Asia-Pacific, where Russia has been struggling to make its voice heard. Despite the anticipated vicissitudes, the strategic partnership between Russia and China is likely to survive, for it is too important for both nations to cast aside. In sustaining this relationship both sides have been motivated by a concern for border security and the stability of outlying areas such as Central Asia. In addition, China's needs for Russian energy will increase and Russia's share of China's oil imports is expected to rise well beyond the current 10 percent.

Accusations
Stephen G. Craft

in American Justice In Taiwan: The 1957 Riots and Cold War Foreign Policy

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Item type: chapter

Chapter 10 describes the American response to the events of Black Friday, which was a violation of international law and could have been considered grounds for breaking diplomatic relations. In the days following the riots there were minor accidents that could have sparked new protests, creating a feeling of panic among many Americans. Back in the United States, Black Friday was regarded as an embarrassment to the White House, thus allowing Democrats to openly criticize Eisenhower's China Policy. Many speculated that the protests may have been pre-orchestrated due to the unannounced military exercise that diverted troops that day, the ROC's manipulation of the press, and the identity of the rioters, who could be traced back to three particular schools. The instigators remain unknown, though many blamed the ROC, IRP, PRC, communist agitators, or even Chiang Kai-shek and his heir. After Black Friday, many questions remained unanswered, and this time the Americans were demanding justice.
This chapter discusses how the Taiwan protests were a warning then and now of the dangers of putting U.S. soldiers that are immune to local justice into other countries. In the context of the Cold War and decolonization in Asia, the reliance on thousands of advisors, as opposed to dozens, who were protected by diplomatic immunity or demanding exclusive jurisdiction for U.S. forces was a form of playing with political fire. Threat of court-martial aside, putting U.S. troops beyond local laws does not encourage soldiers to respect the laws of a host nation. Rather, it promotes a contrary lack of discipline and prejudice against locals. It also undermines America's culture and values, not only in solidifying allied support but in winning friends from other nations. If the United States does not want to face future backlashes like the Taiwan protests, it needs to give host nations more jurisdictional voice. Moreover, this chapter argues that if the United States remains committed to pursuing a policy of mutual security, it must show that it is committed to the cause of justice, for its soldiers and its allies alike.

Islands against the Red Tide
Stephen G. Craft
in American Justice In Taiwan: The 1957 Riots and Cold War Foreign Policy
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DOI: 10.5810/kentucky/9780813166353.003.0002
Item type: chapter

This chapter details the history and nature of the alliance between the United States and the ROC in order to provide background information about what the political situation was like between the two groups when Sergeant Robert G. Reynolds, a member of the U.S. Army, shot a Chinese man, presumably a soldier in the military of the ROC. Both countries were supposed to be staunch allies, united in their opposition to the communist government that controlled what it called the People's Republic of China (PRC). It was this alliance that brought Reynolds and the unidentified Chinese man into close proximity of one another. The alliance and U.S. support for the ROC in and of itself represented a historical paradox, though. Just a few years before, top U.S. leaders
despised Chiang Kai-shek, head of the ROC, whose stature in America declined to leader of a regime marked by disunity, military defeat, inflation, and charges of corruption. However, after the outbreak of the Korean War, the United States would again ally with the ROC in order to prevent the spread of communism into Southeast Asia.

Advice and Dissent
Stephen G. Craft

in American Justice In Taiwan: The 1957 Riots and Cold War Foreign Policy

Chapter 3 explains the complex story of the tensions that existed in the U.S.-ROC alliance prior to the Reynolds shooting in order to provide further context for Chinese reactions to the shooting and subsequent events. Besides cultural differences and resentments stretching back to WWII, the relationship was not between equals. The United States was a superpower while the ROC, which once nominally ruled a country of considerable demographic and geographic proportions, now only controlled a group of islands with a population of less than ten million. The United States did not intend to colonize Taiwan, but its efforts to ensure that the ROC effectively contained the PRC and became a showcase for Asia revealed the extent and limitations of its hegemonic power in Asia in the 1950s. Although U.S. support and protection prevented defeat by the communists, the ROC wanted to limit its dependency on America. While it tried to secure more aid and other political goals through manipulation of the U.S. government, the ROC allowed a secret unit of Japanese military advisors to operate in Taiwan to counterbalance MAAG’s attempts to exert influence at all levels of ROC policymaking.

Little America on Taiwan
Stephen G. Craft

This chapter describes many of the social, political, and cultural impacts of the strong American presence in Taiwan. Not only were Chinese and
Americans not treated as equals, but along with the GIs were thousands of dependents who together enjoyed the trappings of an occupying army or a colonial power, including diplomatic immunity. The MAAG and numerous U.S. government agencies multiplied on Taiwan in a nearly neo-imperialistic fashion. The black market, segregation, and gaping socioeconomic differences seen in the living conditions of Americans versus native people were only a few of the issues causing friction between America and Taiwan. Housing Americans and their families overseas cost the U.S. a large sum of money and harmed its world image, birthing a sense of anti-foreignism in the Chinese. Nevertheless, the Chinese were not about to totally bend their backs to placate the Americans or allow Taiwan to be totally dominated by the United States.

A Law unto Themselves
Stephen G. Craft

in American Justice In Taiwan: The 1957 Riots and Cold War Foreign Policy

This chapter discusses the reasons behind, the alternatives to, and the consequences of, American military personnel and their families enjoying diplomatic immunity in Taiwan. Chapter 5 argues that giving immunity to these groups (as opposed to only members of the embassy) was an abuse of a sacred principle in international relations. The chapter also explains how unfortunate it is that the U.S. government did not sign a SOFA with the ROC. Despite the concerns raised by U.S. military and diplomatic personnel, inertia or willful refusal prevented bureaucrats from taking problems seriously. If Taiwan was so vital to U.S. containment policy, the United States should have been willing to give the ROC a SOFA with the NATO-Netherlands formula rather than humiliate its ally and demand exclusive jurisdiction. Moreover, Chapter 5 purports that the United States should have worked to establish safeguards, due process, and justice if an American brought harm to any of the Taiwanese people: not as colonial subjects, but as equals before the law. Such measures could have prevented the chaos that would erupt after Sergeant Robert Reynolds shot and killed an ROC national.
Chapter 6 looks at the questioning, testimony, and trial of Master Sergeant Robert G. Reynolds for the shooting of Liu Ziran. It also examines the rumors surrounding the case and U.S. and ROC opinions on the matter. The major questions that had to be answered were whether or not the shooting was an intentional hate crime or act of self-defense, as well as the question of which governing body, the U.S. or the ROC, would try Reynolds and where he would be court-martialed. With the backing of both the ROC's ministries of Justice and Foreign Affairs, Defense Minister Yu Dawei wanted it held in Taiwan. U.S. officials met with their counterparts from the Foreign Ministry, Defense Ministry, and Government Information Office and reached the consensus that the trial would be held in Taiwan and be open to the press and public. Both sides looked to the trial to resolve the case. More than Sergeant Reynolds, U.S. military justice, if not the basis for the U.S. criminal justice system, was on trial.

Beyond the Cold War?
Hal Brands

This chapter discusses the end of the Cold War. The Americans were often noted to be very familiar with the Cold War and thus, some observers were ambivalent about its seemingly imminent demise in the 1980s. The discussion looks at George W. Bush's start as the President of the United States, where he inherited a rather unique situation that involved the possibility that the Cold War might soon be over. During his first few weeks, Bush and his advisers debated what certain developments might mean for the future of the Cold War and attempted to improve relations with China. It also examines the slow end of the Cold
War, and the two themes that dominated the U.S. perceptions of world politics.