

## **C-6 Eyes on the Far East: China, Japan, and the Koreas**

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The Sophisticated Calculation: The Game Theory Simulation of China's  
Southeast  
Asia Policy in the Post-Cold War Era

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How does "the South" React to the Expansion of Economic Power of China?  
Comparison  
between Africa and Latin America Strategies

**Abstract:**

In recent years, China has made great efforts to expand its influence in and tighten its traditional ties with the "South", namely the developing countries in Africa and Latin America. China's influence is mainly achieved through increasing trade and investment, delivering foreign aid and exempting debts. These initiatives by China in Africa and Latin American countries are driven by its needs as a rising power and guided by its grand diplomatic strategy, and although the responses from the two groups of countries are in general positive, the actual concerns of and the strategies adopted by the countries in Africa and Latin America are not exactly the same. For example, the recent development in the Sino- African relations have raised issues, in particular instigating allegations about China's pushing "neo-colonialism" with its exploitation of the natural resources there. In contrast, there is little such allegation arising from the Latin American countries. This paper analyzes China's economic thrusts in Africa and Latin America and focuses on the differences between African and Latin American countries in their interactions with China. It looks at two key factors that affect the policy strategies in those countries: domestic economic structure and the international political concern. It argues that the differences in the relative importance of the factors in the two groups of countries have shaped the policies of the African and Latin American countries in face of the expansion of the economic power of China, and these two factors have long term implications for China's diplomatic ties with the developing countries.

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Why China Said So Few No's? China's Voting Behavior and Decision-Making in  
the UN  
Security Council

**ABSTRACT:**

This research paper has three major arguments regarding China's voting behavior and decision-making in the UN Security Council: First, Compared to the other permanent members, China has been very constrained in using its veto power in the UN Security Council, which reflected the development of China's primary foreign policy objectives during several historical periods – Republic of China (Taiwan)'s low profile in the UN Security Council largely reflected its persistent and paramount external pressure for existence in the United Nations in the 1950-1960's; PR. China's low participation in the UN Security Council in the 1970s reflected Mao Zedong's ideological commitment and distrust in international organizations; PR. China's transition into a pragmatic, accommodative and system-maintaining approach in the UN Security Council in the 1980's reflected PR. China's primary policy objective to create a peaceful external environment for domestic economic reconstruction; and China's more high-profiled and assertive voting behavior in the UN Security Council since the mid-1990's reflected PR. China's emergence as a more active player in international affairs and its increasing concern regarding Taiwan's Independent movement. Second, China's voting behavior and veto decisions in the UN Security Council have been greatly influenced by the normative structure of China's nationalism in the name of "sovereignty norm" – among China's 6 vetoes, I identify that 3 vetoes are directly and 2 vetoes are partly associated with China's nationalism. Third, China's veto decisions and patterns also demonstrate that China, like most of powers in

international organizations, has used its veto power as an instrument to pursue its national interests in geopolitics or balance of power in some regions. Among China's 6 vetoes, 3 vetoes are associated with PR. China's geo-politics and they also indicate that China's foreign policy mostly focused on some certain limited regional balance of power.

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Competitor and Partner: A Look at China's Impact on Latin American

Economies

**ABSTRACT:**

The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact that China's increasing economic importance in the global marketplace is having on the potential for economic growth in Latin America, both directly through bilateral trade and investment patterns, and indirectly through China's effect on world prices and Chinese penetration of third markets. The question that I am asking is whether the recent commodities boom caused by China's hunger for natural resources, combined with intense Chinese competition in many of Latin America's key manufacturing sectors, is changing the composition of Latin American exports. I begin by discussing the theoretical implications of a potential shift away from export diversification and toward increased dependency on natural resources in Latin American economies. To determine whether such a shift is occurring I analyze trade data for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Peru and Venezuela from the last eight years. The empirical evidence shows a slight but general trend toward increasing dependency on primary products regardless of each state's current level of diversification. In the conclusion I discuss the implications as well as the limitations of this research and suggest some areas for further study.

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Why They Hate Each Other: the Role of Mass Media in Understanding Relations among Japan, China, and South Korea

**ABSTRACT:**

Japan, China, and South Korea have developed remarkable economic cooperation in the contemporary world; however, political tensions among these three countries have yet to simmer down.. In order to understand these factors, this research effort seeks to employ a variety of approaches: (1) the study of history; (2) the study of cultures and traditions. Even though Japan, China, and South Korea are geographically neighbors, these countries contain distinct cultures and traditions. Analyzing these elements provides students those three countries' micro aspects and why the thousands of historical tensions among those countries have been continued; (3) the study of education: educational systems among those three key players are different. Those countries teach their children different contents about historical events from each other. Therefore, young people in each country have different perspectives and their angriness each other have not disappeared although a time has passed; (4) the study of economics: Economic movements in those three countries have drastically improved even though they still hate each other. These elements may be only the best solution to simmer their strong tensions down. By analyzing this area, students may have ideas of solving problems among those three key countries; and (5) the study of the media's influence among these three countries: More than anything else, the today's young generations are spending much time with the media, like TV, movies, and the Internet. These young people obtain many different knowledge and information from these media, so it is significantly important to explore what information these media provide these youth and what kinds of influence these media engender on these children. These elements are critical to exploring the relations among them. Of these five factors, however, history, culture/tradition, and the media's dominance are extremely crucial to analyzing the inherent tension among the relations of China, Japan, and South Korea.

**Thomas Wilkins**, University of San Francisco [Tswilkins@usfca.edu](mailto:Tswilkins@usfca.edu) "Strategic Partnerships": The Case of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

**ABSTRACT:**

The paper will examine the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) using theories and concepts drawn from the discipline of *Business Studies*. It offers a conceptual framework for understanding the paradigm of “Strategic Partnership” as a security actor in International Relations (IR) using methodologies drawn from an extrinsic discipline. The term “Strategic Partnership” first properly entered the security lexicon when it was employed to describe the relationship between Russia and China in a joint statement in 1996, the year the SCO (formerly the “The Shanghai Five”) was founded, and has been consistently invoked by Moscow and Beijing ever since. Yet, the term ‘strategic partnership’ has also been employed to describe allied relationships as diverse as India-US and Australia-China. Despite its growing currency, my scholastic inquiries into what this term means, how we can define it and what it entails have been met with perplexity on the part of those questioned, even in SCO member countries. All of these factors suggest that urgent research is needed to rectify this deficit in our understanding. This paper has a dual objective: firstly it aims to add a clear definition and conceptual framework to the notion of ‘strategic partnership’ in security terms, within the discipline of IR. Synthesizing work to date and employing concepts from Business Studies insures this will be a distinctly inter-disciplinary and innovative contribution. Secondly, it aims to order and enhance our understanding of an empirical case study of great importance to the Asia-Pacific security realm – the Shanghai Cooperation Organization.

Discussant: Chair: **James F. Rinehart**, Troy University