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The United States-Chinese Relations (The Chinese Dragon and the USA Eagle)

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Abstract

Since then, the United States and Republic of China have set about implementing the common interest of both countries. Top American and Chinese officials have exchanged visits and institutionalized their exchanges on major strategic and economic issues. Military-to-military contacts have been restarted, opening an important channel of communication. And at the unofficial level, so-called track-two groups have explored possible evolutions of the U.S.-Chinese relationship.

Yet as cooperation has increased, so has controversy. Significant groups in both countries claim that a contest for supremacy between China and the United States is inevitable and perhaps already under way. In this perspective, appeals for U.S.-Chinese cooperation appear outmoded and even naive.

The mutual recriminations emerge from distinct yet parallel analyses in each country. Some American strategic thinkers argue that Chinese policy pursues two long-term objectives: displacing the United States as the preeminent power in the western Pacific and consolidating Asia into an exclusionary bloc deferring to Chinese economic and foreign policy interests. In this conception, even though China's absolute military capacities are not formally equal to those of the United States; Beijing possesses the ability to pose unacceptable risks in a conflict with Washington and is developing increasingly sophisticated means to negate traditional U.S. advantages. Its invulnerable second-strike nuclear capability will eventually be paired with an expanding range of antiship ballistic missiles and asymmetric capabilities in new domains such as cyberspace and space. China could secure a dominant naval position through a series of island chains on its periphery, some fear, and once such a screen exists, China's neighbors, dependent as they are on Chinese trade and uncertain of the United States' ability to react, might adjust their policies according to Chinese preferences. Eventually, this could lead to the creation of a Sino centric Asian bloc dominating the western Pacific. The most recent U.S. defense strategy report reflects, at least implicitly, some of these apprehensions.

Key Words: American strategic, Sino centric Asian bloc, .U.S.-Chinese relationship.

Introduction: The U.S. strategic concerns are magnified by ideological predispositions to battle with the entire nondemocratic world. Authoritarian regimes, some argue, are inherently brittle, impelled to rally domestic support by nationalist and expansionist rhetoric and practice. In these theories— versions of which are embraced in segments of both the American left and the American

right— tension and conflict with China grow out of China's domestic structure. Universal peace will come, it is asserted, from the global triumph of democracy rather than from appeals for cooperation.

Relations between China and the United States are often described these days as the most important relationship in the world, and sometimes are described the relationship between the "The Big Tow" or (G-2), as these relations are the main influential factor in the international system. Historians consider that the year 1868 was the beginning of the era of US-Chinese rapprochement, and that after the signing of both countries to the Treaty of Burlinjm, after the establishment of the People's Republic of China led by Mao Zedong in September 21 of 1949, the United States considered that it is in its interest to establish positive relations with China in order to face the Soviet danger, which was a threatening to it at the time. Especially having seen the new era of rule by the Chinese Communists summit cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, which extended until the sixties of the last century, during which the Soviet Union made a huge economic and technical assistance formed the backbone of China's economic and military development, so the United States saw the dispute that took place between China and the Soviet Union as an opportunity to win over China on its side. So mutual visits between the two sides began when Chinese-American historic visit of US President Nixon to China in 1972 which resulted in the agreement on the common interest of both countries in the face of the Soviet threat.

In its foreign relations, China believes in the principles of the five peaceful coexistence of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of other countries, mutual and refrain from aggression, non-interference in the mutual internal affairs of States, and the establishment of equal relations with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to serve the interests of both sides, and peaceful coexistence.

China has continued to reject uni polarity that prevailed and led by the United States after the dismantling of the Soviet Union and subsequent of international variables to it, especially since this pole has challenged the China's national security, at least through the occupation of both Iraq, Afghanistan, the US foreign policy toward most of the Middle East issues.

In the first month of 1979, China and the United States established diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level officially. On the 17th of August 1982, China and the United States issued a statement issued some steps to resolve the issue of US arms sales to Taiwan.

In January 1984, officially visits between the two countries were made and began at the presidential level, followed by periodic visits of Foreign Ministers and others. We find coincidence value when the year 1984 was the starting point to return to China-US relations, this date came an important milestone on the road to the development of bilateral relations. As the China-US agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy that has been initialed between the two countries in this year, it proved the extent of what the two countries have reached a high confidence of relations between them. This year is considered the beginning of the stage of bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relationship between them, and in spite of the passage of a long period on the bilateral relations, but it has not been able to return to what it was at that stage.

A joint statement of China-US came on the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979 as a result of understanding and reconciliation that has been reached between the two countries, as the question of Taiwan, which considered being the core issue in this regard. China and the United States have witnessed a real diplomatic relations in 1979, before the signing of "17/8" statement, about the American arms sale to Taiwan in 1982, but bilateral relations were in crisis largely because of the sale of arms to Taiwan. In the period between the 10-16-of January 1984, the Chinese

Prime Minister Zhao Yang Tze visited the United States; it was the first visit by the Chinese leader to the United States, after Deng Xiaoping's visit in 1979. In the period on 26-April to 1-5-1979, the US President Ronald Reagan visited China, where that visit opened the new era of mutual high-level visits for progress of China-US relations, and made constructive progress. In the period of Reagan's visit to China, the peaceful use of nuclear energy between the two countries was signed on. The signing of such an agreement reflected the unusual extent of what the bilateral relations and the progress have reached, and over the big mutual trust between them at the time, since the use of nuclear energy peacefully, that would include naturally sensitive nuclear technology to a large extent. Although the nature of the civil use of nuclear technology, the possibility of converting it for military use was possible. So we can say that China-US relations in 1984 included to a certain extent a form of strategic cooperation. From that date until 1989, the China-US relations are characterized by the progress and development in total. At this stage, the two sides considered the Soviet Union as a strategic threat to both of them, which formed an essential condition for cooperation between the two sides. At the level of local policy, China began to live and execute political reform and opening-up and it was eager to get rid of the isolation which was the case since the sixties of the twentieth century, and strive to bring international investment and new technology, it is natural that the United States will be the best reserve. From the US side, Reagan saw China as stone on the chessboard of Russian-US relations; however the US officials did not want to miss China's large market, which is growing rapidly; at the same time the US president was waiting to pay reform and opening-up policy at the end towards China's "democracy". As a result, mutual strategic reasons on both sides, and their confrontation a common enemy, not for others, China-US relations has lived a stable condition, based on co-operation in this period.

In January 1998, William Cohen US Defense Secretary visited China. The both ministers met and agreed to sign an agreement on the establishment of consultation mechanism on strengthening maritime military security. On the 25th of May the same year, contact Chinese President Jiang Zemin and US counterpart Bill Clinton through direct telephone line between the leaders of the two countries, the secret that was created in that month. The two sides exchanged views on the situation in South Asia and China-US relations.

During the period between 25 June and 3 July 1998, the American President Bill Clinton's official visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin both leaders have agreed to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between China and the United States in the important issues and continue to make efforts to accelerate the international issues to step up towards the establishment of constructive China-US strategic partnership oriented to the 21st century. They also both presidents frequent visits among themselves. The two sides decided not to bring nuclear weapons held by each side against the other side. They also agreed to strengthen strategic dialogue in the economic and financial fields and make positive efforts to push forward the healthy development of the global economy and the international financial sector.

In a strange event with the development of events in the 8-May -1999, NATO attacked the US-led Chinese Embassy in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with five missiles from different directions, killing three Chinese journalists and wounding more than 20 embassy staff members and the destruction of the embassy building. Chinese people felt very irritated about the US actions. And China-US relations have been affected so to some extent.

In September 11- 1999, Chinese President Jiang Zemin met with US President Bill Clinton at the informal summit of the Organization of Economic Cooperation for Asia and the Pacific, which was

held in Auckland, New Zealand. The meeting achieved positive results and the settlement of disputes by the recent events on the Chinese embassy in Yugoslavia. In 2000, intensified exchanges and cooperation between China and the United States at a high level in the various levels. In December-2000 the US Congress passed a law where the common customization to monitor the amount of US \$ 28 million compensation for financial losses resulting from the attack on the Chinese embassy. On April-2001, a plane hit a US reconnaissance aircraft ABC 3 Chinese aircraft Jian 8, which was followed up in the air after 104 kilometers south-east of China's Hainan Island, causing to the death of the Chinese pilot Wang Wei. After the incident, the US plane entered Chinese airspace without permission and landed in Ling Shui military airport on the island of Hainan. On 11 -April 2001, Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan received a letter of apology from Joseph Brohr representative of the US government and the US ambassador to China on this matter.

On 11- September 2001, the United States suffered terrorist attacks which led to the human and financial losses, in the same year, US President visited to China, Chinese President Jiang Zemin met with his US counterpart George W. Bush in Hanghehaa where they exchanged views on China-US relations and the fight against terrorism and other important issues and reached important common views. Both sides agreed to make joint efforts for the development of China-US constructive and cooperative relations.

In 2002, China-US relations suffered some effects, but have maintained its improvement and development in general. On 21 to 22 February 2002, the US President George W. Bush made a working visit to China as guest of Chinese President Jiang Zemin. The leaders met again where they discussed bilateral relations and international situation and agreed to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between the two countries and resolve differences properly to promote the development of China-US constructive and cooperative relations. Jiang Zemin approved Bush's invitation to visit the United States, heading to Mexico in October that year, 2002, to attend the Economic Cooperation of the Asia-Pacific Organization summit. Jiang Zemin also stressed the importance of resolving the Taiwan issue appropriately to promote the development of China-US relations. Bush reiterated that adhere to the one-China policy and the three joint China-US bases as a permanent policy of the United States which has not changed.

Historical back ground: Since the dawn of history, economic concerns come on top of the US foreign agenda. Thus was born the first of relations between the United States and Asia. In the year 1853, several US naval fleet led by the officer Matthew Kalbrait headed an Opening Up ships in an expedition to the countries of the Far East, which was aimed at establishing diplomatic relations and economic agreements with the Japanese government which linked to the Western Great Powers to establish open relations of Japan with the United States. Later, during the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States has sought full force to extend its influence to the Philippines, an American colony for several reasons in the forefront of the economic importance of the Philippine capital of Manila maritime strategic port entrance.

The exceptional nature and privacy that characterize the US-Chinese relationship is not something new; where the United States entered Asia at the end of the nineteenth century, the position is different from the Europeans; Whereas the European countries -With pursuit of Japan to its competitiveness - that wanted the establishment of colonies and " areas of influence", in 1899 the United States during the reign of President William McKinley (his reign was between 1897-1901) where he called for the "open door" policy with China, and it is required of the latter to be "open"

to foreign presence and trade approach. In the late 19th century the major world powers (France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, and Russia) began carving out spheres of influence for themselves in China, which was then under the Qing Dynasty. The United States, not having such influence, wanted this practice to end. In 1899, US Secretary of State John Hay sent diplomatic letters to these nations, asking them to guarantee the territorial and administrative integrity of China and to not interfere with the free use of treaty ports within their respective spheres of influence. The major powers evaded commitment, saying they could not agree to anything until the other powers had consented first. Hay took this as acceptance of his proposal, which came to be known as the Open Door Policy.

While respected internationally, the Open Door Policy was ignored by Russian and Japan when they encroached in Manchuria. The US protested Russia's actions. Japan and Russia fought the Russo-Japanese War in 1904, in which the U.S. mediated a peace. Japan also presented a further challenge to the policy with its Twenty-One Demands in 1915 made on the then-Republic of China. Japan also made secret treaties with the Allies promising Japan the German territories in China. In 1931, Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria. The United States along with other countries condemned the action, leading to U.S. support for China in its war with Japan after 1937.

But the open-door also means equality of all foreign forces in their ability to access to China, and without any influence. America has never lived up to its claims; President Woodrow Wilson (his reign was between 1913-1921), the nationalists Chinese were very disappointed in the Versailles conference in 1919, when the treaty that resulting from the conference gave peninsula "Shandong" demilitarized from Germany to Japan, instead of returned to China.

But the administration of President Herbert Hoover (1929-1933) and its successor (President Franklin D. Roosevelt administration (1933 to 1945) submitted to China a very large food supply as an aid during the Great Famine in the late twenties, America supported the republican government in China, led by Chiang Kai-shek when he took control of the new campaign against local warlords and the so-called "march towards the North" in the same period. America has supported China against Japan during the Pacific War, by sending massive military aid to the region, "Hump" (the Himalayas and Sichuan) mountain range.

As for US-China relations in the early twentieth century, China was lobbying in the press and other circles in the United States, where there was great uncertainty regarding China based on the presence of Chinese influence within the Republican system. After the Dixie Mission to Yan'an where the Chinese Communists make their bases, it emerged stream advised a balanced relationship with the Communists. After the "fall of China" in 1949 and the founding of the Republic "PRC", revolted much debate about the reasons for this fall: Is it a failure of the Republicans themselves in China or that the reason they are Communists revolutionaries?

The positions of the United States toward China have been formed during that era too; Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had put pressure on the United States and made it eager, while Mao Zedong and the Communists were not enemies to America, and each of Zhou Enlai (the first Prime Minister of the PRC, between 1949-1976) as well as the representatives of the Communists in Chongqing in the era of "united front" treated with the Americans.

Here it was necessary to refer to the Korean War (1950-1953), which in turn painted other side of relations between the two countries, and initiated by Stalin at the request of Kim Il Sung and the support of Mao, it has changed all that, with the implementation of China's self-isolation policy and public campaigns against US United in the People's Republic of China. This policy led by the so-

called "bamboo curtain" to isolate China, which had entered the Korean War and helped the Vietnamese communists against the United States, and then came the Korean Armistice in November 1953, the two countries to avoid direct conflict. There is a famous incident when Mao stood against some of his generals in 1965 refusing to send the Chinese People's Liberation Army soldiers to Vietnam for the war against the United States, although China has lent its Corps of Engineers for the Soviets to help in the transfer of weapons to Indochina.

The main highlighted issues of difference between China and the US.: The differing visions of the basic principles governing international relations and the international system in the modern era, China was forced to oppose the individual directions to control a «unipolar international system», that the United States posed as a great power in the international system, China calls for the «principle of pluralism and participation» in International political interactions rather than monopoly and monopoly by a single state. The most important of these issues include:

Human Rights and Democracy: Ostensibly, the US looks like someone who upholds the need to respect the values of Western China and international prevailing concepts of Human Rights, which opposes being an internal affair and the specificity. This file is considered to be a significant impact on the nature of relations between the United States and China, it cannot be overlooked in the formulation of US-China relations, since it can be said that it was one of the most influential files in those relationships. China sees that the issue of human rights is an internal affair, and that the United States was interested in entering into issues of not its concern, and that this prejudice to Chinese sovereignty. In addition to the China denounced US accusations china's policy in this regard, it is a US attempts to undermine its internal unity, US and aims to employ excessive bargaining on various issues. The human rights file often had a big effect on US relations, but in 1994, former US President Carter decided to separate between the trade issues and China's human rights record. This file has been demonstrated by a number of issues, including the events of field of peace (Taainunmn field or cyan) field, which badly influenced US-China relations, and almost made it to the breaking point. Then the issue of Tibet, which resembles to a large extent the Taiwan issue, as China considers Chinese territory, no way for compromise on it. It seems the US position is much like the position of Taiwan.

Trade Issues: The issues of difference are centered on the so-called intellectual piracy practiced by Chinese companies, Chinese and products of US origin, and the dispute about the status of the first State commercial sponsored by the United States granted to China, along with the involvement of China to join the General Agreement on Trade and customs "GATT and tariffs."

Sale of Chinese weapons: The United States was keen few years ago to enter China in a series of environmental agreements and contracts where the United States aimed to avoid the risk of negative consequences for the spread of Chinese weapons technology.

The crisis in the North and South Korea: Where the situation between the two Koreas, known Korean crisis "that its roots is referred to the fifties of the last century," it represents one of the most prominent differences between the two countries, in light of the increasing Beijing fears of the aspirations of Washington's strategic and future projects in the regional Ocean of China.

Climate Change: A US - Chinese dispute on the fight against global warming resulting from the manufacturing processes, and the burning of fuel, and the escalation of toxic gases in the air, at a time that China sees as the need for the developed countries bear the burden of the global pollution of the environment, because they are the main cause of global warming, without having a negative effect on the requirements of developing countries to achieve comprehensive development,

receiving Western countries, mainly the United States, the responsibility lies with everyone, claim the need to carry their participation in the results of these changes and response.

Obama's – Ping summit: After the occupation of Iraq ON 2003, and the movement of variables Arab protests that sparked chaos resonate in the Middle East and the world, which is reflected on the involvement in the Syrian crisis, divided between supporters and opponents of the Syrian-based system. In this atmosphere, the initial informal visit by the Chinese president, Xi Jinping, to the United States, during the sixth and seventh day of June 2013, raised worldwide attention, regionally and wide-ranging, being the first summit between the two presidents since the start of their ruling authority. The American President, Barack Obama, won a second term in presidential elections in November 2012, where the Chinese President, Xi Jinping, took over power in March 2013, as well as being an event that has not been for several years, and particularly since the tenth of August 2008, Last summit between former Chinese President appointment, Hu Jintao, and former American, George W. Bush.

Its importance is also highlighted in its timing, it is rare in the history of the two countries to hold talks with Chinese Prime US counterpart after less than three months of taking office, but in the light of new innovation in the relations between the two countries, where the arrangements that have been made were informal. This raises questions about the results of this visit, and its impact on the future of their relations, can the visit represents a shift in the track points, opening a new outlook for further convergence in the contentious areas?, and if so, what are the signs of the preparations for each of them to this convergence?, or overlap will continue to be the ruling in the orientation of the two countries?.

First: Areas of relations between the two countries: US— Chinese relations retained a reasonable degree of harmony and stability since the Nixon policy— Kissinger in the seventies of the last century, and expressed clearly what is it called the "Statement of Shanghai", which provides for the support of Washington to the presence of one country to China, and considering Taiwan as an inalienable part of China, Motherland, which helped to stabilize their relations, in addition to that the dispute between China and the former Soviet Union, and until the late eighties of the same century. With the start of shifts within the Eastern bloc, and the beginning of the disintegration of the security and economic structures of the Soviet camp, Washington has become more liberal in its relationship with China, and less willing to induce it which resulted the emerge of the numerous points of contention, that were clearly demonstrated in a number of areas:

1. The Two Koreas: The situation between the two Koreas, known as Korean crisis (where its roots are referred to the fifties of the last century) and still represents one of the most prominent differences between the two countries, in light of the increasing Beijing fears the aspirations and Washington's future strategy and projects in regional areas of China, and at the level of the Asian continent as a whole, in the light The new approach that was adopted by the US President, Barack Obama, to be known as the principle of Obama in US foreign policy, and of orientation to the east in order to rebuild its power and influence in East Asia and the Pacific, which Beijing sees as a threat to its interests of regional influence in addition to the fear of China of any US action regarding the reunification of the Korean peninsula crisis to become one state loyal to it, in light of the rapprochement between Washington and Seoul. Beijing is also worried about the serious negative consequences that will affect it, as a result of any kind of escalation against Pyongyang, especially since China's border with North Korea extending 1415 km and parts of distance from rivers that freeze in the winter that may turn it into a corridor for hundreds of thousands of refugees North

Koreans flooding it, including in turn increases the turbulence faced by China. It is also difficult in this context as well as the Chinese ignore public opinion and could exert pressure on the government, that demands immediate and decisive response to any challenge or threat to Chinese interests, or violation of the sovereignty of Beijing in its beaches. Despite Washington's realization that those fears are not observed it in directions about the recent crisis in the Korean peninsula, where Washington has refused Beijing diplomatic initiatives to contract a new round of negotiations between the parties to calm the situation, without escalation punitive measures against Pyongyang, in an attempt to briquetting pressure on Beijing, in order to compel it to reduce its economic and military cooperation with Pyongyang to tighten the isolation, recognizing that the real North Korea isolation key remains in the hands of China.

2. Human Rights: Human rights record in China is one of the contentious issues between the two countries, as US organizations concerned with reports that revealed a significant deterioration in the record, makes it adheres to the need to respect China to the values of Western and international concepts prevailing for Human Rights, which opposes China for two main reasons from its point of view, The first is that human rights is an internal affair, and each country regulates its relationship to its nationals according to what it sees, and that the US goals of provoking such issues are interfering in the internal affairs of States. The other that each independent privacy that stem from cultural specificity state, historical, and cultural, and then it is not necessarily to meet its concept of human rights and the Western concept or the US in this regard, but that each country seeks to achieve progress in this area in its own way, and according to circumstances. This issue has seen a significant unit in the positions of the two countries, especially since the last report on the Pentagon on "the deterioration of religious freedom in China" in 2012, calling for the need to put it on the list of countries of particular concern, which was met with Chinese rejection of the view that intervention in its internal affairs, calling on the US side to read the report of its record in the field of human rights during the same year, and published by the Information Office of China's State Council, where these reports represent an aspect of the media war between the two sides and mutual criticism.

3. Trade Issues: The trade relations between the two countries were developed in a stable manner, and witnessed a progress at a steady pace, despite what has been hampered by obstacles and difficulties. The graph of the size of trade exchange between them is on the rise has remained, where the size of trade has been doubled six times in the period between 1990 and 2000, and reached the total foreign trade volume of China in 2001 to more than US \$ 372 billion, of which \$ 74.4 billion with the United States of America, any 20% added to that the volume of transit trade with Hong Kong occupies 30%, of the United States to become the first commercial partner of China-according to the American side - where Chinese exports to the US amounted it to 21% of the total Chinese exports statistics. According to the latest statistics announced by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce, the total size of commercial exchange between the two in 2012 reached to more than five hundred billion US dollars. However, there is controversial issues in this area were concentrated in three aspects, namely:

(A) Chinese monetary policy, and the depreciation of the local currency exchange rate, in an attempt to address the trade imbalance between the two countries. US officials have attributed this imbalance to the monetary policies pursued by the Chinese government to keep the price of its currency low against the dollar, which led to the decline in US exports, which in turn led to higher deficit in the trade balance, to the extent that some members of the US Congress called for the adoption of Project trade sanctions law aimed at countries that do not fit its exchange rate with the

fair value, in a clear reference to the Chinese position. This has been rejected by the Chinese side, considering this imbalance to several factors, notably: The international division of labor, and economic globalization, and US restrictions on high-tech exports to China, and the problems experienced by the US economy that is carried at the savings rate of a high debt ratio because of consumption, and high unemployment rate.

(B) US trade protectionism against the US accusations of Chinese monetary policy, where Beijing has accused Washington of following protectionist economic policies against US imports from China, through the adoption of a package of restrictive measures on Chinese trade, and in particular the rising of customs value on the Chinese iron, which in turn led to the loss of billions of dollars of Chinese exports, and damage to the conditions of many of the companies operating in China, and reflected on the escape of the capital investment.

(C) Intellectual piracy practiced by Chinese companies and Chinese products of US origin, and copying from the computer programs, and works of art video and audio, books, and trademarks. Although the two countries signed an agreement in March 1995 on the fight against piracy of intellectual property, it is still frequently asked on a regular basis.

4. Middle East: A new axis of the differences: Historically, the China International attitudes and its vote pattern in the United Nations, especially the UN Security Council, were close to the Arab issues and contradictory with the pro-US foreign policy which always goes with Israel. But in the past few years, substantial convergence between the Jewish state and the China event, which limited the political contradiction with the United States on the Palestinian issue in particular. But, despite this convergence, it is still there as of differentiation in their positions on other issues, mainly:

(A) *Sudan crisis:* Where China's interest in the Black Continent is mainly due to the urgent need for China to secure reserves of oil, far from the control of the United States. Therefore, China has sought to forge closer ties with the ruling regime in Khartoum, through its financing and construction of many infrastructure projects in Sudan, and in return obtaining concessions for the exploitation of the oil fields. It is noteworthy that China has provided an international cover for Khartoum in the Security Council, which has had the effect of tension in the relationship with the United States.

(B) *The Syrian crisis:* It appears that is evident contrast in the attitudes of the two countries with the start of the Syrian Revolution, where China and Russia blocked making any decisions to condemn the regime of Bashar Assad, or the imposition of any effective sanctions against him, so opposing the American—western orientation, despite the keenness of the two parties not to disturb this differentiation the essence of relations. But, if you understood the US position against the Syrian regime, it is important to clarify China's position, which could be interpreted in the light of three factors:

1. Beijing fears that the regime in Syria comes along with the United States, what weakens the Chinese presence in the region.
2. The special nature of relations between them, the two capitals stand out in support of each other's in important international issues such as the occupied high Golan for Syria, the issues of Taiwan, Tibet and human rights in the case of China on the other hand.
3. Maintain at the level reached by the economic relations between them, which was strengthened in the past few years, as China is currently one of the largest trade partners of Syria, the second largest non-Arab investor in Syria.

From the above, we can say that China's effective role in the heart of the Middle East has been formed as a new variable over the past two decades, and important part of the special events of the region variables. Therefore, any analysis of regional variables, under the current circumstances, it has become an important turning point in the nature, size and the extent of China's role in the Middle East.

5. USA cooperation with Taiwan: Taiwan's represents one of the major themes that arose disagreement between both of them, due to the feet of the United States on a new quality of dealings with the government of Taiwan, which Beijing interprets as bearing fundamental violation, a full giving up from the agreement between the two countries in connection with the Taiwan issue since the seventies, where China held that Such transactions from devoting the status of Taiwan's secession. While recognizing the United States to the seriousness of this issue to Beijing, they made sure to have a direct presence with Taiwan through the conclusion of several agreements and treaties in various fields, most recently on military cooperation between the two parties agreement valued at \$ 5.6 billion, which included the US United processing Taiwan helicopter model "Block hook", and Patriot missiles, as well as other equipment relating to command and control of the special, which angered Beijing and objection to the point of doing summoned the US ambassador to inform him of its position, with the suspension of military ties with Washington, warning of the impact on any agreement for a regional solution to any conflict in the region. But Washington was keen to calm the situation, confirming that this equipment is purely defensive, and the lack of offensive elements, emphasizing the words "Philip Kavli," Assistant US Secretary of State, that this step is not inconsistent with the "Standard China policy" and that the United States is still committed of the previous understandings between it and China in this regard.

6. Climate change: The US-Chinese disagreement on the fight against global warming resulting from the manufacturing processes, and the burning of fuel, and the escalation of toxic gases in the air. While China sees as the need for the developed countries bear the burden of the global pollution of the environment, because it is the main cause of global warming, without having a negative impact on the requirements of developing countries to achieve comprehensive development, Western countries receive, and led by the United States, the responsibility on everyone, the need to claim their participation in carrying the results of these changes and response.

Second: Between Dispute and containment: Despite the importance of the above issues in viewing the future of China—US relations, these high-profile cases alone are not sufficient to explain the differences between them. Both sides reached an understanding on all the issues with specific points, in terms of human rights, trade issues, arms sales, regarding the Taiwanese, or their escalation remains subject to certain guidelines to the extent of possibility. Even so, cycle of crises in bilateral relations is alternating; including with the likely presence of other reasons constitute the core of the dispute between them, which can be summarized in three factors:

1. **China's economic growth:** China's economic growth represents a direct influence factor that threatens the US on the globe, especially in light of demographic weight, and geographic extension, which is what has emerged clearly in the steady growth of the Chinese economy, which was not to exceed 6.7% of the size of the US economy when the collapse of the Soviet Union in the early nineties of the past century, reached up to now to about half the size of the US economy. Experts believe that if the growth rates in the two countries at the current pace continues, it is likely that China will displace the United States from the top of the international economic system within two decades at most estimates. According to the latest estimates, the balance of trade between the United

States and China tends to be for the interest of china dramatically, where the deficit rose from 05 thousand billion dollars in 1992 to more than 500 thousand billion dollars in 2011. In addition, the trade surpluses of China have enabled a lot of different assets throughout the United States, most recently about what was published by some local Chinese companies that create a number (50) of a project to provide trucks with natural gas stations along highways in the United States. Moreover, American investors keen comes from transferring of their investments to China- given the decline in the American economy, so they can work in a more stable, profitable and useful market. Despite China is welcoming that, it is at the same time places many obstacles in the process of the executive US investors on the flow of Chinese territory, for fear of the role that could be played by American capital in the Chinese economy, similar to what happened in the Asian tigers crisis in the nineties of the past century.

2. The rise of China: Militarily and Strategically: In light of the absence of mutual confidence between the two countries, Washington fears of increasing China's military power were increased, as that could threaten military control of the United States, especially in light of China's growing spending on military, where the growth of China's military spending increased by between 135 to 215 billion US dollars. Washington believes that the number is much lower than Beijing declared on the size of defense spending, and that the only motive behind the lack of detection of Beijing's military potential is due to make a surprise and the ability of the size of China's military machine element at the outset of a crisis. It is true that the United States still has a large military advantage over China, but it is true that the gap between the two countries declines at a fast rate. China has revealed light from the initial possession of aircraft carriers, and the specter of a new launcher, ballistic missiles and anti-ship that have a stronger ability of American naval threat. In addition, also the increasing growth in China's capabilities in space and electronic warfare areas. It should be remembered that China has made in the first of the November 2011 launch of the spaceship "Hankhu-8", and in the context of the completion of its space program, which is one of the most prominent space programs progress in Asia, which will impact on the pattern of the countries of South and East Asia regional relations, and the nature of the relationship with the USA, and the nature of its role in the future of the international system, which is what prompted the United States to recognize China as it has a major role in the field of space, and sought to start a regular dialogue to put the "principles of the road" that could diminished of any any dispute or misunderstanding that may occurred between them, such as reaching to a new international treaty on space uses, or activation of the International Convention of outer space and celestial bodies for the year 1967 and highlights the Chinese space program risks for the United States in a number of indicators, including: - the vulnerability of US vital interests of the military at risk, especially with regard to ballistic missiles and rockets Cruz which derives its information from the satellite, which maximizes the threat that the United States and its allies may face in Asia, making the American victory in any potential military battle with China exorbitant costs, including a constraint on the issue of use of military force, and enhance China's negotiating position in the center of any future conflict. The expansion of the field of confrontation between the two parties, as transmitted from the Earth to outer space, so as to link the victory in the traditional space technology combat operations. The strategic challenge that the traditional dominance of the United States to outer space and its allies in South and East Asia, such as Japan and India, and the consequent change of power of the regional balance, including increasing the security burden on the United States, in light of the lack of defense systems on any of its own satellite, at a time when China has enjoyed and perhaps Russia- the

ability to destroy satellites in low-Earth orbit, which poses a threat to the interests of the United States and its allies, and security of space in general.

In connection with this, the issue of attacking on websites in the United States comes to add a new dimension to the conflict between the two countries, especially in the light of the "military and security development in China," a report issued by the US Department of Defense (Pentagon) in the May 6, 2013, where it was stated that: "Some electronic attacks on electronic networks to the US government in 2012 .. appear to be directly attributable to the government and the armed forces in China ", which was rejected by China on the tongue of spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, saying that" the military build-up is necessary and moderate to China, which in line with the needs of the state– It aims to fully protect the independence of the state, its sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

3. The Growing position of the regional status to China: If it is true that China does not dispute the United States– At this time– on the global role that is sit by the United States individually, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, in 2012, the policy of "containment" by the US-based briefing on the target, represents a regional competitor in the Far East area that is related to the United States, bilateral and collective agreements in the areas of security and the economy– which in turn represents a threat to the interests of the American presence in the region– is a USA bet for the future of economic prosperity.

In light of these factors that crystallized the essence of the dispute between the two countries, the US president Barrack Obama, since he assumed presidency strategy called to restore balance and upgrading the US diplomatic role, as a starting point in that re-position for some of American foreign policy orientations, such as coming back to Asia, or what is known as the policy of " the trend towards the East", or" re-balance in Asia." And that principle coined by Obama based in the orientation of the United States of America, since the early and cordoned off from all sides, using the conflict papers with the neighborhood, and was the employment of Indian conflict Exchange– Chinese and Japanese– the Chinese, as well as South Korea with China, and Taiwan issue, in addition to investment of ethnic, religious, cultural, and civilization tensions within China itself, which is embodied in the encirclement of China from the West, as US forces occupied Afghanistan, and became present in the fixed bases in Pakistan. As the United States became closer to a pattern of military "coalition" with India, through treaties and nuclear agreements which was signed recently, as well as from the east through treaties and military alliances– direct military presence in Japan and South Korea, as well as Taiwan. It is the south-east, the United States held military agreements and alliances–security with all of Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Australia. For example, US administrations, which had rejected previous requests to Vietnam in order to strengthen defense ties strategy, where the United States was in the past aware of what it needs more cooperation from Beijing, and China's strategic interests in the region than to the United States approach to change. But that perception has been changed in 2010 to witness an American at a high level visit to Vietnam, which has to approve the activation of the defense strategy between the two participating countries. Indeed, late in 2010 – for the first time - the United States conducted joint naval exercises with Vietnam. Since that date, the US Navy has become the annual joint exercises with the Vietnamese fleet. In 2011, the two countries signed a memorandum of understanding on defense cooperation, in addition to the US Navy control of the maritime corridor Malaga that governing traffic in the region. In spite of the success of the US policy of containment in part, it failed for the most part. It is true that there are tensions in China's relations with Japan on some of the islands, as well as India, and cooperation with Taiwan in the most sensitive aspects of China, and of the

military side, as well as the Korean crisis, and the US to stand by South Korea as observers noted, however, in order to curb Chinese impact of this policy on the foreign movements. While China has maintained the level of relations with both India and Japan, it succeeded in using the conflict between North Korea and all of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, to bring pressure against the Washington papers and its allies in the region, including making everyone resort to intervene with North Korea, through the six-party talks to be held on the Chinese land.

Third: The future of US- China relations: It is not an exaggeration that the shape of the Chinese - US relations in the coming period, especially in light of the strongly growing Chinese capacity. This shape of relation will determine the features of the coming new world. At a time when the United States considers China as a rising power of its regional and global role, including threatening its vital interests and national security, China sees the United States as the only superpower with a cross-cutting interests at the level, and that China's interests regionally and internationally require the need to move towards a multi polar world without American hegemony, but a balance between the different forces. In the light of that mutual perception, we can draw two tracks for the future of relations between the two countries, as follows:

First: Convergence and cooperation track : where we see that the future will witness a Chinese - US convergence and cooperation under the consolidation of economic and political relations between the two countries, and in the activation of the language of dialogue and rely on diplomacy to resolve the outstanding issues between them to the result that the two countries realize that they possess the potential and capacity -that could harm them greatly with heavy losses, in the case of confrontation- which is in the interest of the two countries together. Regarding the American side, China that developed is better than backward, and the convergence with it contributes to the prevention of the occurrence of any Chinese strategic alliances with Russia that is directed against the United States, and eases the responsibility of the United States for the strong regional support in Asia to curb China's progress. But on the Chinese side, this convergence contributes to reducing the threats of its political unity, and fostering the peace and stability in East Asia, as well as it opens the way to solve global issues such as the environment, drugs, smuggling, migration, energy and others. In addition, September 11, 2001 bombings of created new points of convergence for the common interests in the fight against international terrorism. According to this path, the more intensified tensions between the two countries, they can finally reach solutions to them, taking into account the important role of the economic factor in calming things, which always returns things to normal relations.

Second : Conflict and discord track : it is expected to see further tensions and frictions in the Chinese- US relations, which may lead to a military conflict between them, and in light of the severe China's desire to shift to a great power, and permanent quest to develop its own military spending, which United States looks at it as the main source of threat to US national security, and its position in the international system, especially in light of US concerns about the growing Chinese military capabilities, and the fear of entering into alliances against US influence strategies. This track is based on the vision-to-date expertise that the transitional periods in the international system that are very dangerous on the regional and international security together, where the dominant powers are trying to maintain their position in the top of the system, while seeking new powers to change the form of coordinated power relations. According to this track, in case of armed conflict between the two countries, the results will be unknown and unlikely. Thus, in the realist reading of Chinese- US relations, we can say that this track will not be upgraded to the level of convergence and strategic cooperation, nor will it also reach to a military confrontation.

Following the “incident of Tiananmen” in 1989, US President George W. Bush announced on the fifth of June for the adoption of a series of punitive measures against China, including the cessation of all visits and exchanges between senior officials, and to stop all military and trade deals between the two countries, and re- consider the issue of the residency of Chinese students in the United States. After that, the White House and Congress took a turn punitive projects more accurate against China, all of which are almost to stop communication between the two countries, even scientific exchanges and affiliations between Washington and Beijing that were also cut off, even the China-US relations became at a critical period (very difficult). The Bush administration suspended China-US relations under the banner of protecting “human rights”, which indicates the full indication of the importance of “human rights” in these relations. And because of the wide gap between the cultural and political systems, the American commanders did not relax to the political system in China, which has made the China-US relations deviate away from the railway interests. For many Americans presidents they have already said: “As long as China is a socialist country, China-US relations cannot be in normal relations completely.

However, the issue of human rights “was the only factor that led to the low level of China-US relations. In 1989, the world witnessed an important event, namely the fall of the” Berlin Wall “, which in the eyes of many scientists and researchers at the international level symbolizes the end of the war Cold. The end of the Cold War changed the strategic morphological International, where the Soviet Union still the common enemy of China and the United States, not strategic cooperation between China and the United States base ceased to exist, witnessed changes to the nature of the relations between the two countries, and has since entered a phase of meandering and unrest relations. The product of the forces of “human rights factors” and “disintegration of the Soviet Union,” pay landing and low China-US relations. In spite of the need for and the adoption of China and the United States on each other in the economic field, and the presence of a lot of common interests between them, but that does not compare with Joint Strategy rule, which was the underlying relationships in the eighties of the twentieth century.

In addition to the sanctions and counter-sanctions that have taken place between China and the United States in 1989, another event occurred worthy of attention, a secret visit by the Assistant of the President for National Security Affairs, the US Skokulovt to China. When Bush saw Father Likelihood Congress refused to grant China the status of most favored nation, President sought to justify his position, including through telephone calls conducted himself with members of Congress. Not only just stopped at that, but he faced the same great political risk when he sent Skokulovt to China as his special envoy in early December in order to maintain a minimum of communications. In a meeting with him, Deng Xiaoping said, “The China-US relations even though it is now experiencing problems of this color or that, but it will be corrected in the end.” This is evidence that both sides were looking forward to maintain a glimmer of light in the darkest days experienced by the Chinese-American relations. Since the meeting Premier Li Peng to President Bush’s father in the UN conference in 1992, the ice of China-US relations began to melt, and with a frequency at the lower levels.

The Taiwan issue is the top priority of China-USA relations. : The Taiwan Strait crisis that occurred in 1996, the crisis of military relations between the two countries, clearly highlighted the importance of the status of the Taiwan issue in China-US relations. Under pressure from the US Congress, both houses of Congress, the State Department announced the twenty-second of May 1995 for "personal visit" which will be conducted by Lee Deng Khoi Taiwanese-American, which

has been approved by President Clinton. On the seventh of June, Khoi Deng visited the United States, delivered a speech at Cornell University where he promoted the expressions as "the Republic of China on Taiwan" and other words of separatism. Chinese government loaned deep interest in the actions of the forces of "Taiwan independence", and stood very wary of raising the level of relations between the United States and Taiwan stance. In the period between the second half of 1995 and the first half of 1996, China has carried out several military exercises in the Taiwan Strait. However, the United States and the desire to show the credibility of the promises they have made in the ((Taiwan Relations Act)) moved, in the same period, two fleets from aircraft carriers to patrol surveillance and reconnaissance near the Taiwan Strait. Making the military frictions between the two sides likely to explode at any moment, to reach the degree of worsening relations between the two countries since the establishment of maximum diplomatic relations. The incident came fully to indicate that the issue of Taiwan constitutes to be the core of China-US relations in the matter, as stated in the Chinese saying, "The hair grabbed him, and shook the whole body." In this area, one of the American researchers described the bilateral relations, saying: "What is promising is the absence of only one real issue (intended to issue Taiwan), while the bad is not possible to resolve this matter." The question of Taiwan issue has remained unresolved since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The United States still adheres so far as the "one China policy" enshrined in the three joint declarations , but they see that this policy is based on a kind of understanding, that is the basic policy of the two countries pursue a peaceful solution to this issue; as the USA is committed to a peaceful solution, provided any special project Taiwanese issue, as we can see that the supply of defensive weapons to Taiwan under the ((Taiwan Relations Act)) in line with the spirit of the joint statement in 1982. In light of this mentality of many frictions between China and the United States signed over the issue of Taiwan, while the US military has seen the level of sales to Taiwan, a rise both in terms of quantity or how, as was the political relations between the US and Taiwan is witnessing some breakthroughs from time to time.

On the other hand, the United States is afraid of the intensity of inflation forces of "Taiwan independence", including in large-scale military clashes with China. Add to that the importance of China-US relations in the eyes of America is more important than the issue of Taiwan. During the past long years and views the main in the United States remained believe that the constructive relations between the two countries is the crucial element of the American policy about Asia and the Pacific, and that the confrontation and hostility between China and America, will force USA allies in Asia and the Pacific to a choice between this and that. China and the United States as permanent members of the UN Security Council possess nuclear weapons and shoulder the responsibilities of global commitments, have common interests in combating terrorism and containing weapons of mass destruction and to increase security and stability in the Korean Peninsula and maintaining security in the Asia-Abasevik and other global and regional issues. Although there are clear differences between them in a some important issues, but it is necessary to maintain the two parties constructive relations, and not on confrontation relations. This will be a decisive factor for the American policy for Asia and the Pacific, which is also a major background of US policy toward Taiwan.

Strategic partnership relationship.: In 1999, the United States led the list of exporting countries and the United States is considered the second or third largest trading partner of China, as well as China represents the largest market-the or a third largest markets, and as China's nuclear power a major is regional power. It is gaining its importance in the field of security in East and Southeast Asia for the United States, and based on economic and security realities of the United States which

is trying to get concessions from China in economic terms to open its markets to more US goods and services by obstructing its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the nineties. From strategic Security, United States tried to get a commitment from China to limit the spread of Chinese missile technology and the proliferation of nuclear technology in return for not putting obstacles in front of its exports to the US market, and often gives priority to mutual economic interests on the existing differences among themselves. USA often ends its crisis with China through a partial settlement between the parties to maintain the interests of mutual economic for each. It can be said that trade relations between USA and China have been developing steadily since the establishment of diplomatic relationship between them, where the growing size of bilateral trade in 2000 has increased. As American investments have increased in China, the United States is the largest trading partner of China, and the last has become the fourth largest trade partner of the USA. The vision of look of the United States and China toward each other, confirms that each of them is important for another economic as a partner, but this vision is considered more important to the Chinese side, while not neglecting other forces, and the reason for this is that: China needs to technology of the US and the USA capital. The absorption of the US market for Chinese exports is considered important, since a large proportion of these exports go to the US markets. On the security level, the US military situation witnessed to some extent a positive development towards the US-China security cooperation in the mid-nineties. However, the United States has made no secret of its fears that China will be a main threat to the United States. However, after the official visit of former US President Bill Clinton to China in 1998, which led to more security and military cooperation between the two countries. However, there is no doubt that the US-Chinese relationship is characterized by competition, as there is fear that this competition will lead to an armed clash between the United States and China. So the United States relies fully in its strategic policy on its alliance's relations with some Asian countries and the Pacific, as well as assuming the military outposts, which in turn limits the Chinese military threat, as well as strengthening military alliances with some countries, and the emphasis on its military presence in Asia and the Pacific, which made China is deeply concerned with leaving a negative impact on the military level of their security relations as the level of technological progress of the Chinese armed forces is less than the level of the US armed forces, including the equivalent of 40 years, and if the Chinese armed forces were able to accomplish 30 years of technical development until the year 2010, it will be at the time of equal the level of the US armed forces in the era of the eighties.

In order to respond to the policy of "comprehensive sanctions" practiced by the United States against China since 1998, China has taken a hiatus from the surrounding states, to gradually create a new situation that increases the extent of its international impact. So, the aspirations of the United States in the occurrence of fluctuations in China along the lines of what happened in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe became a log with disappointment and failure. If the United States continues in the policy of sanctions against China, it is expected that it will put itself in isolation, and not China. In these circumstances, the United States lifted most of the sanctions for China, and contacts came back between the two countries which gradually increased, especially after the Taiwan Strait crisis in 1996, where the Clinton administration knew better how it was important to improve China-US relations on the Asian Pacific Security, recently introduced a policy of "Contacting " China as a substitute for high-pressure policy which had lost its effectiveness.

It is the second day of November- twenty-seventh of October 1997, the President of the Republic Tze Min Jiang made an official visit to the United States, where approved the establishment of a telephone hot line between the two presidents to increase the exchanges between them. Jiang Tze

Min-ho was the second president of the People's Republic of China, who is visiting the United States after the visit of President Lee Hsien Nyan to USA, and the first Chinese leader to visit the United States after 1989. In June 1998, President Clinton's official visit to China took nine days, where they were to reach an agreement not to straighten against any missiles toward the other side; this was the first US president at the head of his work who has made a visit to China since 1989. Thus the China-US relations has opened a new page, and reached out at least a normalization of mutual high-level visits after the relations have been described in a state of abnormal low since 1989.

During the exchange of visits between both officials, the two presidents in the history of China-US relations signed an event that worth recorded in letters of gold, which is the issue of the US - Chinese "strategic partnership," In the period of the visit of President Jiang Tze Maine to United States, the Clinton administration initiated in demand and inserted the phrase "pursuit of the Chinese and US sides to establish a constructive strategic partnership" in the content of the joint statement. It is clear that the Clinton administration has realized that China-US relations since 1989 lacks a strategic basis, but not a "strategic cooperation relationship", so wanted to rebuild the glory of China-US relations again. Whatever the basis of this proposal, history indicates that it was "childish", which played the role of spoiling China-US relations. Due to the lack of basis for recognized strategic cooperation between China and the United States. Members of Congress and Americans researchers saw that Clinton's policy with China was very stray policy, when it put the phrase "strategic partnership phrase lead to repercussions and setbacks, and USA has come under Clinton's policy with China to defamation and criticism, and Congress rephrased the so-called the "Cox Report". In addition to that is no longer possible for Clinton, who personally signed in trouble sex scandal in the late period of his reign, harnessing the political capacity in China-US relations. In fact, the China-US relations have begun to worsen with the end of the Clinton presidency period. On the eighth day of May 1999, the Chinese Embassy in Yugoslavia was hit in aerial bombardment during the NATO raids led by the United States, China-US relations went back to fall down.

Nothing to do with neither friendship nor enmity: (United States and China. bitter Friends):

In 2001, Bush the sun identified the status of China-US relations as a "strategic competition"; it has gone through quickly to the passage of the "strategic partnership". During the election campaign, Bush Jr. drew fierce criticism against the theory of "strategic partnership" to Clinton, proposing "strategic competition" theory; thereby putting light is benign China-US relations for a period of his presidency. However, the United States, after exposure to the events of "11/9" in 2001, returned to the need of China's support in the fight against international terrorism, where China-US relations returned to "normal" again; even described by Powell as "the best periods over thirty years. " The military ties are an important proof of the good relations between a country and the other, as they are part of the necessary aspects of the complete normalization of relations between them. After the incident, the collision of the China-US planes in April / April 2001 the United States cut all military exchanges with China, and stopped the mutual visits between the military leaders, but it came back on after the events of September atheist, when Mr. Cao Kang Chuan Chinese Defense Minister visited the United States at the end of October 2003 to re-sign the normalization of mutual high-level visits between the leadership of the two armies.

Three words centered on the history of US relations with the People's Republic of China: confrontation, partnership, competition...

First: The confrontation ...the Cold War enmity... 1949-1972: During the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, the United States has sought to form an alliance-East Asia, and the imposition of stifling belt on the Soviet Union from the south. This alliance was comprised of: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, New Zealand, Australia –whose troops already fought side by side with American troops, Malaysia, Thailand.

Outside this framework, there was Cambodia, which has been an ally of the United States until 1970, when the Revolution and the Communist Party came to power. South Vietnam had been an ally of the United States as well as the reunification of the country even after the 1975 war, and after helping China and the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the National Liberation Front Liberation of victory in the war.

Second: The partnership... heals the rift stage (1971-1979): Healing the rift began in 1971 in the era of US President Richard Nixon, where his national security adviser secretly Henry Kissinger met with the first Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China Zhou Enlai; after Pakistani mediation. The two sides discussed the possibility of opening in the relationship between the two countries after more than two decades of hostility evidence. The secret talks that lasted about a year resulted for the announcement by President Nixon his intention to visit China and meet Chinese Chairman Mao Zedong after he was one of the most political anti-communists as president and before that in the fifties as a senator and as vice president.

It is true that the two parties during these meetings didn't reach to the formation of clear diplomatic ties, but they agreed on the possibility of this happening. Map of diplomatic relations between the two countries was placed in its final form in 1979, during a visit by Chinese President Deng Xiaoping to the United States, which was ruled at the time by former President Jimmy Carter. It was the first Chinese president to visit the United States since the 1949 communist revolution.

Why did the two countries feel the need for the emergence of diplomatic relations between them at this time? The answer to this question comes in three main elements:

First: Geopolitics issues.: If we assume that we have the three sides of the triangle of the most effective in the East Asian region powers: the United States, China and the Soviet Union, any cooperation between two sides makes them more effective than the third side. China, as communism was its relationship with the Soviet Union as a result of tense rivalry for the leadership of the communist world, so that in March 1969, it had been burned with flames of war that have arisen between them as a struggle for the demarcation of the border between the two countries and their differentiation on the ownership of Tchenbaoy island which lies on the Assuri River.

Second: China's economic reform.: Economic reforms that were carried out by President Deng Xiaoping in the mid and late seventies and his desire to establish economic relations with the United States as the gateway to the largest community of western countries to boost the number of China to abandon the ideological firmness under the pressure of national interest.

Third: Competition: conflict of giant economies.: The confrontation between the two countries is currently confined in the economic aspect, which represents the most prominent outlines of Chinese policies; in addition to regional attitudes and ways of disparate international pressure to pass those visions and attitudes.

China is currently the second-largest economies in the world, and plays diplomatic roles in a number of issues on multiple fronts: Asia, Africa and the Middle East, Latin America and Europe. Militarily, China is the third largest military powers in the world. It has huge a naval fleet destined

for military intervention outside China's territorial waters. This fleet had acted one of the military naval operations off the coast of East Africa, particularly in Somalia, within the full-scale war to eliminate the risk of piracy.

Economic relations between the two countries grew a stunning, where the trade volume between the two countries has grown as follows: in 1989 , annual trade volume reached of \$ 18 billion, and in 2000, it reached \$ 116 billion, and in 2012, it reached \$ 536 billion.

China's exports to the US in 2012 was estimated at about \$ 426 billion while US exports to China were estimated at \$ 110 billion trade , with a deficit of about \$ 316 billion for the benefit of the Republic of China to the United States. This figure represents approximately 60% of the total trade deficit of the United States. The United States has accused China officially of cutting the market value of its currency deliberately of viscous exports in unfair competition. China in turn has rejected this claim and denied fought of the so-called currency war; however, this is one of the economic contentious issues between the two countries where exchanging accusations over unfair practices to promote the exports of renewable energy technology; which violates international trade rules.

China is the largest creditor of the United States of America which is the estimated of amount of \$ 1.3 trillion in the form of treasury bonds; these bonds, which are due to finance the US budget deficit. Some economist's researchers argue in this context that this debt is the source of Chinese economic influence on the United States.

Some other outstanding issues between the United States and the PRC need further detail most importantly including: human rights problems in some Chinese provinces and pressure by the United States on China's commitment to international conventions towards it like: Tibet province, Muslims of Uighurs, Xinjiang province; as well as the freedom to use the Internet in China .. and other issues that are still and will remain the focus of tension between the two sides.

The "strategic partnership" between China and the United States is unpractical, and that the "strategic competition" is unrealistic, too and perhaps it is advisable to identify it as "no romance, and for no enmity" relationship and "with common interests and multiple conflicts." In this case, we may not see a lot of China-US relations from the enormous variation.

From cooperation to competition.: China has never stopped modernizing its armed forces and since 1979, it has increased its military spending continuously by more than 10% per annum, with the exception of 1987 and 2009. President Jiang himself took over the management and the new Taiwan crisis in March 1996; where China has tested ballistic missiles on the island and all the parties announced objection of arms shipments. The crisis ended after the United States sent two aircraft carriers to the Taiwan Strait, but the PRC has been able to clarify its point of view and reject any thought to accept the declaration of independence by Taiwan.

Relations also have been strained because of local conflicts within China, after crushing Tiananmen Square protests in June 1989, approved the Group of Seven major industrial countries (G 7) sanctions remained one of which effective even today, a halt arms sales to the People's Republic of China, while taken economic relationship own path, with a big advantage to China; where surplus trade reached with the United States \$ 450 billion in 2015. As approaching surplus of trade between China and Europe at the same level but with a big difference, which is that China, is against the trade surplus of two-thirds of the investment cash reserves in the dollar, which has grown even now reached \$ 4 trillion. This is a large part of this investment which is directed to the purchase of US Treasury bonds or quasi-government bonds, and so China surpassed Japan as the largest popular

foreign owner of US debt. Often this was the situation of a source of concern where accused sections of the American public and the Ministry of Treasury in China of manipulating its currency; where surplus shift in the current account to foreign currency reserves, but also the stability factor as Secretary of State Hillary Clinton mentioned earlier, saying: It is difficult controversy with a partner when it is the main creditor. The economic relationship between China and the United States' strategy, in fact, high-level meetings between the two governments, and the strategic and economic dialogue combines security issues and American fear which must be pointed out that there is a fear of an American from the Chinese side as follows.

China's economic growth: the status of China despite the enormous physical and gravity of the demographic and geographic reach didn't pay American concerns, such dimensions that it did not withdraw the economic situation technology to China, China has experienced tremendous economic growth during the eighties and emerged a clear economic superiority in the past decade.

Modernization of China's military establishment: the United States and therefore watching with concern the growing of Chinese military power in the wake of China's military modernization plans and the increased military spending and arms imports of Russian and Western technology, including increasing the qualitative development of the military establishment.

Competition for regional hegemony: it seems that the most important causes of the strained relations between the two sides, and especially the American side, in the fear of the United States of Chinese competition on the regional power and a threat to US interests in those Far East region that are related to the United States, bilateral and collective agreements in matters of security, economy.

Readings on the cooperation between the US-China relations.: With the disintegration of the alliance between China and the Soviet Union between 1959 and 1963, the relationship became triangular sides; where China has been in the camp of anti-American and remained condemn "peaceful coexistence" but it was also opposed to what it calls "the Soviet revisionist approach" and fought fiercely against Moscow's influence in the Third World. US ten years of diplomatic and almost necessary were even been able to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the split between China and the Soviet Union. The Nixon administration need for China to put pressure on Vietnam and ending the war in Indochina, and after secret meetings, Richard Nixon's historic visit to China in 1972 was accompanied by Henry Kissinger, met with Chairman Mao to lay the foundations for understanding between China and America, which were mainly related to Taiwan, which resorted the republican system in 1949. It was agreed by the parties, China, the United States, "to disagree", according to the final statement issued after the talks. In spite of that diplomatic recognition achieved only in January 1979 under President Jimmy Carter's administration, but the attitude of the American relationship with China was taking the shift before that date.

A breakthrough in China-American relations occurred in early 1979, after recognition; where China has subsequently invaded Vietnam tacit approval of Washington to punish the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. The new leader of China, Deng Xiao Peng (Chairman of China between 1978 and 1992), a famous visit to the United States and open a new page of relations among them. However, Deng's policy toward the United States did not take the form of alliance, but maintained a constant distance and began to rule on a case by case basis according to the merits or as dictated by the interests of China. Shortly after the first of Deng Bouktoath towards the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union, which had been stalled and hampered by territorial disputes?

In the evolution of a remarkable Relations US-China, which is dominated by an economic nature, despite the tension in the electronic security and trade issues, the historic agreement between them

in 2012 to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, opens the door to a new record of the history of economic competition. Where it identified America a new target levels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to about between 26 to 28 percent by 2025, compared with 2005 levels, while China did not specify a specific target for the level of reduction, despite the assertion that greenhouse gas emissions will have been diminished by 2030.

So is the first time that China, the largest producer of pollution in the world, determined a rough date for diminishing greenhouse gas emissions which, within the Economic Cooperation summit of the Asia-Pacific latter. Obviously, according to a study published on "Al Jazeera Net," the Chinese-American relationship is heading towards a uncertain future, and often both parties see in "lack of trust" one of the factors affecting the relationship between them, but perhaps the balance of power and models of different rule completely between the two countries is one of the factors that has the most influential in this regard, as well as it is clear that the last thing it wants is the conflict parties, and therefore China and the United States will continue to contain the competition. But, there are those who believe that, the aspirations and hopes of China identical to what the United States wants to develop of constructive and cooperative relations, because relations of this kind in the interest of both sides at the moment.

Observers believe that the future will see a convergence and a Chinese - US cooperation in light of the consolidation of economic and political relations between the two countries, and in the activation of the language of dialogue and rely on diplomacy to resolve the outstanding issues between them so that the two parties will realize that they possess the potential and capacity could be caused to them .At the event of conformation, heavy losses, which is in the interest of the two countries together. On the other hand, it is also expected to see China - US relations further tensions and frictions, including may lead to a military conflict between them, and in light of the severe China's desire to shift to a great power, and permanent quest to develop its own military spending, which is considered by the United States of America However, the main source of threat to US national security.

Barack Obama did not include the subject of China in the first presidential election campaign period, as a major election issue, unlike what was the case in previous campaigns for a long time. In fact it applies to the campaign of his Republican rival, John McCain, who was one of the most violators of the policy of George W. Bush's hard-line toward China. The first chapter of the Obama administration began renewed effort to formulate a partnership with China, and during Obama's first visit to China in November 2009, said the joint statement is a "fundamental interests" of the two countries, an important phrase for China to be included under this heading are many sovereign claims. China has cooperated to a large extent in helping to solve major financial crisis in 2008 with the launch of the massive package of economic incentives to maintain economic growth there.

But China's strategic position has been constantly growing since then, after that reversed previous policies toward its Asian neighbors in an implicit challenge to the US supremacy in Asia and the Pacific in the future. Since late 2009, with some interruptions, frequent border incidents between them and Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam and India regularly, while China has the ability to project its power to grow continues while America's allies in the region shift, at the bilateral level and, increasingly, to the United States in search of safety , throwing their argue against Beijing. China has been playing for the United States because it almost guarantees the continuation of the alliance relations between the United States and Asia, but at the same time embarrass the United States, which now publishes 60% of its navy in Asia at great cost, and in a purely defensive mission.

Rising nationalism in China as well as become a factor has an impact, although the authoritarian regime does not usually seek to get the approval of public opinion, not has been able to any member of the leadership bearing the brunt of taking a moderate position publicly, fearing as described as "the traitor," That would create a climate difficult to adversely affect the overall relationship.

In fact, the two countries are continuing to cooperate on a wide range of issues; China put pressure on North Korea to take a more moderate positions, although it isn't not accompany its interests by sanctions imposed by its tip. Although the United States is moving in the issue of Taiwan, but these movements are all free of support of independence as an option taken by the voters on the island. America embraced the efforts of China and all over the world to believe in the same energy and raw materials, not even opened its doors for Chinese investment in this area recently. In fact, after ten years of US intervention in Iraq, we find that China has more than the United States interests in Iraqi oil, a situation that could not have been imagined previously. China allowed intervening in Libya without opposition, although this has caused internal debate after losing economic gains in this country. The opposition to the intervention in Syria, although it is justified as a matter of principle, but it is more closely related to what is left of solidarity with Russia in the United Nations on the big issues of the sovereign.

While preparing the Chinese economy to exceed the US economy in size and not in the level of development, it seems clear that the China-US relationship is heading towards uncertain future, and often both parties see in "lack of trust" as one of the factors affecting the relationship between them, but perhaps the balance powers completely different between the two models is the rule of the most influential factors in this regard. As well as it is clear that the last thing both countries want is the conflict, and therefore China and the United States will continue to compromise the competition.

Conclusion: The US administration Carries in its current policy towards China two signals: the first sign is positive that aims to promote USA- Chinese cooperation where China and the US reached an agreement on simplifying the deportation process of corrupt officials to China, during a visit by US Secretary of Security performed to China recently, and since a longer time, it is the first in which American security minister to visit China since nine years. The second negative signal, and is the continuation of America to challenge China on issues concerning China's core interests. US Secretary of Defense Ashton Carter during his visit to Japan called that "the security treaty between the United States and Japan" are valid at all times, and America opposes to any unilateral short act is for Japanese policy over the Diaoyu Islands. Defense Minister also pointed to the role of China in the construction of the South China Sea Islands region, and China behind the aggravation of tensions and the militarization of small uninhabited coral islands located in the South China Sea.

On the one hand, America is committed to practical cooperation with China, and is willing to take the initiative to talk about the cooperation with China, and to make positive progress. In November 2014, US President Barack Obama's visited China, the summit between China and the United States was held in Beijing. The "cooperation" was the keyword in the major outcomes of the meeting between the two sides. During the meeting, It was suggested for cooperation in a wide range of areas, including addressing climate change, and international cooperation in the fight against terrorism, and the promotion of investment in infrastructure, clean energy, cultural exchanges, the fight against international illegal trade in wildlife. During the visit of US Secretary of local Security to China recently, the two sides also reached an agreement on simplifying deportation process of corrupt officials to China.

Cooperation is to be in line with US interests. US demand for "win-win cooperation" with China in light of the growing comprehensive national strength, international competitiveness and international influence of China that have increased.

On the other hand, the United States considers China as a strategic competitor. In terms of concept, America thinks that the rise of China as a major strategic challenge to peace and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific, and it expressed its feel and the "deep concern" the direction of some of the work carried out by China. America, where it plans to carry out "re-balance strategy in Asia and the Pacific" to counter the rise of China. The strengthening of US military relations with countries in the region is one of the main goals of the visit of US Secretary of Defense, Ashton Carter, to Asia. It will review "guidelines for cooperation in the field of defense between Japan and the United States" to strengthen cooperation between the US military and the Japanese Self-Defense Forces completely so as to make the US-Japan alliance to address global security challenges in Asia and the Pacific in a better way. And in his capacity as defense minister, Carter promoted the partnership agreement across the Pacific TPP Ocean which is an economic tool of US strategy in Asia and the Pacific, and claimed that the partnership agreement across the Pacific "is not as important as the aircraft carrier", which clearly means , excluding China, of the Convention.

In light of the controversy over sovereignty rights, America raise the banner of the so-called "international law and international standards" and take to maintain peace and stability to justify support of provocation of Japan and the Philippines to China publicly.

The two different faces reflect that America has a personal gain from the strengthening of its relationship with China, and it is aware of its inability to block the process of development in China, and we must accept the principle of "no conflict not confrontation, mutual respect, cooperation and win-win" as a sign of a new concept in the relations between the major powers. But America emphasizes pragmatism and a focus on short-term profits and interest earnings through cooperation, without respect for China in the fundamental interests of Chinese issues. America forgot that building cooperation should be based on mutual respect rather than conflict and confrontation, the ultimate goal of the cooperation should be the public relations service.

The mentality of the American fanaticism will inevitably lead to "throw the forest and the pursuit of the tree" in the development of relations between it and China, we should know that the concept of the new relations of the great powers is a comprehensive system, and the establishment of new relations between China and America as super powers is systematic project.

It can be said that China's relationship with the United States has a great deal of importance to economic growth in China on the grounds that the US market is the largest markets for Chinese exports, and on the other hand, the growing Chinese market of interest to American companies, and the growing Chinese market provides the United States each year, tens of thousands of Jobs chances.

As the nineties witnessed permanent difficulties in US-China relations, the contradiction characteristic as unprecedented phenomenon in the history of international relations on this relationship, from the one hand, the growing scope of exchanges in the commercial field and other fields, and increased the total bilateral trade more than four times since in 2000, according to US statistics, which indicates that the United States is not only the largest investor in China, but also the largest trading partner, also cooperation and American exchanges with China outperforms and exceeds on any other country in the; scientific, technological, educational, legal institutions fields and all other areas, as well as the size of numbers. Of growing exports reflect the speed of bilateral exchanges between the two countries

There is this American fear of the growing Chinese nuclear capacity, and that capacity enjoyed by China in the practice of conventional and nuclear technology within the regional surroundings. The US, as well as the fear of the continuation of China in modernizing its military capabilities so rapidly, as it will become the only country that will be able to challenge the United States in East Asia, and the United States will be only the only power in the face of Chinese regional capacity. Then focus on the transformation in the course of US-China relations, as well as reference was made to the current visit of President Barack Obama to China, which has dominated the economic and commercial nature and the search of ways to treat the global financial crisis on the visit as well as the Chinese currency (the yuan), and that visit was marked by omitting clear of human rights issues that the United States was often raised in the past, such as the bloody events that took place in the province of Dhi Chwij Young Muslim minority, it has not been addressed to Tibet. As President Obama refused to hold a meeting with Chinese political activists during his visit. The visit ignored the usual issues such as the nuclear issue of Iran and North Korea, as well as the issue of global warming.

on the sidelines of the visit, strategic and economic dialogues were focused between China and the United States, which is about meetings that take place between the two countries to discuss the many issues of concern to both of them, and strategic path in these dialogues focused on energy security and climate change issues and the maintenance of international peace and the fight against terrorism in while the economic track will discuss topics including the global economic recovery, trade and investment, stability and reform of the financial markets and reform of the international financial system.

And last but not least, I can say that it is the most important pillars of China's foreign policy toward the United States is not making of confrontation with it. China has adopted a focus on peaceful rise by maintaining its economic growth policy, and neglected to a great extent in the foreign policy of any play of an active and influential role in the international arena in international issues with the exception of the Taiwan issue. Perhaps it was due to the Chinese leadership is convinced that any confrontation, especially with Washington, will disrupt economic and social development process. It is also considered that the United States is the cornerstone for economic growth.

At the level of economic engagement between the United States and China, both economy arrived at the end conclusion that makes the disintegration from each other for any reason and under any circumstances, is very difficult and expensive and close to impossibility . in front of decision-makers in both countries, there is no solution but exert any peace language and cooperation rather than differences and escalation. The general orientation of the US and the Chinese people is to do more of rapprochement and cooperation in various fields and create a constructive dialogue among the nations language, where everyone believes that "live and let me live in peace".

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