

KIM KOO FORUM

At the School of International Studies, Peking University

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

2018. 01-2019.01



INTRODUCTION

The Kim Koo Forum at the School of International Studies, Peking University, was established in July 2010 with the generous support of the Kim Koo Foundation. By holding this forum, we hope to explore ways in which to promote and strengthen Korean studies and China-Korean relations in the Asia-Pacific era. Despite its relatively short history, the Forum has covered a broad range of topics, inviting experts from both academic and policy circles, organizing student roundtable discussions, and tapping into the dynamics of diplomacy, security, cultural relations, and economics. Based on their extraordinary backgrounds and experiences, honored speakers at the Forum put forward their unique perspectives on a wide variety of issues. Since 2010, feedback from attendees, including students and faculty members of Peking University has been very positive, and the Kim Koo Forum has had some notable successes. The Forum provides the Peking University community with a platform for in-depth discussion, promoting cross-border exchange and deepening understanding between China and Korea.

Speakers at the Kim Koo Forum at the School of International Studies so far have included former Vice Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Wang Yingfan and former Prime Minister of Italy, Mr. Romano Prodi, in addition to dozens of distinguished scholars, diplomats and professionals.

THE KIM KOO FOUNDATION

The chief mission of The Kim Koo Foundation is to contribute to the common good of society in general, train talented future leaders, and support academic research to improve the institutions of Korean freedom. To this end, The Kim Koo Foundation provides scholarships to students and supports research projects at various academic research institutions. Furthermore, the Foundation provides scholarships to descendants of national independence movement fighters and to foreign students from developing nations studying in Korea. The foundation currently holds the writing contests regarding Baekbeom Ilji to help Korean emigrant children build up their national identity and spirit in America, South-East Asia, and Russia.*

With the view of representing Korean history and culture to the international body of students, scholars, and practitioners in the United States, the Kim Koo Foundation has established the following: Kim Koo Visiting Professorship (2004) and Kim Koo Forum on U.S.-Korea Relations at the Korea Institute, Harvard University (2005); Kim Koo Library at the Watson Institute for International Studies, Brown University (2009); and Kim Koo Chair in Korean Studies at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University (2011). In the same vein, the foundation established the Kim Koo Forum at the Center for International and Strategic Studies at Peking University in 2010.

Kim Koo (1876-1949) was the Premier of the Korean Provisional Government (KPG), the Korean government in exile that stood at the center of the Korean resistance movement to win independence from Japanese colonial rule. The legitimacy of the Republic of Korea is derived from the KPG. After Korea's liberation in 1945, Kim Koo devoted himself to the cause of the peaceful unification of South and North Korea. In his autobiography, Baekbeom Ilji, Kim expressed his desire and vision for his country that he had kept close to his heart his entire life: "I do not necessarily want our nation to become the richest and the most powerful in the world. It is sufficient that our wealth be such that it makes our lives abundant and our military strength such that it can repel invasion. But the one thing that I desire in infinite quantity is the power of a highly-developed culture. This is because the power of culture is the one thing that grants happiness to our nation as well as to others."

Dr. Kim Ho Youn, Chairman, established The Kim Koo Foundation on December 29, 1993, in the spirit of supporting Kim Koo's vision of building a nation of culture and education.

*Autobiography of Baekbeom, Kim Koo, the famous Korean nationalist who served as a key leader of the Korean Provisional Government (KPG) in China under Japanese colonial rule.

SPRING 2018

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 2018

Dialogue between Amitav Acharya and Niall Ferguson: "International order where to go?"

Host: Wang Dong

Summary:

On January 10, 2018, renowned international relations scholar, Prof. **Amitav Acharya**, and famous historian Prof. **Niall Ferguson**, visited the School of International Studies of Peking University, and discussed with teachers and students here on the subject of "**International order where to go?**" The dialogue was jointly organized by the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange and the American Studies Center of Peking University, which is the first lecture of the high-end series of Sino-American cultural exchanges in 2018. The dialogue was moderated by Associate Professor Wang Dong, executive deputy Director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange. Prof. Zhang Xiaoming, Prof. Ding Dou, Associate Professor Liu Haifang, Associate Prof. Guo Jie, Associate Professor Chen Shaofeng and Associate Professor Jie Dalei of School of International Studies of Peking University, and more than 40 doctoral or master students from School of International Studies, Yenching Academy and various departments of Peking University participated in the dialogue.

Professor Acharya first probed the concept of the international order. He pointed out that since the Westphalian system, there have been many concepts of order in the global history. The British Empire in the 19th century and the Liberal Order in the 20th century were close to the concept of international order. Recently, the "end of the American world order" has been exaggerated in academic circles. Freedom is not a global order. The decline of the liberal order in the West has been a long time. Trump is not the initiator. The crisis of liberal order comes from not only external challenges alone but within. The pillars of the liberal order, such as the UN system and the WTO system, are not as good as they once were. The role of regional organizations and the private sector has significantly increased, there has been fragmentation of liberal order, non-state actors have also become an important part of the current international system. The Trump phenomenon is the result of the decline of the liberal order. President Trump cuts dues for UN and quits important international organizations are making the U.S. an international order disrupter.

Professor Acharya believes that liberal order will not completely disappear, some functions will continue, but its universality will be weakened. Therefore, other mechanisms and emerging countries are needed to supplement, so a phenomenon of multi-actor and multi-orders may emerge in the future. China, India, and other rising countries have benefited from the liberal order so would not voluntarily destroy the existing order, but would instead seek to embed some new components that are consistent with their own interests, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS Development Bank. Prof. Acharya proposed the concept of "Multiplex World" in his latest book *The End of the American World Order*, arguing that hegemony and emerging powers, global and regional entities, and transnational non-state actors will all participate in. The future world order will be more diverse and decentralized, surpassing the Western centralist narrative.

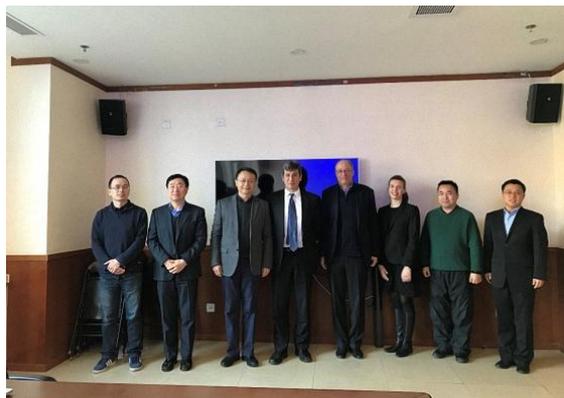
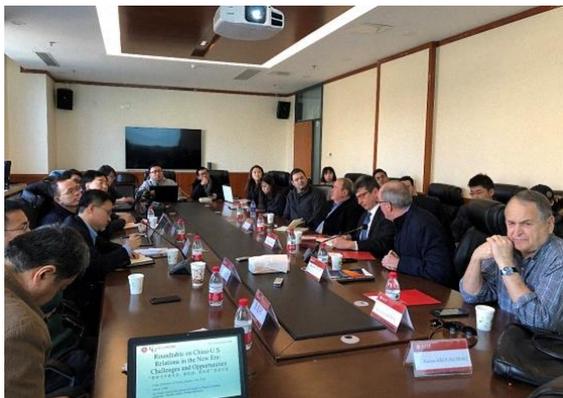




Professor Ferguson also questioned the existence of the international order and discussed whether there is a "free order" from the perspective of history and economic history. He pointed out that liberal order is a concept constructed by political scientists and the media. It began with the creation of the United Nations and other international organizations in 1945, but the true freedom order had never existed. During the Cold War, all countries must take sides in the competition between the two empire and the two ideologies. Asia, Africa and Latin America are in the intervention of the two major empire. Professor Ferguson once mentioned in his writings that events such as the Korean War, the Cuban crisis, and the Vietnam War may all lead to a world war. It was fortunate that the Third World War did not break out. From the point of view of economics, the world economic system is under the control of capitalism. Freedom order is a kind of false appearance. After 1945 major countries levied high tariffs. Despite the discussion of interdependence and capital flow occurred after the 1970s, real world trade, capital, and personnel flows have only been on the right track since the 1990s. Professor Ferguson believes that China and the United States play a key role in globalization, quoting the concepts of "Chimerica" and "American Empire" in his monograph, pointing out that the United States has provided important public goods to maintain the system. China's funds help maintain the US's economic development model so that it can cope with the domestic fiscal deficit, and China itself is also a beneficiary of the system. In fact, there is a strange marriage and odd couple between China and the United States, which keeps this order in good shape for over 20 years.

However, the economic crisis in 2008 ended the state of " Chimerica " and " American Empire". Globalization has already reached its peak. Professor Ferguson believes that in the post-crisis order, China and the United States still play a significant role. The United States has begun to decline in some areas, paying more attention to "America First" and placing allies in the second place. China has developed its own strength through capital and other forces. However, due to strength conditions, there will be no China-dominated world order. In addition, with the development of networks and science and technology, the international order has been confronted with new challenges. Social media is creating a new system of anarchy. The events of the United States and Middle East riots represent potential threats. Professor Ferguson has combined historical research and pointed out that great power cooperation has an irreplaceable role in the international system. The Europe Pentarchy formed in the 19th century Vienna Conference brought about a century of stability. After the 1945, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council (P5) can effectively manage world affairs. Therefore, the current great powers should draw on historical experience and improve the institutional level of the P5 system. China and the United States have common interests in issues such as anti- terrorism, cybercrime, nuclear proliferation, regulating small countries and non-state organizations in the international system.

After this, Zhang Xiaoming, Ding Dou, Liu Haifang, Guo Jie, Chen Shaofeng, Jie Dalei, and other professors carried out in-depth exchanges with guests and raised related questions from the respective research fields, such as the concept of the international order and the global order, the value of the international order, the international order and the domestic order, the position of developing countries such as Africa, whether the current regional mechanism (such as NATO) will continue, the legitimacy of the international order, populism and other issues. The lecture ended in a warm and friendly atmosphere.



THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 2018

D Sino-U.S. Relations Roundtable Discussion with Famous American Scholars from Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University

Host: Wang Dong

Summary:

At present, Sino-U.S. relations are facing new opportunities and challenges in the new situation. Invited by the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange and the American Studies Center of Peking University, five famous American scholars led by Professor Michael Szonyi, the director of Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University, visited School of International Studies of Peking University on the morning of January 11th, 2018, and held a roundtable discussion with the teachers and students here on the subject of "China-U.S. Relationship in the New Era: New Opportunities and Challenges". This roundtable discussion is the second lecture of the high-end series of Sino-American cultural exchanges in 2018.

The American scholars participating in round-table discussions included: **Michael Szonyi**, director of the Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University, professor of political science at the Boston College; **Robert Ross**, researcher at Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University; **Steven Goldstein**, researcher at Fairbank Center for Chinese Studies at Harvard University; **Joseph Fewsmith**, professor of international relations and politics at the Boston University 's Paddy College, and **Alanna Krolikowski**, professor at the Chinese College of Alberta University. Professor **Jia Qingguo**, dean of School of International Studies, Peking University and executive director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange of Peking University; Professor **Zha Daojiong**, Prof. **Ding Dou**, Associate Professor **Jie Dalei**, and Professor **Zhao Longyue**, dean of International Governance Innovation Research Institute, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies and the Yunshan leading scholar, also participated in the discussion.

The seminar was moderated by Associate Professor Wang Dong, executive deputy Director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange. More than 20 students from School of International Studies and Yenching Academy of Peking University attended the seminar. During the seminar, the two sides spoke freely and conducted in-depth discussions on the Taiwan issue, Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations, and the impact of domestic politics on Sino-U.S. relations.

Firstly, the U.S. scholars who had just finished their visits to Taiwan and Xiamen put forward their own observations on the status quo of cross-strait relations and exchanged ideas with the teachers here. Then, both sides conducted in-depth exchanges on Trump's domestic and foreign policies and China-US relations. U.S. scholars believe that the domestic situation Trump are facing is very grim, and issues such as "Russiagate" continue to exacerbate. If the congressional investigations and media accusations consume his main energy, he will not able to focus on China-US relations and the domestic economy. Chinese scholars believe that the election promises will drive Trump to the corner, so he must demonstrates strong man and tough posture. There is no fundamental difference between Trump's attitude toward China and the American establishment. Trump's many policies are in fact a continuation of Obama's policy.

The roundtable meeting lasted two hours, and the entire discussion was in-depth and fruitful. Warm discussions revealed not only the complexity and challenges of Sino-U.S. relations, but also new opportunities for that. A multi-perspective examination of the hot issues between China and the United States will greatly benefit the in-depth understanding of the influence of Taiwan, economic and trade, and domestic politics' on bilateral relations in the new era.

MONDAY, MARCH 19 2018

"Manage Global Disorder: The Prospect of Sino-U.S. Cooperation" Academic Seminar

Summary:

March 19-20, 2018, 15 experts and scholars from famous think tanks and universities in China and the United States attended the seminar **"Managing Global Disorder: The Prospect of Sino-U.S. Cooperation"** held at School of International Studies of Peking University. The conference was jointly organized by Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange of Peking University and the United States renowned think tank, the Council on Foreign Relations. The American scholars participating in this seminar came from top international think tanks and research institutions such as the Council on Foreign Relations, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the U.S. Research Center at the University of Sydney. Chinese scholars come from well-known think tanks and academic institutions such as Peking University, National Defense University, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, China Reform and Open Forum.

At the beginning, Professor **Jia Qingguo**, dean of School of International Studies, Peking University and executive director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange of Peking University, gave a welcome speech. He emphasized that under the backdrop of changes in global order and severe international challenges, it is meaningful to hold the seminar for clarifying the prospects of cooperation between China and America in the management of globally disordered fields.

James M. Lindsay, senior vice president and head of research at the Council on Foreign Relations, and **Paul B. Stares**, senior research fellow, Director of the Center for Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations, introduced this trip to China and the content of the research project.

Wang Dong, associate professor of School of International Studies of Peking University, executive deputy Director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange at Peking University, explained the topics and key concepts discussed at the conference.



At the beginning, Professor **Jia Qingguo**, dean of School of International Studies, Peking University and executive director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange of Peking University, gave a welcome speech. He emphasized that under the backdrop of changes in global order and severe international challenges, it is meaningful to hold the seminar for clarifying the prospects of cooperation between China and America in the management of globally disordered fields.

This seminar involves related important topics in Sino-U.S. relations. During the two-day seminar, experts and scholars from China and the United States focused on six topics: international order, global governance, the Belt and Road Initiative, international trade, security challenges, and regional issues. The candid and in-depth discussions have been carried out in an attempt to build consensus, enhance mutual trust and give full play to the role of the exchange of think tanks in Sino-U.S. relations.

Topic1 "The challenge of the international order: comparative assessment" was presided over by James Lindsay, and Jia Qingguo, Paul Stass, and Wang Dong made keynote speeches respectively. Topic2 "Future of Global Governance: Adapting International Standards and Institutions to New Challenges" was chaired by Jia Qingguo, and Senior Researcher Stewart Patrick, director of the International Institutions and Global Governance Program at the Council on Foreign Relations; Cui Liru, the senior consultant and former director of China Institute of Contemporary International Relations,

gave keynote speeches respectively. Topic3 “The Belt and Road Initiative of China: Challenges and Opportunities” was hosted by Edward Alden, senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, and Elizabeth Economy, senior researcher and director of the Asian Studies Department of the Council on Foreign Relations, Zha Daojiong, professor of the School of International Studies of Peking University, gave keynote speeches respectively. Topic4 “Adjusting International Trade” was chaired by Cui Liru, and Edward Arden; Wang Yong, professor of the School of International Studies of Peking University, director of the Center for International Political Economics at Peking University, made keynote speeches respectively. Topic5 “Managing East Asian Security Challenges” was chaired by Paul Stars, and Charles Edel, senior research fellow at the America Research Center at the University of Sydney; Xu Hui, Dean of the Defense College at the National Defense University made keynote speeches. Topic6 “Managing the Security Challenges in Southwest Asia” was hosted by Zha Daojiong, and Cara Abercrombie, the visiting fellow of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace’s South Asia Project and former U.S. deputy assistant secretary; Ma Jiali, director of the Center for Strategic Studies of China Reform Forum; Qian Xuemei, Associate Professor of the School of International Studies of Peking University, made keynote speeches respectively.

At the end of the seminar, Jia Qingguo expressed the hope that the results of the discussions could make constructive contribution to the changing Sino-U.S. relations and policy formulation.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 2018

Prof. David A. Lake, Former Chairman of APSA Visited SIS, PKU and Gave a Speech

Host: Wang Dong

Summary:

On the evening of April 20th, 2018, a roundtable discussion on the subject of **“Trump, U.S. Power and World Order -Loss of International Legitimacy”**, was co-hosted by the American Studies Center of Peking University and the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange of Peking University in C105 of School of International Studies, Peking University. This discussion is one of the high-end lecture series for Sino-U.S. cultural exchanges. The honorable guest invited is **David A. Lake**, a distinguished political science professor from the University of California, San Diego. Prof. Lake is currently one of the top international political scientists in the United States. He used to be the chairman of the American Politics Science Association, chairman of the International Research Association, and co-editor of the magazine *International Organization*. Professor David A. Lake’s research areas involve regional order, hierarchy in international relations, and political economics, etc., published various books in these fields. The seminar also invited Professor Wang Yong and Professor Ding Dou of the Department of International Politics, Associate Professor Chen Shaofeng of the Department of International Political Economics, and Associate Professor Jie Dalai of the Department of International Politics, as guest speakers of China. The roundtable discussion was moderated by Associate Professor Wang Dong, deputy secretary-general of American Studies Center of Peking University and executive deputy director of the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange at Peking University.

At the meeting, Professor Lake shared his views on the current fundamental changes in the American economy and leadership. He spoke from the “World Order ruled by the United States” after World War II and introduced the allocation of the United States’ assets in specific regions of the world. According to his observations, unlike the post-war situation, currently the common interests of Europe and the United States are gradually drifting away, populism is raising up on a large scale, inequality in the United States is also intensifying, and great changes took place in China in the past two decades has aroused the “China Shock” in the United States. However, Trump’s unilateral actions have caused the loss of America’s legitimacy in international politics, which has caused great challenges to the current international order. The question that China should consider now is not “whether it is time to stand up” but “how to stand up and lead.”

The guest speakers conducted in-depth discussions on the Sino-U.S. trade and global power changes. The questions from teachers and students at the scene were also answered by Prof. Lake detailedly. The atmosphere of the meeting was warm and friendly.

More than 30 spectators from School of International Studies of Peking University, *People's Daily*, and *China Youth Daily* attended the seminar. The successful roundtable discussion was held to promote the academic exchanges between China and the United States and had deepened the understanding of the current world order and Sino-U.S. relations among teachers and students present here.



TUESDAY, APRIL 24 2018

Professor Katzenstein visits SIS, PKU and Take a forum

Summary:

On April 24th, **Peter J. Katzenstein**, professor of the Cornell University's School of Government, visited School of International Studies, Peking University and take a forum in C105 with teachers and students of school on the subject of his new book finished with Lucia Seybert, *Variable power: Exploring the Uncertain and Unexpected in World Politics*, and the core concept, "protean power", proposed in the book.

Prof. Katzenstein started with Proteus, the Greek god of sea, who can freely change his body shape and have the prophetic ability, then elicited discussions on the changing power. The financial crisis that swept the world in 2008 made him begin to ponder whether or not there were deeper factors that led to its occurrence besides the financial system itself, and what kind of the government mechanisms are capable of solving problems in the face of the crisis. The traditional research on international relations pays more attention to transcendent, predictable, definite actors and events, more often the government acts as the main subject. Professor Katzenstein's new book focuses on the unknown or future, unexpected and accidental factors, and the diverse actors. Unpredictability may be the new normal. There are many unexpected events as promoters constantly changing the historical trajectory. Neglecting these "unexpected" usually cause misjudgments. For example, Trump's election as US president is an event that has changed the views of many international relations scholars. The concept of power is being continuously extended, such as soft power, which is a new trend in the study of international relations.

Power is also more dispersed in the hands of different actors than at any time in history. Various actors may have protean power, such as giant multinational corporations with monopoly technology, another example is the reshape of European political ecology by immigrants and refugees in the past few years. Professor Katzenstein's discussion divided power into two forms, namely, traditional control power and protean power. He pointed out that traditional research paradigms and models pursue certainty, so gradually excluding uncertainty or equating it to risk, which has caused limitations in the study of international relations, we should treat risks and uncertainties separately. He presented the actor used refusal, affirmation, and improvisational or innovative response strategies under different combinations of uncertainty and risk based on the characteristics of the international situation and the actors' past experience. Prof. Katzenstein presented an example that the American Government as the representative of the United States acts as the subject of controllable power, and the American Society act as the subject of protean power, then pointed out that controllable power and protean power co-exist, entangled and co-evolve. During the lecture, Prof. Katzenstein also combed study and interpretation to power from different perspectives worked by Robert Alan Dahl, Peter Bachrach, Morton Baratz, Igor Lukes Scholars such as Joseph S. Nye, Michel Foucault, and Alexander Wendt. In the questioning session, teachers and students conducted an active academic discussion with Professor Kazstan from perspectives such as the subject of protean power, the relationship between protean power and constructivism, and how to recognize and obtain protean power.

Professor Katzenstein is the Walter S. Carpenter Jr professor of International Relations at School of Government, Cornell University. His research and teaching are at the intersection of international relations and comparative politics. Professor Katzenstein is devoted to studying political economy as well as security and cultural issues in world politics. His current research focuses on power, regional politics and civilization, the role of the United States in the world, and German politics. Prof. Katzenstein taught at the Department of International Relations at Cornell University School of Government since 1973, received the Helen Dwight Reid Award for Outstanding Paper in International Relations from APSA in 1974, and won the Woodrow Wilson Best Politics Monograph Scholarship Award of APSA in 1986, then was elected to the National Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1987. Prof. Katzenstein got APSA Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Award in 1993, was elected member of the American Philosophy Association in 2009, and was the former chairman of the American Political Science Research Association.



SPRING 2018



FALL 2018

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 2018

Special Roundtable:

Dialogue with the Chairman Tugendhart & members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Host: Wang Dong

Summary:

On the afternoon of September 19, 2018, a high-level delegation of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, led by Chairman Thomas Tugendhat, accompanied by the Deputy Head of Mission of the British Embassy in China, Christina Scott, visited the Institute For China-US People-to-People Exchange, Peking University (CUPPE), and conducted in-depth exchanges on issues such as Sino-US relations, Sino-British relations, and Chinese roles in international organizations with Chinese professor. This conference is a series of special roundtable activities of the KIM KOO FORUM, which was hosted by CUPPE. Associate Professor Wang Dong, Deputy Executive Director of the Institute, moderated the conference.

The British participants included: MP Thomas Tugendhat (Chairperson), MP Christopher Bryant, MP Michael Gapes, MP Ian Murray, MP Robert Seely, MP Royston Smith; Secretariat staff Hannah Bryce and Matthew Harries; as for British Embassy, there are Deputy Head of Mission Christina Scott, Political Counsellor Giles Montagnon, Senior Bilateral Officer Vikki Darrough, Political and Visits Officer Vivienne Che. And the Chinese participants included: Yang Ruiguang, the Counsellor of Chinese Embassy in UK; Peng Qiao, the Senior Staff of Foreign Affairs Committee of National People's Congress; Zhang Jian, the Director of Institute of European Studies of China Institutes of Contemporary International Relation; Associate Professor Chen Shaofeng, Associate Professor Dong, Assistant Professor Lei Shaohua, Assistant Professor Qi Haotian of School of International Studies, Peking University. In addition, more than ten undergraduate and graduate students from SIS, PKU also participated in the dialogue.

At the beginning of the dialogue, Associate Professor Wang Dong first welcomed President Tugendhart and his party, and invited the guests present a brief introduction. In the speech, Chairman Tugendhart expressed his concern about China's position and role in the international system, pointing out that the current international rules are facing serious challenges in all aspects, as well as China and the UK should work together to defend international rules and order, which are important to the common prosperity of the two countries. In response, Associate Professor Wang Dong pointed out that if review the history, opening up brings prosperity is an important experience of China's rise and development. China understands the significance of international rules and will also work to defend the multilateral system. However, the United States is seriously challenging this system, such as the recent Sino-US trade war, although China does not want to fight a big trade war, but in the face of a imposed trade war on China by US, China must resolutely defend its national interests and safeguard the international multilateral free trade system. UK and China should work together to defend the multilateral free trade system based on the World Trade Organization. After that, the two sides conducted frank and in-depth communication on issues such as the Belt and Road Initiative, the Asian Investment Bank, the Sino-US trade war, domestic politics, and global governance. At the end of the dialogue, Associate Professor Wang Dong highlighted the achievements of China's 40 years of reform and opening up, then talked about the prospect of China's transition from a regional power to a global leader.

In the Q&A, the students asked questions on the topics of Anglo-American relations and the prospect of Brexit. The British side showed great enthusiasm and interest in the exchanges with students, and replied meticulously to relevant questions. The conference ended in a friendly and warm atmosphere.



Note: The Foreign Affairs Committee is the special committee of the British House of Commons responsible for reviewing the work of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It consists of 11 members from the ruling and opposition parties. Its terms of reference cover the review of diplomatic and federal issues, such as policy, management and expenditures. The Foreign Affairs Committee plays an important role in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of British foreign policy and has a major impact on the UK's internal affairs and diplomacy. The current Chairman of the Committee, Conservative Party MP Thomas Tugendhat, was elected in July 2017.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2018

Professor Avery Goldstein visited CUPPE and gave a speech on grand strategy & international security issues

Host: Jie Dalei

Summary:

On the afternoon of October 15, 2018, Avery Goldstein, the David M. Knott Professor of Global Politics and International Relations, Political Science Department, the Director of Center for the Study of Contemporary China at University of Pennsylvania, visited CUPPE and gave a speech on the topic of "China's grand strategy and its implications for international security", and then in-depth exchanges with the teachers, students and the reporter on this issue. This conference is one of the special activities of the KIM KOO FORUM, which was hosted by CUPPE. The conference was moderated by Associate Professor Jie Dalei. Professor Han Hua, Associate Professor Chen Shaofeng, Associate Professor Wang Dong, Assistant Professor Liu Lianlian, Assistant Professor Qi Haotian of School of International Studies of Peking University and Researcher Lan Shunzhen of Chahar Institute attended the conference.

At the beginning, Associate Professor Wang Dong, the deputy director of the CUPPE, first expressed welcome to Professor Avery Goldstein on behalf of the institute. Next, Associate Professor Jie Dalei introduced the achievements and prestige of Professor Avery Goldstein in the field of Chinese issues and the theme of his speech. In speech, Avery Goldstein talked about the history of China's grand strategy, include its current characteristics and the challenges it faces. Goldstein pointed out that although the outside world generally believes that China's performance on the international stage in recent years is obviously more confident than in the past, he believes that there is no fundamental difference between China's grand strategy in the new era and the previous one. During the Cold War, China's strategic goal was mainly to "seek survival." After the end of the Cold War, China's strategic goal turned to development and "revival". In the early time, China's economic and military strengths were very weak. It adopted a policy of "keeping a low profile (Taoguangyanghui)", tried to achieve rapid development, and actively integrated into the international system, strived to play an active role in international security issues. However, with the rapid growth of China's economic strength, China's international performance has become more active, especially after 2008. Although currently China has a comprehensive strength growth,

it is also facing some doubts from the international community. The Chinese leadership in the new era needs to consider China's powerful political and economic forces, the core that must be defended, and how to advocate reform of the existing international order so that become a responsible big country in the international system when thinking about China's grand strategy. In the end, Avery Goldstein also talked about the complex external environment China may face and feasible countermeasures China can take when implementing the grand strategy of the new era. Finally, professor Goldstein looked forward to the future of the international order and the international security environment.

After the speech, professor Goldstein and Chinese scholars conducted in-depth exchanges on issues such as China's grand strategy and Sino-US relations, then they answered questions raised by participants from the media and students of the PKU. The conference ended in a friendly atmosphere.



Note: Avery Goldstein is the David M. Knott Professor of Global Politics and International Relations in the Political Science Department, Director of the Center for the Study of Contemporary China, and Associate Director of the Christopher H. Browne Center for International Politics at the University of Pennsylvania. His research focuses on international relations, security studies, and Chinese politics. Among his other publications are articles in the journals *International Security*, *International Organization*, *Journal of Strategic Studies*, *Security Studies*, *China Quarterly*, *Asian Survey*, *Comparative Politics*, *Orbis*, and *Polity* as well as chapters in a variety of edited volumes.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2018

Mr. David Gordon visited CUPPE and discuss with professors

Host: Wang Yong

Summary:

On October 24, 2018, Mr. David Gordon visited CUPPE and discussed with the professors on the theme of "The US and China: Why an economic Cold War is not inevitable". The symposium was jointly organized by the CUPPE and the International Political Economy Research Center of Peking University. It is one of the activities of KIM KOO FORUM. Professor Jia Qingguo, Director of CUPPE, extended a warm welcome to Mr. Gordon.

The symposium was moderated by Professor Wang Yong, Director of the International Political Economy Research Center of Peking University. Professor Ding Dou, Associate Professor Chen Shaofeng, Associate Professor Wang Dong, Associate Professor Jie Dalei of School of International Studies of Peking University, and Professor Li Qingsi from the School of International Studies of Renmin University of China attended the symposium.

Regarding "The US and China: Why an economic Cold War is not inevitable", Mr. Gordon believes that the current US-China relationship is at a critical point, and the Trump administration is the result of long-term brewing and adjustment of US-China relations. Economic issues have changed the understanding of the United States toward China. The Trump administration has redefined the role of the United States in the world from an economic perspective and has adopted a different approach from the traditional American tradition. The Trump administration chose to launch trade frictions against China before the mid-term elections and during the Muller investigation mission because of domestic political considerations, which could reduce the likelihood and danger of being impeached after the midterm elections. At some point in the future, it is possible to reach a certain compromise between the United States and China (such as the G20 summit). A comprehensive agreement is unlikely, but it can reflect the intentions of the leaders of the two countries in certain areas, such as the energy sector. For the future of US-China relations, there will be no new economic cold war. The economic cold war means that bilateral economic ties are very low, but the United States and China, as the world's two largest economies, are highly interdependent. US-China relations are to some extent an iceberg, but trade is only a tip.

In the interactive session, Mr. Gordon exchange with participants on the series of topics such as US Agricultural State's support for trade wars and President Trump, US withdrawal from the "Guidelines on the Treaty" and US-China relations, Trump disregarded the US Chamber of Commerce's opposition to insist on launching a trade war with China, Relationship between Wall Street/Silicon Valley and Trump Administration, the Trump administration's economic attack on Europe, Japan and China.



Note: David Gordon is senior advisor for geo-economics and strategy at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, and senior advisor to Eurasia Group, the political risk advisory firm. He teaches in the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. Dr. Gordon's career encompasses service in the legislative and executive branches of the US government. He served as director of policy planning at the State Department and chair of UN Asia. In 2007-8 he was the NO.2 US official in the Strategic Dialogue with China.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 2018

The All Party Parliamentary China Group of The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland visited CUPPE and discussed with professors & students

Host: Wang Dong

Summary:

On the afternoon of November 8, 2018, the British Parliamentary All Party Parliamentary China Group (APPCG) delegation, under the leadership of the delegation chairman Richard Graham, visited CUPPE and discussed Sino-British relations, Brexit, international trade and other

issues with the professors and students of PKU on the theme of "What will the UK and China look like in 20 years". This is one of the special activities of KIM KOO FORUM. The conference was hosted by CUPPE, which was moderated by Associate Professor Wang Dong, Deputy Executive Director of CUPPE.

The British participants attending the conference included: Richard Graham MP, Chairman of APPCG; the Prime Minister's Trade Envoy to ASEAN, Director of the Great Britain China Centre; Lilian Greenwood MP, member of APPCG, Chair of the cross-party Transport Select Committee; Jonathan Reynolds MP, member of APPCG, Labor Party's Shadow Economic Secretary; Jess Phillips MP, member of APPCG; Nigel Huddleston MP, member of APPCG, Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, Jeremy Wright; David Morris MP, member of APPCG, Parliamentary Private Secretary for the Secretary of State for Education; Counsellor David McFarlane of the British Embassy in China; Philip Cattle, Political Secretary of the British Embassy in China; Saki Reid, APPCG Coordinator of the British Embassy in China; Chengyuan Zhang, visit officer of British Embassy in China. Chinese participants included: Yang Ruiguang, Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in the United Kingdom; Researcher Cui Hongjian, director of the European Institute of China Institute of International Studies; Professor Zhao Chen of Institute of European Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Associate Professor Wang Dong, School of International Studies, Peking University; Associate Professor Liang Yabin of the International Strategy Institute of the Central Party School. Nearly 30 students and members of the media also participated in the conference.

At the beginning, Associate Professor Wang Dong expressed welcome to the UK APPCG delegation. Next, Chairman Richard Graham introduced the achievements of APPCG in recent years and the basic topics of the discussion. Then he exchanged views with professor Cui Hongjian on the Brexit and its influence on China and Britain. Mr. Jonathan Reynolds briefly talked about some of the core demands of the UK in the Brexit negotiations. Researcher Zhao Chen exchanged views with several British parliamentarians on issues such as protectionism, nationalism, technological shocks, and British FDI policy. Counselor David McFarlane explained the adjustment of UK investment-related policies and their motives, as well as current foreign direct investment in the UK. Then in the speech, Mr. Jess Philip and Mr. Nigel Huddleston said that although the UK is no longer in the top of the population and economic aggregate, it is still very confident in global soft power, technology and information. China and the UK have very much room for mutual learning. If China and Britain can further strengthen social & cultural exchanges between the two countries, the relationship between UK and China will be more optimistic in the next two decades.

In the second half of the symposium, Mr. Richard Graham expressed concern about the rise of China's global influence and the recent fluctuations in Sino-US relations. In response, Associate Professor Wang Dong stressed that the international community should not only listen to the words of the United States but also understand the voice of China in recent frictions, China is trying to adapt and learn to become a truly influential global power, this process is not a one-step process. In the questioning session, the professors and students asked about the challenges facing the WTO reform and the global free trade mechanism, expressed concern about the extent to which British policy makers understand China. The British members have replied them frankly and meticulously one by one. Associate Professor Wang Dong invited professor Cui Hongjian to brief the conference and welcomed the British parliamentarians to visit CUPPE and SIS, PKU again. The conference ended in a warm and friendly atmosphere.





国际关系学院
SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

FALL 2018

SPRING 2019

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 2019

Dialogue with top US experts on China: Challenges and Prospects of Contemporary US-China relations

Host: Jie Dalei

Summary:

On the afternoon of January 15, 2019, the “KIM KOO FORUM-Dialogue with top US experts on China” jointly organized by CUPPE and the Institute of International and Strategic Studies Peking University was held in the North Pavilion of PKU. Four top US experts in China participated in discussion included Steven Goldstein, researcher at Harvard University's Fairbank Research Center; Joseph Fewsmith, professor of political science at Boston University; former US Assistant Secretary of State, Columbia University professor Thomas Christensen; and Robert Ross, professor of political science at Boston College. Chinese scholars attending the discussion included Professor Wang Jisi, Director of Institute of International and Strategic Studies Peking University; Associate Professor Wang Dong, deputy director of CUPPE; Associate Professor Jie Dalei and Assistant Professor Lei Shaohua of School of International Studies, Peking University.

Before the lecture, Professor Wang Jisi expressed his sincere welcome to the four famous US experts on China who came to visit. The conference was moderated by Associate Professor Jie Dalei. Four US scholars first made speeches. In the speech, Steven Goldstein introduced the details of his Taiwan trip that just concluded, and make the comprehensive analysis of the recent island political situation, the just-concluded "Nine in One" election and the factional struggle within the DPP. After summing up the latest political development situation in Taiwan, Steven Goldstein put forward his own views on the direction of Sino-US relations in the context of cross-strait relations in the new era. Then Joseph Fewsmith made a detailed analysis of the political style and policy stance of Taiwan's political rookie, Han Guoyu, which explains why the Kuomintang won in this election, he also elaborated on Han Guoyu's the political philosophy and specific methods of Kaohsiung's future governance. Thomas Christensen made analysis and prediction of the political strategy adopted by the DPP in the near future, and put forward his views on the current development of cross-strait relations. Robert Ross analyzed the current situation of Sino-US relations and believed that the current Sino-US relations have many different characteristics than past. China and the United States should better manage their differences in the future and maintain a more stable development of bilateral relations.

After the speeches of American scholars, the professors and students from Peking University raised questions about the recent US policy on Taiwan. After frank and in-depth discussions, Chinese and American scholars shared that although currently Sino-US relations are facing many complicated problems and more sub-topics that need to be controlled, maintaining the general trend of cooperation and stability between the two countries is still in the fundamental interests of the two countries.



A close-up photograph of pink cherry blossoms in full bloom, with a dark grey text box overlaid in the upper center. The blossoms are in various stages of opening, with some fully bloomed and others as buds. The background is a soft-focus landscape with a wooden fence and trees under a clear blue sky.

SPRING 2019

KIM KOO FORUM
At the School of International
Studies, Peking University

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