

Chapter 1 : China at the center : years of foreign policy in SearchWorks catalog

The Ricci map, developed by Matteo Ricci while in China, is the earliest known Chinese map to depict the Americas. The Verbiest world map, created by Ferdinand Verbiest for the Chinese court, is being exhibited for the first time ever.

It officially opened its doors on September 4, shortly before the Cuban Missile Crisis. The first professional staff member hired was Richard V. Allen who later served in the Reagan administration. The book that emerged from the conference, *National Security: Political, Military and Economic Strategies in the Decade Ahead*, was more than one thousand pages long. The book argued for a strategic perspective on global affairs and also defined a school of thought within international relations studies for that period. The practitioners of this school of thought subsequently made their way to the pinnacles of U. When Henry Kissinger retired from his position as U. Secretary of State in , [26] Harvard University declined to offer him a professorship. The arrangements for these senior government officials allowed them to write, lecture and consult with media and business firms and are typical of the way CSIS can incorporate high-level policymakers when they leave government. The Center became an incorporated nonprofit organization to raise its endowment and expand its programs to focus on emerging regions of the world. It signified a degree of institutional maturation and prestige that the founders had not imagined when they founded the center in the early s. This outlook drove CSIS to set up a project in that, to some, seemed remote from traditional strategic and international concerns. David Abshire saw the commission as a way to examine and improve upon economic policy, coming to the conclusion that the White House should reorganize the Executive Office of the President to include a National Economic Council with a national economic adviser on the model of the National Security Council. Into the present day, CSIS has been dedicated to finding ways to sustain American prominence and prosperity as a force for good in the world, according to the CSIS website. The building is located in Washington, D. We gather stakeholders, vet ideas, find areas of agreement and highlight areas of disagreement. The headquarters is located in the DuPont Circle neighborhood near many other well-known think tanks. The Center for Strategic and International Studies has experts focused on various regions of the world and on topics that are important to international relations. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton as she delivered a keynote address on "U. Strategic Engagement with North Africa in an Era of Change," that addressed the security of embassies in the wake of the Benghazi attack. In , CSIS had over , webcast attendees. Recent CSIS speaker events have included the following: CSIS undertakes numerous programs and projects each with its own unique missions and interests. For example, the Defense-Industrial Initiatives Group [42] provides research into the defense industry on behalf of government and corporate customers. CSIS also has several endowed chairs in economics, Chinese studies , and other subjects. After being contacted by the Times, CSIS released a list of foreign state donors, listing 13 governments including those of Germany and China. Primarily it publishes the work of its experts in a specific topic or area of focus in global affairs. CSIS publishes the following: The Freeman Report Newsletter, a foreign policy periodical, focusing on economics and international security in Asia and China since the s. *New Perspectives in Foreign Policy*, a journal for young professionals in international affairs. Multimedia[edit] CSIS produces a series of audio and video podcast interviews with series participants and other experts, along with interim papers addressing current developments. In , there have been over 1.

Chapter 2 : Asian Art Museum | China at the Center

China at the Center with Ricci and Verbiest World Maps showed that Ming Dynasty was the center under heaven in land, population, trade, agriculture, property, intellectual properties, science and technology, military, and art as world power.

Having warned in Davos today that: Few people know as much about financial crises as Kenneth Rogoff. In which way was this crisis different than other big shocks in the history of finance? Professor Rogoff, since the outbreak of the financial crisis nearly ten years have passed. How do grade this recovery when you look at other big busts in the history of finance? In my research with Carmen Reinhart we found that after a deep systemic financial crisis, it often takes the economy eight to ten years to recover. That means we are going to get above average productivity growth and rising investments for several years as the economy normalizes. Is this long period of anemic growth finally behind us? They have been marking down their forecasts for nine years in a row. For example, the IMF marked its global growth forecast 27 times in a row down and this October was the first time they raised their outlook. The single most important thing is that investment continues to pick up. Seeing some recovery in investment would support the idea that there is more life in the recovery. There has been a deep, long lasting dip in global investment. So the most important question is whether the recent pick up in investment will continue. In the US, the last recession ended nearly nine years ago. A financial crisis has a very unusual recovery. Also, if we had a recession right now it would be a much more normal recession. There is a very good chance that growth outperforms most of the time the next few years. So is there nothing that was different with this financial crisis? No, it fit right in. Financial crises leave such distinctive footprints in the data that you see very similar characteristics across time. In many ways, this was a garden variety of a systemic financial crisis: The way it happened, focused on the housing market, and the very slow recovery. In many quantitative benchmarks this financial crisis was very normal compared to other deep systemic financial crises. But if there was something different it was the European debt crisis. It was another whole layer on top of the financial crisis. What do you mean by that? This was absolutely the biggest financial crisis since the Great Depression when some countries experienced very bad crises. In this context, the very slow recoveries in Europe are significant. For instance, the Greek financial crisis ranks comfortably in the top 15 worst financial crises during the last hundred years. Also, the crisis that Italy, Spain, Portugal and Ireland experienced fit into the hundred biggest financial crises on record. So even these financial crises were very severe, they took place on a much higher wealth level. How healthy is the financial system today? In most countries the banking system is pretty sound today. But then again, the level of regulation has tightened up so much that banks are not making loans as easily as they did. That makes it hard for medium and small businesses to get loans as easily as they did in the past. Therefore, we need to improve the regulation of banks. In this respect, I like the ideas of Stanford Professor Anat Admati, and her German co-author Martin Hellwig who advocate having a much simpler regulation for banks but requiring more equity financing. Of course, there are still issues with the Eurozone. But the only country which is sort of in a different place in the cycle and which is important is China. China is probably the place most at risk of having a significant downturn in the near term. Why does China concern you so much? I have great respect for the Chinese authorities and they are working very hard to not have a financial crisis. Also, it will be different because there is no truly private company in China. So government guarantees are triggered much more quickly than they are in the western economy. The big problem is that the Chinese economy is still very imbalanced, relying much too heavily on investment and exports. In addition to that, China is very credit dependent. So if China were to run into financial difficulties or just experience a slowdown in the rate of credit growth that could produce a lot of problems. And if China were to run into its own kind of financial crisis it would probably produce a growth crisis which could produce a political crisis. But high levels of debt are not only a problem in China. Today, the debt levels in most western countries are even higher than at the eve of the financial crisis. The debt levels are very high, but we also have phenomenally low interest rates. So the debt levels are highly sustainable if interest rates stay this low. And the likelihood is that they will stay very low for a long

time. Why are interest rates still so low? We have lots of papers, lots of studies on it. That could raise global interest rates. In such an environment we could certainly see big debt problems in countries like Italy. So no one cares. How imminent is the risk of a correction with equity valuations as rich as they are today? Most of it is interest rates being so low. You can do some simple calculations that suggest the low level of interest rates explains a large part of the high stock market valuation. The stock market is vulnerable to having real interest rates go up. The stock market is high for the same reason debt is high which is that interest rates in many ways are at record lows compared to free market areas. We also had very low interest rates in other periods like in the 1930s and in the 1970s. But at that time, there was tremendous financial repression and control of the markets by governments. Then again, since the financial crisis central banks intervene heavily in the markets with policies like negative interest rates and bond buying programs like QE. Now, they want to unwind these measures. Will that go well? This is a case of global real factors that affect investment and savings which have led to these very low interest rates. Also, quantitative easing in the United States is smoke and mirrors. What do you expect from incoming Fed chief Jerome Powell? Janet Yellen would have done what Jay Powell will try to do. So the real question will be, what happens when inflation rises and the Fed feels a lot of pressure to raise rates. Will suddenly President Trump start treating Mr. And what about monetary policy in Europe? The biggest challenge facing the ECB is that quantitative easing in the Eurozone is not the same as in the United States. If the ECB changes its quantitative easing, Europe is going to need some vehicle to substitute QE and support these countries, maybe some form of an Eurobond or something. Also, in many parts of Europe interest rates are still negative. Will that leave permanent damages to the economy? How will these preparations look like? Right now, central banks are very limited because if you set interest rates too negative big players will hoard cash. Without getting into the weeds, the core of it is that physical currencies are becoming increasingly unimportant in the real economy. Cash is not disappearing, and I only advocate a cash lite society not cashless society. But as cash becomes less important in the legal economy, the different measures that you need to take, ranging from eliminating large bills to potentially taxing deposits into the financial system become very easy to do. And by the way, for all these ideas, you can exclude small savers with no particular difficulty. But already today, people can circumvent such measures with cryptocurrencies. If you look at the history of coinage and paper currency, the private sector invented everything at different times at different places. But the government eventually regulates and appropriates. Governments have taken a deliberately hands-off attitude, thinking that the benefits of the innovation outweigh the risks and that the risks are not systemic. But as cryptocurrencies make it easier for tax evasion, crime and corruption to take place around the world, anti-money-laundering laws are going to have to step in and shut them down. There is no doubt about it. Bitcoin is a classic bubble. There are things in the technology that are valuable. Even in the best-case scenario Bitcoin will probably be like MySpace. Remember that before Facebook? When they were first in but eventually a better competitor came along? You can have blockchain currencies that are not anonymous. They will live forever.

Chapter 3 : CHINA AT THE CENTER at Asian Art Museum in San Francisco Tickets - May 8, | SFStation

China at the Center focuses on two masterpieces of seventeenth-century map-making that illustrate the exchange of information (and misinformation) between Europe and Asia.

Laser matinee available for select dates only. Planetarium shows recommended for ages 4 and up. Get our weekly theater schedules via email. Pacific Science Center members do not pay per ticket convenience charges though an order charge may apply. These charges are non-refundable. Delivery Charges – No delivery charge will be added to tickets picked up on-site at Will Call or an automated Kiosk. For most events you will have the option to have your tickets mailed to you if they are ordered at least 14 days in advance. A delivery charge will be added to these orders. This charge is non-refundable. For all other tickets, no refunds or exchanges will be offered after the event has begun or the entry time has passed. Refund or exchanges requested via phone or email should be submitted at least 24 hours in advance of the event start time to ensure they are processed. Service fees are non-refundable. In the case that your ticketed event is cancelled by Pacific Science Center for any reason your ticket will be exchanged at no cost, or fully refunded including service fees. The exchange or refund must be arranged for within four days of the cancelled event or the refund or exchange will no longer be available. ORG or Camp Transfers and Refunds – Requests for transfers must be made over the phone at least one week prior to the camp start date by calling Requests for withdrawal from camp must be made at least two weeks prior to the camp start date. No refunds will be given within two weeks of the camp start date. About Our Theaters Schedule subject to change without notice. Immerse yourself in a cinematic experience like no other as spectacular films come to life on a screen six stories high 60 feet and 80 feet wide. The IMAX sound system is a visceral experience with amazing range, pitch perfect, daily tuning, and pin point accuracy. There are no bad seats in the house. The seat theater features plush, comfortable seating, a full-service concession stand, and an enthusiastic staff trained to make your IMAX experience great. In operation since and completely renovated in , the theater seats for 3D movies, for 2D and for lectures and other such events. See for yourself the difference in clarity, color, and movement brought to you by IMAX. The shows have been updated I will be going again. Wow, what great attitudes.

Chapter 4 : United States puts Idaho chipmaker at the center of its fight with China - CNN

China at the Center Two important seventeenth-century world maps are the focus of a new exhibition opening this Friday at the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco. China at the Center: Rare Ricci and Verbiest World Maps, which runs from 4 March to 8 May , features Matteo Ricci 's map and Ferdinand Verbiest 's map.

Chapter 5 : China at the Center - AAMstory

One of the West's leading Sinologists takes us through the past three centuries of Chinese foreign policy within the context of traditional Chinese attitudes and beliefs-a broad sweep which offers a rare panoramic view missing in more specialized and contemporary studies.

Chapter 6 : Ken Rogoff Warns "China Will Be At The Center Of The Next Global Financial Crisis" | Zero Hedge

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Chapter 7 : Center for Strategic and International Studies - Wikipedia

Description CHINA AT THE CENTER: RARE RICCI AND VERBIEST WORLD MAPS Travel back in time more than years to an era when the globe was being mapped and its wonders discovered.

Chapter 8 : China at the Center : M. Antoni J. Ucerler :

Micron, a company in Idaho that makes memory chips, has been locked in bitter trade secrets dispute with a state-backed Chinese rival called Fujian Jinhua. Now it has the US government in its corner.

Chapter 9 : Why China is at the center of the new US-India security agreement

India and China share a border approximately 2, miles long, which has been the subject of ongoing disputes since the modern state of India was created in The two sides went to war in over a disputed portion of the Himalayan border, and have engaged in occasional skirmishes ever since.