

FOREIGN AFFAIRS



MARCH / APRIL 2011
VOLUME 90, NUMBER 2

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A G-Zero World *Ian Bremmer and Nouriel Roubini* 2

In the wake of the financial crisis, the United States is no longer the leader of the global economy, and no other nation has the political and economic leverage to replace it. Rather than a forum for compromise, the G-20 is likely to be an arena of conflict.

Germany's Immigration Dilemma *Tamar Jacoby* 8

Germany is in the throes of a national debate about immigration. But old questions of integration miss the new reality: for Germany, and most all developed countries, attracting highly skilled foreign workers is a matter of economic survival.

Getting China to Sanction Iran
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China, which invests heavily in Iran's energy sector, is the linchpin of the sanctions regime against Iran. If Washington wants to prevent Tehran from acquiring nuclear weapons, it must transform Beijing from a silent, subordinate partner to a vigorous ally.

Arms Sales for India *Sunil Dasgupta and Stephen P. Cohen* 22

With India planning to buy \$100 billion worth of new weapons over the next ten years, arms sales may be the best way to revive Washington's relationship with New Delhi, its most important strategic partner in the region.

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The rise of the Tea Party movement has been the most dramatic development in U.S. politics in many years. What does it mean for U.S. foreign policy? Since today's populists have little interest in creating or overseeing a liberal and cosmopolitan world order, U.S. policymakers will have to find some way to satisfy their angry domestic constituencies while also working effectively in the international arena.

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The American version of capitalism is no longer dominant around the world. In the next decade, developing countries are likely to continue to trade the flexibility and efficiency associated with the free-market model for domestic policies meant to ensure greater resilience in the face of competitive pressures and global economic trauma.
- The Advantages of an Assertive China** *Thomas J. Christensen* 54
Over the past two years, China's foreign policy has become markedly more belligerent toward both its neighbors and the United States. But Washington should not wish for a weaker Beijing. In fact, on problems from nuclear proliferation to climate change, what the United States needs is a more confident and constructive China as a partner.
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With China's clout growing, the international community needs to better understand China's strategic thinking. But China's core interests are to promote its sovereignty, security, and development simultaneously—a difficult basis for devising a foreign policy.
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Realist international relations theorists usually would predict that the basic pressures of the international system will force the United States and China into conflict. But properly understood, realism offers grounds for optimism in this case, so long as Washington can avoid exaggerating the risks posed by China's growing power.
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The aftermath of the Great Depression saw a burst of competitive currency devaluations and protectionism that undermined confidence in an open global economy. As countries recover from the financial crisis today, they need to heed the lessons of the past and avoid the beggar-thy-neighbor policies of the 1930s.
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The U.S. Federal Reserve's recent decision to ease the money supply set off a round of recriminations. What the ensuing debate has overlooked are the problematic underlying domestic economic strategies in both the developed and the developing world. Put simply, consumers in industrial economies buy too much, and those in developing ones, too little.
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