

**“TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS AND THE SINO-US  
OPENING” BY RICHARD MOSS**

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## MAIN ARGUMENT

- Nixon-Kissinger successful secret operation on Sino-US opening allowed the White House to maximize political credit, but the methods of the opening certainly added some tensions into transatlantic relations and US relationships with other allies



## KEY FACTORS FOR OPENING TO CHINA

- Mainland China was becoming a more and more important country
- A possibility of alliance against the USSR
- Nixon's position of reorientation from Europe while avoiding a complete retreat
- Recognition of the PRC by Canada and Italy



## THE OPENING AND ITS IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH

- Secrecy was the key
- USA allies in Europe were surprised by the Sino-US opening but generally viewed it in a positive light
- Special relationship between GB and the USA, damaged by the Nixon shocks, was restored by their common objectives of building a strong Europe within the Atlantic alliance and of integrating Communist China into the emerging multipolar world order
- Announced intention of establishing diplomatic relations with Beijing opened a floodgate toward broader recognition of the People's Republic of China and disrupted Washington's efforts at promoting dual representation of Taiwan and the PRC at the UN
- Generally, transatlantic relations have had their ups and downs, but on the whole have expanded



## CONSISTENCY OF THE AUTHOR'S ARGUMENT AND EVIDENCE

- Citations from other articles about the topic
- Description of most important facts and events to prove the position
- The author also cites extensively Nixon tapes and archival documentary record of US diplomacy