

My First English Volume

**Part A· Graduate Dissertation: “One Belt and One Road” and The Reconstruction of
China’s Geopolitical Economic Strategy**

**Part B· The Core Research Theme: Globalization and Research on The Focused Issues
between China and the United States**



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--- Dedicated to the 40th Anniversary of Establishment of China-US Diplomatic Relations

Commemorating

the 40th Anniversary of Establishment of

China-US Diplomatic Relations



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A teacher's purpose is not to create students in his own image, but to develop students who can create their own image.

Love Yours: Ye Zhou
7th. May. 2019, Lisboa

Foreword to My First English Volume

Ending the ten years of political upheaval in cultural revolution, from 18th to 22nd December 1978, The Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was held in Beijing, the conference was regarded as the beginning of the Deng Xiaoping era and Chinese Reform and Opening up. I was born in November 1980, the winter in that year was bitterly cold. On the day I was born with accidentally snow. Due to the abnormal fetal position, caused dystocia. If the doctor had arrived at the hospital after half an hour late, my mom and I would have already left.

Just during the youthful period, responding to the call of the Party Central Committee---" learning industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs". My daddy was assigned to learn agricultural production in Dechang county located in the south of Sichuan province, while my mom had been to learn industrial production in the Auto parts assembly factory in Chengdu. After the end of the Cultural Revolution in 1976, my mom and daddy successively engaged into the musicology major of Southwest University in Chongqing City. Due to the specific historical era, according to the family background, my mom has failed to realize the ideal of entering the biology department, after graduated they were assigned to the

Meishan County Railway affiliated School to work.

In childhood, what remains in memory is the tussle of my mom and daddy; but, in addition accompanied with the Swan Lake music played by the Russian Ballet Symphony Orchestra released from the recorder at home either; as for the cello that I started learning at the age of six that played an ineffable role in my later days; however, in psychologically extricated myself with emotional dependence from the cello that it stemmed from the initial times of law school. At that moment, suddenly I came to realize the truth that I must be bravely confronted with the most real life.

In 1989, for either China or the world, it is an unforgettable year. In that year, my mom and dad still worked to be the teacher in Meishan county, and I must go to learn the cello at the Sichuan Conservatory of Music every weekend, on the way of the round trip between Meishan and Chengdu, my parents and I usually passed Renmin South Road by the 16th bus, thus I heard about the June Fourth Incident through the conversation of the elder--- traffic controlling on the People's South Road, the people's shopping mall being burned, and the 16 bus being exploded. However, my childhood hasn't been affected by it, and the time is flying in usual way.

In 1992, I graduated from the elementary school, at that year, Deng Xiaoping delivered a speech on the southern tour; in 1996, graduated

from junior high school, in March of the same year, the Fourth Session of the Eighth National People's Congress adopted the "Ninth Five-Year Plan on National Economy and Social Development and Long-term Prospects and Objectives for 2010.", this is the first medium-long term plan under the conditions of China's socialist market economy, which is a cross-century development plan. In 1999, graduated from high school. On 1 October, the same year, it was held the military parade and mass parade for the 50th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in Beijing; On November 15, the Chinese and US governments signed a bilateral agreement on China's accession to the World Trade Organization in Beijing; Shenzhou 1 launched on November 19, 1999; the transfer of sovereignty of Macau from the Portuguese Republic to the People's Republic of China (PRC) occurred on 20 December 1999. Just in September of the same year, I enrolled in the Chengdu People's Police School.

The recruit students in that year divided into the two districts, ensuring job assignment with the graduation in two years later, having 60 people per district (including six girls). After 15 years of graduation, among these twelve girls, I am the only one who chose to resign from the professional police position.

The life of Police academic school is like a place for everything, carrying out the plan in apple-pie order. At the time, for me, the only

clear concept was that I was a police school student, and little was known about other social roles and definitions. I often skipped classes to play cello for various of large-scale literary and art joint performance in the school. Maybe I just only wanted to evade the reality that I was not willing to face by escaping the one by one boring classes. My inner heart was eager to find the authentic my own. However, although I was born in the context of 80s, living amid China's reform and opening -up social environment, it has been also bounded by the traditional consciousness of the elder generation, my inner-world often was insufficient for the sharp differences in consciousness and conception.

I have remembered that the Hong Kong Police delegated Mission visited the police school in the first academic year, the track that I played which is the Chinese folk song entitled "Yanshui Song", when my performance was nearing the end , the stage lighting suddenly happened some malfunction, in the dark, I firmly played the last sound, along with the warm applause, bowed and left the stage. Firmness seems to be the flow of my blood, but there was lack of the more explicit consciousness and conception, in opposite, the more is that just the clash and blank in my inner heart. I struggled to find the answer in my life, but I couldn't find the answer. The only reply may be that I can't give birth to the next generation, and let the new life repeat all the

helplessness and the antagonisms I have experienced. After two year, the moment that the graduation list was announced, when the other six boys and I were carried by a white van to the Qing Yang Public Security Sub-Bureau Anti-Riot Patrol Brigade, sitting in the car, I shed tears silently.

Fifteen years later, when I left the police with my trauma, and leaving my hometown and all the past time my own, how did I know yet, how I should face all the unknowns of the future? The choices left for me that is nothing more than fearlessness . . .

Ye Zhou

04. May. 2019, Lisboan



“One Belt and One Road” and the
Reconstruction of China’s
Geopolitical Economic Strategy

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Contents

<i>List of Maps and Figures</i> -----	<i>III</i>
<i>Abstract</i> -----	<i>1</i>
<i>Key Words</i> -----	<i>2</i>
一. Introduction-----	3
二. The History Background of “One Belt and One Road” Strategy	
(一) China’s land-powers empire and tributary system from historical perspective-----	14
(二) The dispute between “Frontier Passes (Defenses)” and “Sea Ban” from the perspective on modern history-----	26
(三) China’s geopolitical economic strategic adjustment from the perspective of contemporary history-----	41
三. The Development and Dilemma in The Process of The Rise in National Strength	
(一) The response to the United States “Asia Pacific rebalance” strategy that is for achieving the realistic requirement of peaceful development-----	57
(二) In order to respond to the hegemony of a country dominated by finance, and trade-led countries are forced to adopt the appropriate strategy-----	60
(三) The urgent demand of eliminating the dual pressure which comes from the slowdown in the growth of world economy and the new normal of the domestic economic development -----	68
(四) Considering from the perspective of the geopolitical strategy significance , and aiming to ensure the national political and economic security by the implementation of the One Belt and One Road-----	72

(五) The strategic significance of the transformation of the neighborhood diplomacy-----75

(六) Seeking a long-ranges plan for the multi-polarization pattern of mechanism and systematism-----76

(七) The strategic demand for protecting Chinese Enterprises' Oversea investment interests-----81

四. Pray for Prudence: The One Belt and One Road

(一) Defining China’s national positioning and core interests in the current international system-----82

(二) The relationship between “One Belt and One Road” and the current world order-----83

(三) The advantages and disadvantages, the opportunities and challenges faced by “One Belt and One Road”-----85

(四) The regional economic cooperation under the framework of “One Belt and One Road”-----89

(五) The relationship between “One Belt and One Road” Construction and the Domestic system-----90

(六) The relation between advancing in all areas and breakthrough in key areas in the “ One Belt and One Road ” Construction-----93

(七) The new type of international relationship between China and the countries along “One Belt and One Road”-----95

(八) Building an international system that it can be supported China's long-term sustainable development-----99

Reference-----102

Index-----108

Maps and Figures

Maps

Introduction: Six Corridors: China's Belt and Road Initiative	
-----	7
1. Shan Haiguan Pass-----	15
2. The Treaty of Nerchinsk-----	16
3. Changes in The Russo-Chinese border in the 17 th -19 th Centuries	
-----	17
4. Mongol Empire-----	19
5. China's Northern Silk Road-----	27
6. Rimland Theory-----	42

Figures

7. China's Four Stage of Globalization (Part 1/ Part 2) -----	51
8. Foreign Holder of The United States Treasury Debt-----	62
9. World Map for The Offshore RMB Market-----	66

“One Belt and One Road” and the Reconstruction of China’s Geopolitical Economic Strategy

Abstract

Currently, in view the research on the “One Belt and One Road” that is absence of in-depth analysis of the historical evolution and reconstruction of China’s geopolitical economic strategy. We could try to explore the historical background of the “One Belt and One Road” strategy from the triple perspective of **Big History, Modern History and Contemporary History**, and starting from the dilemma of China’s rise and development, thus it would further illustrate this strategy in term of the multiple realistic background. To ensure the policy would make steady progress, relatively, **the reconstruction logic** of China’s geopolitical economic Strategy that is one of the pivotal points.

First: defining the China’s core interests in the new era;

Second: Identifying the key element threatening China’s core interests;

Third: deciding that how to maintain the core interests through properly convey the national comprehensive powers.

Moreover, the subsequent eight key issues have involved the balance between domestic and international geopolitical and

economic interests. **first:** Defining the China's national orientation and core interests in the present international system; **second:** Combing the symbiotic relationship between the “One Belt and One Road” and the current World Order; **third:** Evaluating the complex and volatile domestic and international situation confronted by the “Belt and Road” strategy, as well as opportunities and challenges; **fourth:** Weaving the regional economic cooperation under the framework of “One Belt, One Road”; **fifth:** Rationalizing the vertical and horizontal relationship between the construction of the “One Belt and One Road” and the reform of domestic system; **sixth:** In the “One Belt, One Road” construction, it is necessary to Coordinate the relationship between the promotion in the comprehensive way and the key breakthrough ; **seventh:** Combining with the present era, the reconstruction of China's new type of international relations with relevant countries along the “One Belt and Road”; **finally,** Exploring an international system that could support China's long-term sustainable development.

Key Words:

“One Belt and One Road”; Land-Ocean compound country; Peaceful Development; Strategic Reconstruction

一、 *Introduction*

Between September and October in 2013, the President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping visited Kazakhstan and Indonesia, proposing the conception that work together towards the construction of “the Silk Road and Economic Belt” and “the Maritime Silk Road of the 21st century. Soon after, “One Belt and One Road” strategy formally incorporated into the Agenda of national development and given the policy-based attention by the Chinese government. In November of the same year, 《The Decision on Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening Reforms》 was adopted at the close of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, it has clearly made indication: “we will build a developmental financial institution and accelerate the construction connectivity with the surrounding of countries and regional infrastructures and push forward the construction of “the Silk Road and Economic Belt” and “the Maritime Silk Road of the 21st century”, with formation of new pattern of all-round opening.” ①

① “*The Decision on Major Issues Concerning Comprehensively Deepening Reforms*”, http://www.china.org.cn/china/third_plenary_session/2013-11/16/content_30620736.htm log in time: 12/10/2018

In March 2014 《Government Work Report》 delivered by Premier Li Keqiang whom proposed that, we have created the new situation for the process of the opening up, and planned and constructed “the Silk Road and Economic Belt” and “the Maritime Silk Road of the 21st century”, and advanced the construction of BCIM Economic Corridor, involving Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar, and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, and pushed on with a number of major pillar projects, and speeded up the infrastructure construction connectivity, and expanded the new fields of the international economic cooperation. ② In November 2014, at the 8th meeting of the CPC Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs, the Chinese President Xi Jinping emphasized that, the policy of "the Silk Road and Economic Belt" and "the Maritime Silk Road of the 21st century" have responded to the rhythm of the times, with the desire of countries to accelerate development, and providing a more inclusive development platform with profound historical and humanistic foundations, it is able to combine the accelerated development of China's economy with the interests of countries along the route. ③ In December 2014, at the Central Economic Work Conference, a strategy to develop the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and the

strategy for promoting the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, and a strategy for the construction of an economic development belt along the Yangtze River, all of which the mentioned is further listed as the three key strategies of optimizing the pattern of China's economic development between different regions in the future.^④ It has been established a high-ranking organization with at least one Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, two Members of the Political Bureau, and two State Councilors on the work conference for the Construction of “One Belt and One Road” on 1st February 2015 in Beijing.^⑤

② “*Government Work Report*” delivered by Premier Li Keqiang http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/Speeches/2014-03/18/content_1856703.htm log in time: 12/10/2018

③ “*The 8th meeting of the CPC Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs*” which is presided over by Chinese President X Jinping <http://politics.people.com.cn/n/2014/1106/c70731-25989646.html> log in time: 12/10/2018

④ “*The Central Economic Work Conference*” was held in Beijing http://www.china.org.cn/business/2014-12/26/content_34417790.htm log in time: 13/10/2018

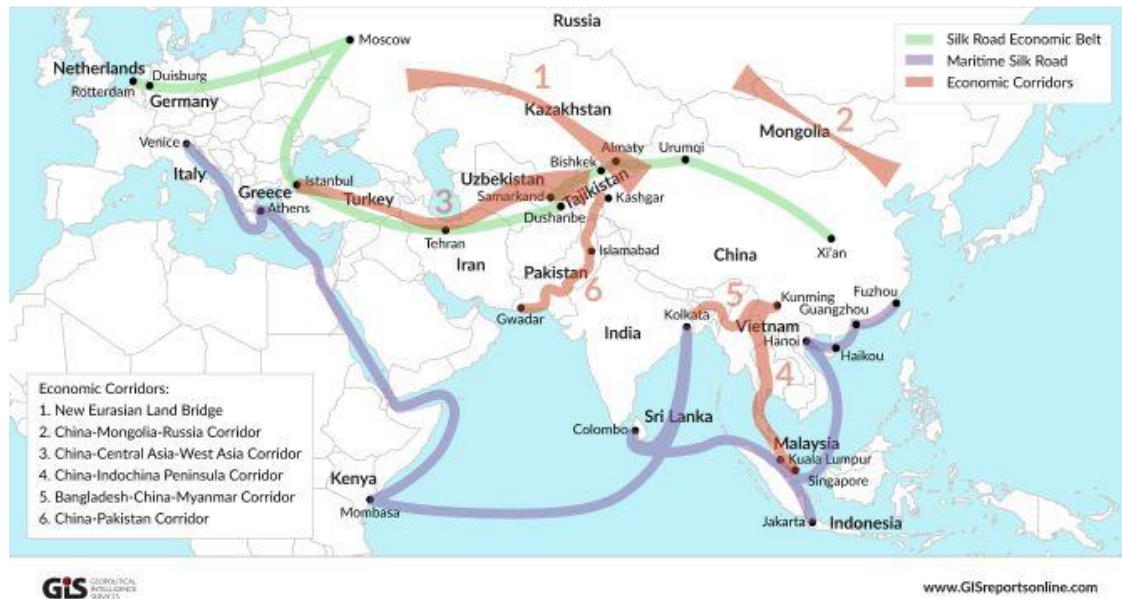
⑤ “*Efforts to achieve a good beginning of the Belt and Road construction*” Zhang gaoli <http://politics.people.com.cn/n/2015/0201/c1024-26487186.html> log in time: 13/10/2018

《Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road》 issued jointly by the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce on 28th March 2015, it is elaborated that the Background of “One Belt and One Road”, and Principles, Framework, Cooperation Priorities and Cooperation mechanism, as well as the opening-up circumstances of various places in China, the positive actions of the Chinese government, and the future development prospects. On the “One Belt, One Road” Promotion Construction Work Conference on 21st July 2015, it formally demarcates that New Eurasian Land Bridge, China-Mongolia-Russia, China-Central Asia-West Asia and China-Indochina Peninsula economic corridors as well as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, the mentioned six International Economic Corridors which are regarded as the key promoted direction of the Belt and Road in the future. ⑥

⑥ “ *Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road* ”

http://www.ndrc.gov.cn/gzdt/201503/t20150330_669392.html log in time: 13/10/2018

Six corridors: China's Belt and Road Initiative



Thereby, The Belt and Road has considered as an important strategy for China's domestic and foreign affairs in the future. The domestic and oversea experts are greatly focusing on this important strategy, especially the observers oversea are more inclined to review the strategy of "One Belt, One Road" from the geopolitical perspective. For example, Shannon Tiezzi thinks that China's "One Belt and One Road" is comparable to the US' "Marshall Plan", both is the important strategic tool for the emerging global powers to take advantage of their economic strength to seek diplomatic influence and ensure the goal of foreign policy (including the basic goal for maintaining the domestic economic growth). ⑦ Analysts in Asia and the West believe that China wants to displace America as the Asian

hegemon. The Belt and Road could end up furthering that plan, even if it is not its focus. China's crude maps show the belt and road running through disputed territory, including the bitterly contested waters of the South China Sea where China has been busy building fortresses on reefs. Some Asian countries, including India and Vietnam, are wary and most Western countries share their unease. In 2017 America's defense secretary, James Mattis, said that: "No one nation should put itself into a position of dictating [the Belt and Road]". In January 2018 France's president, Emmanuel Macron, warned that the Belt and Road "cannot be the roads of a new hegemony that will make the countries they traverse into vassal states." He added: "The ancient silk roads were never purely Chinese...These roads are to be shared and they cannot be one-way." ⑧ in other words, whether China would alter the rules of the geopolitical economic structure? ⑨

⑦ Shannon Tiezzi, "The New Silk Road: China's Marshall Plan?" <https://thediplomat.com/2014/11/the-new-silk-road-chinas-marshall-plan/> log in time: 14/10/2018;

⑧ *China's belt-and-road plans are to be welcomed—and worried about* https://www.economist.com/leaders/2018/07/26/chinas-belt-and-road-plans-are-to-be-welcomed-and-worried-about?fbclid=IwAR2YWEcKb4fT8KkhwzNUVAa3XhggSZHYbedi_DGH3MTfzkOqI8d7Xg9ewN8 log in time: 14/10/2018

Compared with the western realism, Chinese scholars have more diversified research perspective and more abundant research content. **Analysis from the perspective of research**, not just only in light of the following realism considerations, such as the transformation of national security strategies, ⑩ geopolitics balancing , combating terrorism and maintaining stability, resources and energy security, ⑪ as well as to hedge against American Asia Pacific rebalancing strategy, ⑫

⑨ B. R. Deepak. *“One Belt One Road: China at the Centre of the Global Geopolitical and Geo-economics?”* South Asia Analysis Group, December 4, 2014 <http://www.southasiaanalysis.org/node/1672> log in time: 15/10/2018

⑩ Hu An-gang; Ma Wei and Yan Yilong: *“Looking for A Road: China Debates Its and the World's Future, vol. 4, Chapter 10 “Connotation, Orientation and Path of the One-Belt-One-Road Initiative”* (BRILL: 2016), 164-180; The Chinese version was originally published on Xinjiang shifan daxue xuebao 新疆师范大学学报 〈*Journal of Normal Xinjiang University*〉 2 (2014)P1-9

⑪ Cao Yun: *“Silk Road Economic Belt with quadruple strategic goals”* (Chinese Social Sciences NET, 10/01/2014); Sun Zhiyuan *“The Triple Connotations of the “One Belt, One Road” Strategy Conception”* (China-The Economic Times, 11/08/2014)

⑫ Wang Jisi: *“Marching westwards, the rebalancing of China's geostrategie”*, (Global Times, 17/010/2012); Ruan Zongze: *“An Analysis of the Prospects of the United States’ Asia -Pacific rebalancing strategy”* (China Institute of International Studies, 25/06/2014); Yuan Xin-tao: *“Analysis of the National Strategy of the Belt and Road Initiative”*. (Theory Monthly, 11:5-9,2014); Pan Yaling: *“The Dynamics of the US Asia-Pacific “Rebalancing” Strategy and China's Response”*. (Contemporary International Relations, 1: 29-34, 40, 2015)

but also with inclusion of promoting the trade and economic cooperation, boosting China's positive effect in regional economic cooperation, speeding up an integrated Asian regional economic, as well as the liberalism consideration including jointly building the opening-up and developmental economic Zone with relevant countries,^⑬ with inclusion of enhancing the policy communication and objectives coordination with the countries along the Belt and Road, and promoting the non-governmental exchanges, and awakened the common history with the surrounding of neighboring countries, and discovering the more cultural chain and humanities bond between each other, and creating the new pattern of regional recognition, building the constructivism cognition of which is an all-dimensional , multi-layer, multi-channel and the fusing community of shared future for mankind between China and the neighboring countries or regional. ^⑭

^⑬ Gao Hucheng: “*Deepening Economic and Trade Cooperation to Jointly Build a more Glorious Future*” (11th Edition, 02/07/2014, People Daily); Shen Xianjie/ Xiao Jincheng: “*New Trends in International Regional Economic Cooperation and China's 'One Belt, One Road' Cooperation Strategy*” (11: 30-38.2014, Macroeconomics)

From the perspective of research content, it involves the "one belt, one road" proposal background, strategic positioning, strategic significance, economic logic, risk assessment and response strategy, ⑮ but also giving attention to China and the surrounding of countries, especially the game between diverse benefits of major powers such as the United States, Russia, and India, and the feasibility of policy communication and strategic interface problems.⑯ The current research on the "One Belt and One Road" provides the useful information for a comprehensive understanding of China's geopolitical economic strategy in the new situation. However, given the short time frame of relevant research, there are still two shortcomings in the existing literature: **First**, there is a lack of historical analysis of China's geopolitical economic strategy. In fact, "the history is crucial. The reason of its importance that is not only we can learn from the lessons and experiences in the past, but also **the continuity of the social system is always an extension and evolution of history.**" ⑰ Therefore, in order to recognize the logic of the reconstruction of the current China's geopolitical and economic strategy, we need to trace the historical evolution of China's geopolitical economic strategy. Obviously, this is a key issue that has not yet been touched by the academic literature that emphasizes the historical

origins of the modern Silk Road; **second**, there is a lack of deep thinking about the strategic nature of the “One Belt, One Road”. The Belt and Road is a big strategy covering geopolitics and geoeconomics, **based on historical perspective**, the cognition of its essence should be regarded as a “**strategic turning point**” from the traditional land-powers country to the land-ocean compound country, simultaneously, **based on realistic considerations**, we also need to have a very clear recognition that it is a “**strategic response**” with the reason of which faced complex domestic and international contradictions and dilemmas in the process of China integration into the mainstream in the world, additionally, **based on the rise of national strength**, we need to recognize that it is a “**strategic reconstruction**” of geopolitical economy which is China pursuing the peaceful development.

In view of these, we will focus on the following three issues: **First**, in history, how has China’s geopolitical economic strategy evolved, especially since modern times? How does it shape or influence China’s current geopolitical economic strategy? **Second**, currently what kind of realistic political and economic situation is facing to China? Why we need formulating this major strategic adjustment and reconstruction of the Belt and Road Initiative, additionally, the adjustment and reconstruction that both of

which is reflected that what kind of rights appeals does China have? **Third**, what is the logic of China's reconstruction of geopolitical economic strategy under the "one belt and one road"? Which questions are worthy of us to deep think about? And what kind of the realistic problems we must also make a more rigorous Introspection with keeping an objective attitude?

⑭ Zhong Feiteng: *"Transcending the myth of geopolitics: China's new Asian strategy"* (6: 16-39 Foreign Affairs Review(Chinese Edition)); Wang Hui, Luo Yuze: "Building a community of common destiny and solidly promoting the 'One Belt, One Road' cooperation" (05/12/2014, China Economic Times)

⑮ Yang Shu/ Wang Shusen: *"The Strategic Conception of the Silk Road Economic Belt and Its Challenges"*, (1: 23-30, 2014, Institute of Central Asian Studies, Lanzhou University, Lanzhou)

⑯ Li Tongsheng / Ping Longdong: *"Geopolitical position of Central Asian countries and geopolitical strategy of China"* (College of Urban and Environmental Sciences, Northwest University, Xi'an China)

⑰ Douglass C.North: *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance* (*Political Economy of Institutions and Decisions*), (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990, Preface, p.vii.)

二、 *The Historical Background of "One Belt and One Road" Strategy*

(→) China's land-powers empire and tributary system from a historical perspective

First, the land-powers empire has been a long-term attribute of the Chinese Empire since the Qing Dynasty opened a historical situation of Great Feudal Unity. The history of the formation and development of the Chinese Empire which is predominately the history of anti-intrusion and intrusion along the route of Great Wall that carried out between a cultivation culture of the Central Plains and a strong Northern nomadic neighbor, therefore, which formed the ingrained land-powers concept of the Chinese dynasties in history, **the first priority of its geostrategic is how to appease and try to make the strong northern nomadic adopted into the "Hua-Yi distinction"**. In other words, governing the frontier rather than the ocean that constitutes the main theme of geopolitical economic strategy in Chinese history. This situation has not changed until the Qing army invaded into the Shanhai Pass in Mid-17th century. **Mr. Owen Lattimore thought that The Qing army has invaded into the Shanhai Pass in the Mid-17th century as the last wave of the inward aggression of the frontier**

forces along the route of the Great Wall. Since then, the internal movement of land-powers Empire stepped into a new era, namely it is so-called “Maritime Era”.^⑮

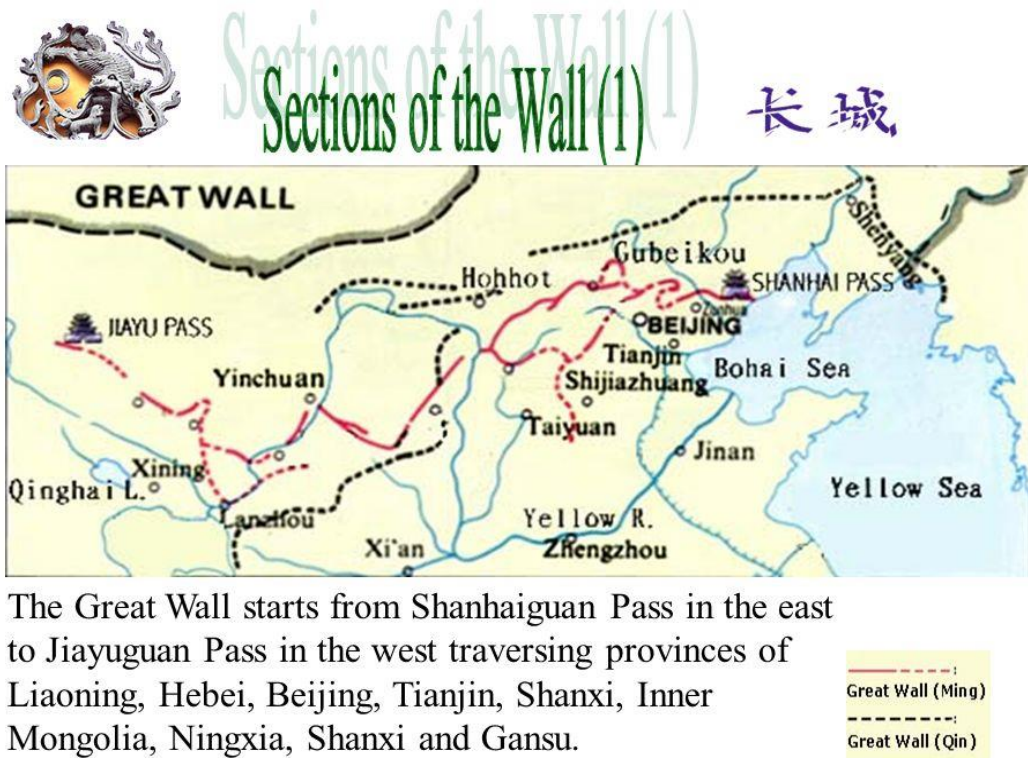


Figure 1: Shanhaiguan Pass

^⑮ Owen Lattimore, *Inner Asian Frontiers of China* (New York: American Geographical Society, 1940);

Thus, Wang Hui emphasized that the boundaries along Great Wall is defined as the perspective of observing and comprehending China's historical problems rather than the south of the Yangtze River and the canal basin, which was really resolved after "Treaty of Nerchinsk".



Figure 2: The **Treaty of Nerchinsk** of 1689 was the first treaty between Russia and China. The Russians gave up the area north of the Amur River as far as the Stanovoy Range and kept the area between the Argun River and Lake Baikal. The **Stanovoy Range**, also known as Sükebayatur and Sükhbaatar in Mongolian, or Outer Khingan Range is a mountain range located in southeastern parts of the Russian Far East. It runs south-west to north-east for over 900 km, from the Olyokma River in the west, to the Uchur River in the east, **almost to the Sea of Okhotsk**. It separates the watershed of the Arctic Ocean (via the Lena) from that of the Pacific Ocean (via the Amur). For this reason, it was the border between Russia and China from 1689 (**Treaty of Nerchinsk**) to 1858 (**Treaty of Aigun**).

Based on “In May 1691 (30th year of Kangxi Emperor), an edict was issued by Kangxi: “it is forbidden to continue building the Great Wall”, in addition to the economic considerations, the Qing Empire planned a new scope of domination, especially the establishment of an external boundary on the Qing-Russian border, which is a more important reason. ⑰

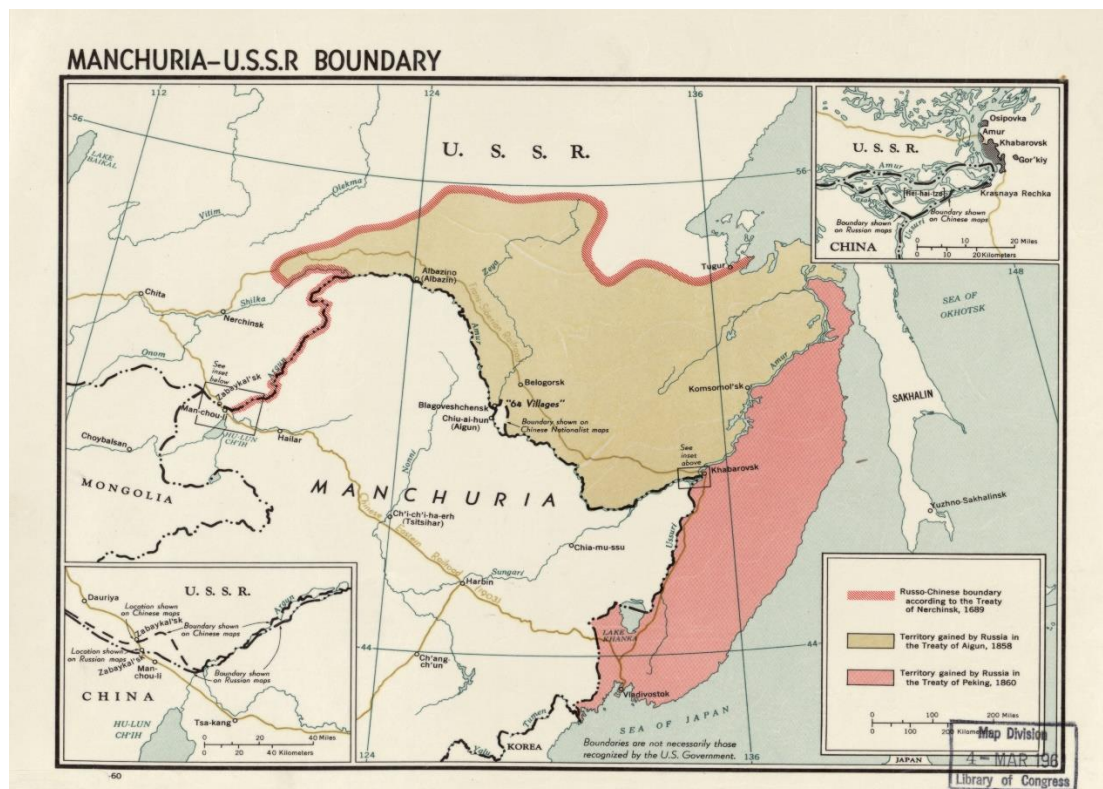


Figure 3: Changes in the Russo-Chinese border in the 17th–19th centuries

⑰ Wang Hui: *China from Empire to Nation-state* (Chinese Edition: Beijing SDX Joint Publishing Company, Vol.1, 2004, p582-583; English Edition: Translated by Michael Gibbs Hill (Harvard University Press))

Secondly, the distinction “Hua-Yi” supported by the tributary system which have always ensured the land-powers empire is operating in an orderly manner, the Chinese tributary system dated to the Han dynasty (202 B.C.E.). It reflected the Chinese worldview that China was the center of the civilized world, and that all lands desiring relations with China must be tributary states. The Qing tributary system was inherited from its predecessor MING DYNASTY (1368-1644) with additions and modifications. The basis of the tributary system was acceptance of Chinese cultural superiority and Non-Chinese, if willing to travel to court and perform the prescribed rituals, could be accepted into the Confucian sphere of states. ⑳

⑳ The Yuan Dynasty, with the Mongols as the core of the domination, which is an intermittent adjustment or transformation of the Hua-Yi distinction in the long history of China. The Mongolian-inclusive religious consciousness and philosophy, the pioneering maritime trade and the aggressive land long-distance trade and the impact of powerful military-force has dramatically changed the geopolitical economic landscape of China, East Asia and even Eurasia. It has also had a major impact on the historical process in these areas. However, as the Yuan Dynasty soon passing out of sight, the Hua-Yi distinction quickly recovered and developed. What needs to be pointed out is that the Mongolian emperor and the Yuan Dynasty have a profound influence on the Eurasia Silk Road and the Maritime Silk Road, and further historical investigations and in-depth studies are needed.

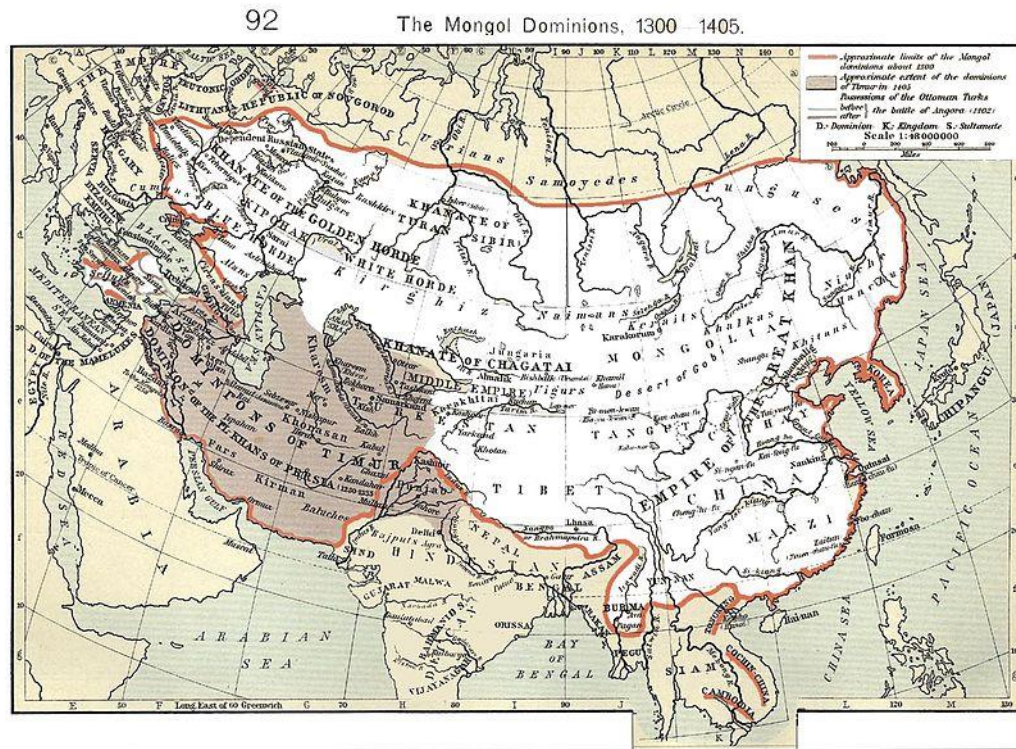


Figure 4: The red line depicts the greatest extent of the Mongol Empire (Source: Shepherd, 1911).

Rulers or envoys of vassal states offered tribute or gifts and received in return the Chinese emperor's seal of recognition and return gifts, generally much in excess of the tribute system. **First**, it maintained the preeminence of China among the peripheral peoples. **Second**, it was a political means of self-defense. **Third**, it was a means of trade. **Fourth**, it was a way of conducting diplomacy.

Through early Ming China's strength on land and sea it became the suzerain of many tributary or vassal states, they included

Korea, the Ryukyu Islands, Annam (Vietnam), Burma, Siam, and a host of other states in Southeast and Central Asia from Bengal to the Philippines to Samarkand. The Reception Department, a bureau of the Chinese government, regulated the size, frequency, and reception of the tribute missions on the condition of each importance to and distance from China. For example, Korea paid tribute four times a year; Annam once every two years; Siam every three years; and Laos and Burma every 10 years. While in China, all expenses of the tribute missions were paid by the Chinese government. Regulations also governed the number of merchants and amount of trade allowed to accompany each tribute mission.

As the Ming dynasty declined, the newly established, and as yet regional Qing dynasty set up an office called Li-fan Yuan or Court of Colonial Affairs in 1638. Its mission was to manage affairs relating to Mongolia, Tibet, the Western Regions (present-day Xinjiang), and Korea. It kept track of titles and defined the domains of Mongol chiefs to prevent tribal wars and regulated the Mongol's relations with their spiritual leaders in Tibet. After 1644, its functions were enlarged to supervising the semi absorbed tribal peoples of southwestern China in Yunnan, Guizhou, and Sichuan provinces. In short, the Li-fan Yuan dealt with frontier

peoples and ethnic minorities in the Qing Empire outside the Chinese style of civil administration.

Europeans who traveled to China via sea during the Ming dynasty encountered this system of international relations. Although Western nations were not formally enrolled among the tributary states because of their great distance from China, envoys from Portugal, the Netherlands, and Russia were received at the Qing court as tribute ambassadors. Between 1655 and 1795, 17 missions from Western nations were received by the Qing monarchs, and all except the last, the British ambassador Lord Macartney, performed the kowtow before the emperor. **This style of international relations between China and Western nations ended in 1842 after Great Britain defeated China in First Anglo-Chinese War, although it persisted between China and its traditional vassal states until the late 19th century.** ① After talking about the tributary system's historical origin, basic social structure and function, political significance and commercial significance, we have a try to provide some extensibility opinion from the other aspect. The following quoted text is extracted from the relevant materials the author has read.

---If percentage of wars, both intentional and unintentional, including territorial expansion is low, hypothesis that Chinese

non-expansion commitment is determined by Hua-Yi identity is efficient. Regarding to second hypothesis, I suppose different levels of acceptance of Yi identity will influence state's perception of creditability of Chinese non-expansion commitment. As direct equation between creditability of Chinese non-expansion commitment and level of acceptance of Yi identity cannot be found, an indirect way will be applied here that creditability of Chinese non-expansion commitment will be reflected by alien state's absence of challenge or attack against China. Therefore, if the second hypothesis is efficient, percentage of unintentional wars between China and the first level states should be very low, despite the ideal situation being absence of unintentional wars; unintentional wars between China and the second level states will increase with material growth of these states; and there will be a bit of wars between China and the third level states. ②

① Marsha E. Ackermann. Michael J. Schroeder. Janice J. Terry, ed.; *Encyclopedia of World History*/ Edition 2 (Facts On File Publishing, Inc., Vol. IV, 28/06/2008, 323-324); Fairbank, John K, ed.; *The Chinese World Order: Traditional China's Foreign Relations*, (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1968); Fairbank, John K., and Têng Ssu-yü, *On the Qing Tributary System*, (Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 6, no.2, 1941); Fairbank, John K., *Tributary Trade and China's Relations with the West* (The Far Eastern Quarterly 1, no.2, 1942)

---These exceptions and differences do not invalidate Zhou's (Zhou Fangyin ③) argument, but they do put it into perspective. From the Qing Dynasty onwards, China was working from a central position and, usually, defensively. It could manage its borders, but it couldn't solve problems with neighboring countries. The texts quoted by Zhou Fangyin suggest that the urge to eliminate a troublesome neighbor was tempered by logistical problems. As China's military might move further from the center, the challenge of provisioning became greater and the risk of disease grew. Owing to China's centrality, therefore, 'imperial overreach' had a different pattern from that of the West. ③

② Raffaele Marchetti. He Yongchang, ed.: *Hua-Yi Identity and Chinese Non-Expansion Commitment: A Study on Wars during the Early Period of Tang Dynasty* (Libera University International Study Social Guido Carli of Rome, p13-14, 2014/2015)

③ Brantly Womack: *Asymmetry and China's Tributary System* (The Chinese Journal of International Politics, Vol.5, 2012, p40); Zhou Fangyin, *Equilibrium Analysis of the Tributary System*, p. 177, note 83.

As Paul Kennedy argues, the over-extension of Western empires led to their general weakness and their vulnerability to external challengers. In China's case, overreach led to an ebb and flow of peripheral control and, occasionally, to the collapse of an overstrained central order, but the new order that eventually emerged would necessarily have to hold the same central location because of its population and productivity. In the West, empires and their capitals displaced one another. Rome replaced Athens. In China, it was one dynasty after another. ④

--- Assertions of the PRC's resemblance to peacefully hegemonic early empires have run up against some inconvenient truths in the last five years. The PRC's current rhetoric on the South Sea island disputes expresses 'hard realism' much more forcefully than Confucian harmony. If it echoes any historical tradition, it follows the Legalists who believed only in coercion rather than cultural assimilation. Such realism, all too familiar to Western analysts, makes China look not so different from Western empires after all. Current Chinese statements seem to confirm all too easily John Mearsheimer and his disciples' theories of inevitable clashes between rising powers and the existing world order. ⑤ **Edward Luttwak likewise argues that**, following the 'universal logic of strategy', China cannot become a dominant world powers, because

rival powers will inevitably create coalitions to balance against it,
⑥ but this author is uncomfortable with using one current crisis to confirm a universal theory. The author agrees that we need to view China's relations with the world in a longer perspective, but which history is the most useful for this purpose? ⑦

④ Paul Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000* (New York: Random House, 1987);

⑤ John. Mearsheimer: *The Tragedy of Great Powers Politics* (New York: Norton, 2001); Yuan-Kang Wang: *Harmony and War: Confucian Culture and Chinese Powers Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2011)

⑥ Edward Luttwark: *The Rise of China & the Logic of Strategy* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012)

⑦ Peter. C. Perdue: *The Tenacious Tributary System* (Journal of Contemporary China, 2015, Vol. 24, No.96, p1003)

(⇔) The dispute between "Frontier Passes (Defenses)" and "Sea Ban" from the perspective on modern history

Frontier Passes (Defenses) are strategically situated and difficult to access. They are typically built on ancient borders or ancient critical intersections, fortified, and guarded by troops. During the cold weapon era, which includes the Chinese Shang (1600-1046 B.C.) to Song (960-1279 A.D.) dynasties, hundreds of impregnable Frontier Passes (Defenses), including fortified mountain passes (defenses), Great Wall passes (defenses), barrier plugs, forts, and ferries, were constructed to defend against nomadic tribes. ⑧ From the start of the firearms era, particularly during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A.D.), most frontier passes (defenses) were renovated from defense forts into custom stations or border markets to impose trade control and taxes. ⑨

⑧ Zhao, C.; Zhang, C. Military Remains of the Silk Road from the Perspective of Archaeology. *Cult. Relics* 2016, 2, 73–80. (In Chinese)

⑨ Zhu Xiankun, Chen Fulong and Guo Huadong : *A Spatial Pattern Analysis of Frontier Passes in China's Northern Silk Road Region Using a Scale Optimization BLR Archaeological Predictive Model* (University of Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing and China. 20. March. 2018)

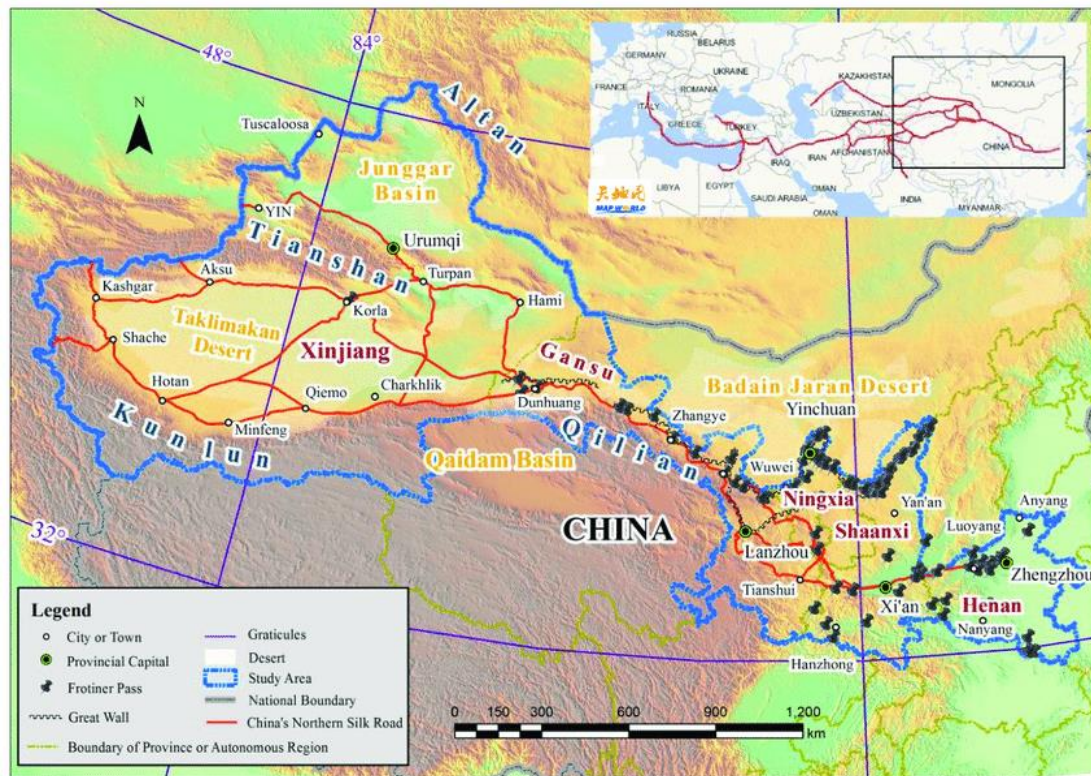


Figure 5: Geographic extent of the study area of China's Northern Silk Road (CNSR) region

The sea ban was a series of related isolationist Chinese policies restricting private maritime trading and coastal settlement during most of the Ming dynasty and some of the Qing. First imposed to deal with Japanese piracy amid the mopping up of Yuan partisans, the sea ban was completely counterproductive: by the 16th century, piracy and smuggling were endemic and mostly consisted of Chinese who had been dispossessed by the policies. In the Ming dynasty, "Ming Ban" refers to a period during which all activities on the high seas was prohibited by the court, This term is mostly

used to refer to the last period of sea prohibition; that is the only sea prohibition that would have affected the trade with the European seafaring nations, but it was not the only one. European ships arrived in China only in the early 16th century, and the Ming dynasty ended in 1644. This single sea prohibition stopped virtually all exports and all trading activities between China and the various East India Companies.

Since the Ming Dynasty, The Chinese Empire has once had the twice historically active initiatives to pursue development with its doors open wide. One time was the opening of the sea ban on marked by Zheng He's voyages to the West Ocean during the Ming Yongle period, the other time is the release of the ban on government policy since the first year of Longqing emperor (1567). However, the twice policies of opening the ban on the sea didn't bring the Chinese empires from the traditional land powers empires to a modern ocean powers empire or a land-ocean compound powers empire. As far as the first opening of the country is concerned, the strategy of the Zheng He's voyages is aimed at restoring an international system centered on ancient East Asia that has declined for four centuries since the Great Tang Dynasty, namely the Hua-Yi Identity and the tributary system. The huge financial deficit brought by the long-distance

sailing on the sea and the constant intrusion of the Mongolian and Yuan forces in the northern frontiers made the Ming empires dream broken and have resulted the long-term “glorious and isolated”.^⑩ From the point view of the second opening of the country, the sea ban has been lifted since the original of Longqing emperor in powers, thus endowed legitimacy of private foreign trade outside the tribute trade, but this policy has not succeed in achieving the resumption of the initiative for land-ocean compound empire: **First**, the opening of port ban is limited to the small port of Zhangzhou Moon Port in Fujian Province(now Fujian Haicheng), building a close trade relation with other countries by relying on the development of overseas trade , thus , obtained economic benefits from it, to some extent, which was not the intrinsic purpose, then what did they want to achieve? The answer is to quell so-called the disaster of “Japanese Pirates” whom composed by the local people in Zhangzhou in Jiaqing emperor period, regarding this point that is exactly the political significance of the initiative.

^⑩ Henry. Kissinger: *On China* (CITIC Press Corporation, Chinese edition, 10/2012, p6)

Second, the freedom rights of the private oversea trade are constrained. If a private person wants to do business overseas, whom must indicate the country that he or she is going to on the document, being not free to travel between China and foreign countries, and even who can't trade with Japan. **Third**, the private business saleable goods are restricted to only general consumption items, and the nitrate, copper, and iron, et., the mentioned items that can be used for military and Currency circulation are strictly prohibited. **Fourth**, the number of private trades on sailing is subject to the authority control, the qualification for the sailing is based on the Maritime trade license issued by the Museum of coastal defense in evidence. **Fifth**, the key to unlocking the ban is the fiscal and taxation reforms in the matching countries. The official license system for the Maritime trade has finally ended the previous policy of exempting overseas trade tax, which has also added the extra taxes to the government, thus, incorporated the illegal trade of the coastal merchants on the southeast coast into the official control. In addition, **the historical significance of the removal of the sea ban is more reflected in the opening of the "silver ban".** Since then, China's currency sovereignty has been emphasized on the authority's low outputting silver. Among the nearly four hundred years until the first half of the 20th century,

which has brought the historical influence on China's economy, society, politics and foreign affairs. ⑪

Since the primary of the 1960s, the world pattern gradually evolved into the "Maritime Era", the western maritime powers, such as Portugal, Spain and the Netherlands, invaded respectively the following countries which has been a long-term tribute to the Chinese imperial court, for instance Malacca (1511), Lu Song (1571) and Java (the end of 16th century), simultaneously these western maritime powers attempted to inherit the preferential treatment of tribute trade for these colonies, after failing to reach the normal business target, based on Manila, the Spanish has been developing the ocean trade between the Chinese sea merchants by the manner of the silver in exchanged for silk and textiles, and through as the proxy for the maritime trade between China and Japan to obtain hefty profits.

⑪ Han Yuhai: *Who Made the History of Past 500 Years?* (Beijing Jiuzhou Press, 2011, p162-185)

The Dutch has been defeated in the battle for the rights to the control in Macau with the Portuguese, after that first invaded the Pescadores Islands and then occupied Taiwan, and intrusion into China's southeast coast with long term between the following three dynasties, namely Wanli, Tianqi and Chongzhen, but it has never been successful. Additionally, under the condition of the absence of a legal trade license, it can only be based on Taiwan, serving as the trade agent between China and Japan or the direct sale of Western weapons to Japan for seeking the trade monopoly rights in Nagasaki.

As far as concerned to China, the historic event that speeding up the advent of the Maritime era and pushing forward the awareness of sea-powers is namely the 1840 Opium War provoked by the later Western colonial sea-powers that is the British Empire. This conflict can be traced back to 1793, the British King George III (George William Frederick) sent Lord George. Macartney. led the British mission to China for seeking the free trade zone to cause the collision between the two different political consciousness patterns. This historical conversation is by no means a purely ceremonial battle, however, which is the rising industrial-powers and stagnant agricultural-powers, the ocean (trade) empires which is advocating the commercial freedom and

the land (agricultural) empires pursuing the self-isolation, as well as the conflict between the capitalism treaty system of developing the commercial market and the tributary system of the agricultural society that maintains political authority. This war has changed the conservative consciousness that land-powers empires regarded the ocean as a natural safety barrier for long period, furthermore, it also further gave birth to the sea-powers consciousness of the Chinese scholar-officials. ⑫ for example, *the illustrate Treatise on the Maritime Kingdoms (Haiguo Tuzhi)*, is a 19th-century Chinese gazetteer compiled by scholar-officials Wei Yuan, he has put forward the conception of “Sea-Powers Empires”.

⑫ Alain. Peyrefitte, Wang Guoqing(translator): *The Immobile Empire* (SDX Joint Publishing Company, 1998, p621-622); Peyrefitte contends that the frustration of the mission and the standoff in relations between Great Britain and China over diplomatic and audience ritual was caused by the ignorant intransigence and cultural conceit of the imperial court. The empire was "immobile" because these attitudes stifled China's natural creativity and kept it bureaucratic, static, and feeble over the following century and a half.

Namely, advocated the development of ocean transportation based on the grain trade ; opened up the international market by the manner of pushing up the marine merchants, formed the mutual benefits with oversea trade market; advocated the establishment of a new navy, and the development of a shipbuilding industry, manufacturing the battleships, setting up the military ports, and vigorously cultivating the youth talents to strengthen naval forces. In other words, **the marine transportation, the marine trade, the marine military forces, and the consciousness of marine sovereignty which is dominated the logical mind of Wei Yuan's the conception of Sea-Powers Empires.** ⑬

⑬ Sheng Banghe: *The marine transportation, the marine trade, the marine military forces, and the consciousness of marine sovereignty--- the conception of sea-powers empires in Yuan Wei's International Vision*, (Fujian Tribune- The Humanities & Social Sciences Bimonthly, 6:88-92,2010)

The essence of sea-powers that is the ability and determination of a country to intertwine the sea-powers with the land-powers. But, the sea-powers consciousness emerged in the context of historical period of that time that it still can't break bondage of the land-powers empires concept of “attaching importance to the land-powers but the indifference of marine sovereignty” : **First**, giving attention to the defense of the ocean but the absence of the ocean sovereignty consciousness. Wei Yuan's standpoints in *the illustrate Treatise on the Maritime Kingdoms (Haikou Tuzhi)*: **learning from the advanced technologies in the West that is to resist the invasion of the Western powers**. In the historical context of the time, it only emphasized the defense and didn't rise to the height of national security awareness. **Second**, the “Maritime pressure” from the southeast along the coast has strengthened the awareness of “Inland border from the northwest” of the scholar-official class. It is hoped that the threat from the maritime will be eliminated by strengthening the unity within the empires. In this respect, Gong Zizhen and Wei Yuan both is the outstanding representatives. From the perspective of geography, the mid-Qing dynasty concerned about the ocean issues that are not directly manifested in the rational recognition of the maritime trade system and hegemonic relations. On the contrary,

scholar-officials' vision even more leant on the territory in the northwest, which indicated that in the minds of the scholar-officials and the rulers of dynasty, comparing to the issue of "Maritime pressure", the inland border from northwest as well as the relation between the two empires China and Russia, which should be more touched to the interest of the imperial powers.

The contradiction between history and reality often stem from the antagonism of the conception. Although the "Maritime pressure" in the southeast and the "Frontier pressure" in the northwest highlighted the necessity of the comprehensive adjustment of the geopolitical economic strategy in modern China, at the time the interior of the Chinese empires has emerged the opposition between conceptions, which was reflected completely in the great debate on "Maritime defense" and "Frontier defense" between the 1970s and 1980s. In 1871 Ili ⑭ occupied by Russia, and Taiwan was invaded by Japan in 1874, when the time point of historic events intertwined together by coincidental, since then, the result that the historic geopolitical pattern have been formed, namely "the southeast coastal area has been threatened by Japan, and the political pressure of Russia have always covered around the northwest frontier region.". Referring the historical context of the time, it must be inevitable that the dispute between the

priority of Maritime defense represented by Li Hongzhang, and the priority of the Frontier defense (the Inland border defense) represented by Zuo Zongtang. ^⑮ In addition to this, let us talk about the following two points: first, the outcome of the Qing court's proposal was “double defenses”, but “attaching importance to the conception that was the land-powers rather than maritime sovereignty” that was still dominated to the authority's mind, thus, the focus of national geopolitical strategic deployment had never been changed, namely the frontier defenses.

^⑭ **Xinjiang under Qing rule** refers to the Qing dynasty's rule over Xinjiang from the late 1750s to 1912. In the history of Xinjiang, the Qing rule was established in the final phase of the Dzungar–Qing War when the Dzungar Khanate was conquered by the Qing dynasty established by the Manchus in China and lasted until the fall of the Qing dynasty in 1912. The post of General of *III* was established to govern the whole of Xinjiang and reported to the Lifan Yuan, a Qing government agency that oversaw the empire's frontier regions. Xinjiang was turned into a province in 1884.

^⑮ Li Hongzhang: **Li Hongzhang, Marquess Suyi** (also romanised as **Li Hung-chang**) (15 February 1823 – 7 November 1901), was a Chinese politician, general and diplomat of the late Qing dynasty. He quelled several major rebellions and served in important positions in the Qing imperial court; Zuo zongtang: **Zuo Zongtang, Marquis Kejing** (also romanised as **Tso Tsung-t'ang**, 10 November 1812 – 5 September 1885), was a Chinese statesman and military leader of the late Qing dynasty.

The data shows that, between 1875 and 1881, the total amount of funding assignment in the Inland border defense as well as the aspect of policy treatment both had always been received the high priority, for example, **in Jiawu Year**, ^{①6} which is from 1875 to 1894, the total expenditure on Maritime defense was only about 30 million Yuan in silver less than the 40% of the inland border defense (80 million Yuan in silver). **Second**, the change in geopolitics pattern and the military threats to the southeastern maritime defense had broken the single predicament faced in the past, namely either inland-border defense or maritime defense. Since then, the geopolitical dilemma of the land-ocean compound country had been formed, furthermore, which had been plaguing to the choice of geopolitical strategy in China in the future. Under this realistic condition, unavoidably China must confront the following three predicaments: **first**, the dilemma of strategic planning; **second**, the vulnerability of duality of land-ocean compound security; **third**, resources allocated to serve the country's strategic objectives was easy to be decentralized. ^{①7}

In the period of the Republic of China, Sun Zhongshan, Lin Zizhen and others have successively put forward the clear maritime-powers ideas. For example, Sun Zhongshan emphasized that The Political Significance of Maritime Sovereignty as well

as the **Military Political Relationship between the Pacific Ocean and China's Southeastern Maritime Defense**. ⑱ Simultaneously, it put forward the strategic thinking of equal emphasis on land-Ocean compound powers. ⑲ Then Lin Zizhen proposed that the maritime powers is indicated that a country can assure the maritime region security as well as keep the diplomatic relation involving maritime region on balance. In other words, namely the political economical relation between the navy forces and the ocean trade. ⑳

⑯ Jiawu Year: August 1, 1894 – April 17, 1895. **The sexagenary cycle**, also known as **the Stems-and-Branches or ganzhi**, is a cycle of sixty terms used for reckoning time in China and the rest of the East Asian cultural sphere. The cycle and its variations have been an important part of the traditional calendrical systems in Chinese-influenced Asian states and territories, particularly those of Japan, Korea, and Vietnam, with the old Chinese system still in use in Taiwan.

⑰ Zheng Yiwei, Zhang Jianhong: *On the dilemma of the development of maritime powers in sea-land compound country--the enlightenment of European experience to the development of Chinese maritime powers* (Pacifica Journal, 3:59-67, 2013)

⑱ Liu Zhongmin: *On the history of China's Modern Maritime Defense Thoughts* (China Ocean University Press, p147, 2016)

⑲ Zhang Shiping: *China's Maritime Sovereignty* (China Daily, p279, 1998)

⑳ Liu Zhongmin: *On Modern History of China Maritime Defense Thoughts* (China Ocean University Press, p171, 2016)

Compared to the late Qing period the recognitions of Maritime sovereignty, maritime defense and naval construction, all of which is undoubtedly a historical improvement. However, under the realistic conditions of national political corruption and a fragile national strength, building and developing a maritime power which could only be an unreachable dream.

(三) China's geopolitical economic strategic adjustment from the perspective of contemporary history

Before integration into the world economy, China's geopolitical economic strategy has encountered the three times phased adjustment, which is from “the intimate connection with Soviet Union” to “the intermediate zone”, and then turning to the strategic cooperation with the United States. **From 1949 to the end of 1950s**, China had been adopting a “one-sided” geopolitical economic strategy **featured in** collaboration with the Soviet Union for the resistance to the United States, **the nature of which** is the strategic alliance between the rimland ① and Eurasia's heartland. **As a result**, under the framework of *Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance*, China had obtained a large amount of loans, sets of equipment and the technical assistance from the Soviet Union and Eastern European socialist countries, which was established a solid foundation for the promotion of socialist industrialization, broken the political and economic blockade of the West, and ensured the stability of the new regime.

Rimland Theory: Nicholas Spykman

- Eurasian Rim, not its heart held the key to global power.
- 1. Who controls Rimland rules Eurasia.
- 2. Who rules Eurasia controls the destinies of the world.
- The rimland is a fragmented zone, won't be under the power of 1 super power. A divided rimland is key to the balance of power of the world.
- Today: Western Europe vs. China



Figure 6: Rimland Theory

① rimland: **Rimland** is a concept championed by Nicholas John Spykman, professor of international relations at Yale University. To him geopolitics is the planning of the security policy of a country in terms of its geographical factors. He described the maritime fringe of a country or continent; in particular the densely populated **western, southern, and eastern edges of the Eurasian continent**. **Nicholas John Spykman** (13 October 1893 – 26 June 1943) was an American political scientist who was one of the founders of the classical realist school in American foreign policy, transmitting Eastern European political thought to the United States. A Sterling Professor of International Relations, teaching as part of the Institute for International Studies at Yale University, one of his prime concerns was making his students geographically literate, as geopolitics was impossible without geographic understanding.

From the end of 1950s to the 1960s, China has turned to “the two lines” geopolitical economic strategy **featuring** Anti-American and Anti-Soviet Union’s Revisionism, **the nature of which** is China has fallen into the “land-ocean compound powers” geostrategic dilemma accompanying with the isolation of the Soviet Union and the economic sanction of the United States. **As a result**, China has shifted its strategic direction to the “intermediate zone” countries and has made a set of achievements in developing trade and economic relations with the Third World as well as the western European countries and Japan including the introduction of technology and equipment. However, the radical revolutionary ideology has seriously affected the trade relations with the “intermediate zone” countries, and also missed the “golden period” of the post-war economic development triggered by the new science and technology revolution. **Stepping into the 1970s**, the implementation of “the alliance with the United States for resisting the Soviet Union” and the establishment of the united front of International anti-Soviet hegemonism that includes the United States, and effectively restrain the geopolitical economic strategy featuring the Soviet Union’s threat, **the nature of which** is the political economic collaboration between the rimland countries and the sea-powers

countries. **As a result**, under the guidance of the normalization of US-China relations as well as the drive of the rapid development of the economy and trade exchanges, the political and economic exchanges among China, Japan and Central Europe that has also been rapidly restored, greatly the promotion of the trade relations including that the cooperation of economy and technology between China and third world countries. However, due to the interference of the "far-left politics" in the country, China's trade exchange with these countries that has been restricted by policies, and the development of foreign economic relations has not been raised to the strategic level of national construction. **From the end of 1970s to 1991**, China has promoted the implementation of a geostrategic strategy of integrating into the world economy through opening-up policy, **the nature of which** is that China has begun to gradually integrate into the international economic system and rules, **as a result**, restored its legal seats between the International Monetary Fund(IMF) and the World Bank, thus gradually adapting into the US-orientation international economic and financial order, and promoted the vigorous development of foreign trade and economic cooperation.

After the Cold War, the international geostrategic environment that China faced which has already been different from the past

time: **First**, the two major themes of peaceful and development is gradually evolving into the mainstream in international society. With the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the confrontation and conflict from the two camps of the East and West has drawn a full stop, the pattern of overall peace in the world has determined, in the context of the time, which has also created a good external opportunity for China moving toward a rise by peaceful means. Corresponding to this, the importance of geo-economics has increased significantly, the economic globalization and the integration of the regional economy both of which has constituted an important external condition for China to achieve rapid economic growth under the opening-up condition. **Secondly**, a “one super-powers” has replaced the “two-pole system” into a true portrayal of the international powers pattern. After the Cold War, the United States had become a unique superpower of the international system. Although Russia as a successor of the Soviet Union which of national strength has descended significantly, but military strength, technical capabilities, resource reserves, and national territorial area, which can still be guaranteed itself as a powerful country existed. Although Germany and Japan have achieved rapid economic growth after the war, which of themselves comprehensive national strength can't compete with

the United States. **Additionally**, China's position in the international geostrategic environment has undergone substantial changes, comparing that in the period of Cold War, China was used by the United States, Japan, and Europe to carry out with the Soviet Union for geostrategic competition as a balance means, however, after the Cold War, China has been gradually transformed into an important geopolitical strategy object of the US-Japan-Europe. **For the United States**, China's rise that is possible to "threat" its position in Asia Pacific and even the world's hegemony, thus, concerning the anxiety of the transfer of powers between China and the United State , constituted an important consideration as that the US comprehensive strategy towards China.②

② John J.Mearsheimer, *The Tragedy of Great Powers Politics*, New York: Noton, 2001; Christoper Layme, "The Global Powers Shift from West to East," *The National Interest*, May/June 2012, pp21-31

For Japan, the time of China's rise coincided with the collapse of the Japanese asset price bubble, thereby which has also spurred the “middle-kingdom” mentality of Japan, because it has been thinking of itself as the only civilized country in East Asia since Meiji Restoration. **From the perspective of European countries**, in what manner closely contact the economic and trade relation with China and get more benefits from the rise of the latter, of which is really their most focused issue.

Facing the international geostrategic environment after the cold war, under the guidance of advocating the concept of a World multi-polarization, China's geopolitical economic strategy has experienced a progressive transformation which is from the conservative attitude to link actively with the external environment. The Report of the 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China clearly indicated that “This era is in a historic period of being changed rapidly. The two-polarized world system has ended, beginning with the redistribution of various powers, the world is developing in a multi-polarized direction, accordingly, the formation of the new world pattern will have been a long-term, complex process.” Under the guidance of the multi-polarization conception, according to the realistic condition, what China is more inclined to advocate the

geostrategic strategy which is “waiting for an appropriate time with the humility.”, hereby, I will make a further explanation as following. **First:** The strategy of a new international order, it means that the promotion of establishment of a new international political and economic order for the improvement of China’s international status. **Second:** the strategy of the relation of partnership. Since 1993, China has established a relation of full-scale, multi-level, and multi-angled strategic partnership with the different types of countries or regions. In terms of the nature, under the guidance of a new path of external relations characterized by partnership rather than alliance, it is another expressing way that is used on expanding the impact of geopolitical economic. China finally broke through the sanctions system that is implemented by the Western countries aimed to China since 1989, consequently it was won effectively to the more space of strategy on the aspect of diplomatic relation. The most important thing is that after the end of the cold war, China has formed a relatively complete and stable net of national relation through the construction of a “partnership” framework, which have created a good external condition for operating an international and regional environment in the 21st century.③ **Third,** keeping a relatively moderate attitude toward the aspect of

the participation degree of strategy. For example, in the field of security and politics. **At a global level**, China is exercising reasonably its role as a right to vote of permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, actively participated in United Nations peacekeeping operations, approved the important arms control and preventing the weapons proliferation agreements. **At a regional level**, participated in the establishment of “The Shanghai Cooperation Organization” (SCO), signed “Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea” (DOC), and attended to the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures held in Asia (CICA). **In the field of Economy**, China has become respectively an official member of APEC, WTO and G20, supported I M F and World Bank's governance mechanism reform, and participation in the mechanism construction of Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI) and Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateral (CMIM).

③ Zhang Yu: *The comparative research on the diplomatic perspective of the partnership relation between China and America*, (China Foreign Affairs University 2012, Doctoral Dissertation)

From China's participation in the WTO to the eve of the execution of the Belt and Road Initiative. To meet the requirements of the WTO, **China began the deeper-seated and wider-ranging opening-up and its reform of the economic system in an effort to intensify the convenience of trade and investment.** There were numerous non-tariff measures, such as letting go of the power to engage in foreign trades, sharply reducing tariff and cancelling the import quotas. Service industries of the finance, the business and the telecom were increasingly open; the quality of making use of foreign investments also gained its improvement; the structure of imports and exports got nearer to its progressive optimization. **Since China joined the WTO, of which opening-up policy has gradually turned into the Institutionalization rather than policy-based.** That is a high-level kind of opening-up, which embraces the following features. **It is shifting from** the previous market opening-up in a limited range and limited fields to an all-round kind of market opening-up. **It is shifting from** the previous, mainly unilateral self-opening-up to a two-way kind of opening-up between China and the other members of the WTO. **It is shifting from** the previous policy-based opening-up mainly relying on making experiments to a foreseeable kind of opening-up within the framework of the law. **Since the end of 2012,** the

geopolitical economic strategy of the Chinese government has gradually demonstrated its aggressive and promising characteristics, **namely from the execution of the Belt and Road Initiative to now.** One of the tasks in this stage is to deepen our domestic reform in all aspects by means of opening up to the outside world in an effort to make preparations for China's further harmony with the global economy with rules and regulations as well as growth momentum. The others are to fulfill the butt joint between the domestic economy and the international economy and to participate in making the global rules and regulations.

	Symbol	Main Modality	Goal	Achievement
First Stage	Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party	Foreign Trade	To bring in the Foreign Advanced Technologies and Overcome Poverty	Special Economic Zones
Second Stage	Deng Xiaoping's Southern Tour	Introduction of Foreign Capital	To Make Up for the Lack of Fund and Fulfill Economic Transition	All-round Pattern of Opening to the Outside World

Figure 7: China's four stages of globalization (Part 1)

	Symbol	Main Modality	Goal	Achievement
Third Stage	Participation in the WTO	Bring in and Going Out	Global Production and Industrial Diversification	The World's Factory
Fourth Stage	The Belt and Road Strategy	Investments Abroad and Industrial Transfer	Industrial Upgrading and Optimization	Participation in and exploration of Making the Global Rules and Regulations

Figure 7: China's four stages of globalization (Part 2)

From the perspective of history, the nature of this reconstruction can be understood from the following aspects: **First**, it is a process of passive reaction. Since the opium war in 1840, the adjustment of China's previous geopolitical economic strategy is the result of external pressure. After the end of the cold war, Between 1997 and 2011, in spite of the positioning of Sino-US relations has experienced that is from the “constructiveness Strategic Partnerships” to “mutually respectful, mutually beneficial and win-win collaboration partnerships”, and until 2013 transforming into " no conflict and confrontation, mutual

respect, cooperation and win-win”, but the strategic intention of the United States to contain China’s rise has never changed. The reconstruction of China's geopolitical economic strategy centered on "One Belt, One Road" that is China's strategic response to the overcome stress of the United States. **Second**, it is a process of reorganization of the "rights (powers) and (profit) benefit" in the international system. Since the end of the war, the US’ hegemony that was a hegemonic system that was institutionalized by "embedded liberalism." Although this hegemonic form has achieved the economic growth of other countries, we can't avoid which has brought out the negative influence, accompanying with too much political risk and economic costs either. The reconstruction of China's geopolitical economic strategy centered on "One Belt, One Road”, we can interpret as China wants to seek for the aspiration of the mutual benefits with the countries along One Belt and Road, avoiding the risks and costs of an American-led international system. **Third**, it can be also interpreted as China's process of reappraising its rights and values in the rise of national strength, encouraging the promotion of trade liberalization, investment and profitability, and the stability of the currency and financial order, and creating a favorable international environment to advance economic growth and an

expandability the vast space, undertaking the responsibility, which is as a big country, namely as a “beneficiary” in the current international system is seeking for transforming into a “contributor”. The reconstruction of China's geopolitical economic strategy centered on “One Belt, One Road”, which can be understood as the process which is China has supplied the countries along the route with steady currency order, an open market environment, and a reliable regional public goods of the development and assistance, to the promotion of international prestige. **Fourth**, it is the process of the awareness of China's land-powers and the alteration to strategy under the background of technological revolution. From the end of the 1950s to the beginning of the 1960s, comparing to the land-powers countries, the swift advancement of maritime technology has enabled the sea-led countries to fast acquire the competitive advantage, sea-powers rather than land-powers has become the long-term dominant force in global politics. ④ Since the end of the cold war, the popularization of the network technology and the development of high-speed railways, greatly compressing and expanding the time and space of the geopolitical economic activities of the land-powers countries. At the same time, under the guidance of the target of constructing a sea-powers country,

these technological innovations have provided intense support for China's land-ocean comprehensive strategy, namely transforming from the land-ocean powers dichotomous strategy centered on land-powers into the comprehensive strategy centered on the land-ocean powers.

④ George. Modelski. And William R. Thompson: *Sea-powers in Global Political 1494-1993*, Houndmills: Mac millan Press Ltd, 1988.

≡ The development and dilemma in the process of the rise in national strength

Since Qing dynasty China's geopolitical position has already determined that it must make geostrategic considerations and choices in the two directions of its southeast and the northwest. However, in terms of One Belt and Road strategy which is different from the dispute between “Sea defense” and “Frontier defense” in history. first, the "One Belt, One Road" strategy is not contradictory and conflicting in two directions, in other words, it is a mechanistic integration. On the other hand, the proposal of the strategy that is not only based on the source of history, but also which is based on a wide range of realistic consideration. Furthermore, One Belt and One Road strategy that is not only the response to the political and economic transmutation in domestic and oversea, but also which is a major strategic adjustment that the purpose on breaking down the rise in the national strength and the dilemma of development and making fit for the changes in the political and economic situation in the domestic and oversea.

(→) the response to the United States "Asia Pacific rebalance" strategy that is for achieving the realistic requirement of peaceful development

Since the end of the Cold War, especially China participation into W T O as a marked turning point, China has further deepened to integrate into the US-led international political, economic, and monetary and financial order. At the same time, it has also become the biggest beneficiary of the US-led international economy and the financial system, speeded up the rapid rise of Chinese economy and the significant promotion of international status: **First**, raised the third largest economy in the world after surpassing Germany in 2008, and then surpassed Japan in 2010, it has become the second largest economy after the United States. **Secondly**, since in September 2008, except in February 2015, Japan transcended to China with a weak advantage (\$700 million), China has been maintaining the record of being the largest foreign holder of the US Treasury's bond for ten years.

In response to China's rise, the United States has adopted the corresponding strategy, **one the one hand**: the promotion of the interests of both parties. **In the trade area**, the US - China bilateral trade has grown steadily yearly, US' opening market has

become an important external driving force to get impetus to the growth of China's export-oriented economy. **In the financial sector**, the US government has advanced the investment of multinational enterprises and financial institutions in Chinese market through the dialogue of Sino-US strategic economy. **On the other hand, accompanied by the suppression of China's economic development. In the field of trade**, up to the 13th July 2015, The United States issued a total of 99 cases of anti - dumping proceedings against China, and 31 cases of anti - subsidy proceedings, the former that is accounting for 37 % of the total number of anti - dumping proceedings in US, while the latter is occupied of 51.7% of the total number of anti - subsidy proceedings. **In the financial sector**, the United States have oppressed the revaluation of RMB through the behavior of a unilateral congress proposal, at the same time instigating the public pressure from the multilateral international forum such as G20 and I M F, and trying to replicate the successful currency finance negotiations experience with Japan in the 1980s, due to suffering the political influence of the “two tier game” and the domestic interest group, this strategy haven't achieved the anticipating effect. **In the field of rulemaking**, in November 2009 the United States made a high-profile announcement and joined into the

Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), the intention of the economic strategy of “Asia-Pacific rebalance” that is the establishment of an Economic Cooperation Club to the exclusion of China, and further building an obstacles between China and East Asia, thus reach to the strategic goal of balancing China's rise. In the security field, the manifestation of the strategy of "Asia-Pacific rebalancing" in military affairs that is not only the reinforcement of the military presence in the regional of East Asia, but also advanced the military alliances and partnership relation with the East Asia, and making the alliance between US-Japan consolidated increasingly. ⑤

⑤ U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry (R) and Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida attend a press conference in New York, the United States, on April 27, 2015. U.S. and Japan announced on Monday (27/04/2015) new guidelines for bilateral defense cooperation, allowing Japan's self-defense forces to take on more ambitious global role that the Shinzo Abe administration has been seeking.

Under the new guidelines, revised for the first time since 1997, Japan will have the rights to exercise collective self-defense, therefore being able to defend other countries that may come under attack, said the U.S. Defense Department in a news release. It also allows for increased regional and global cooperation in the U. S.-Japanese alliance.

In the context of this realistic situation, the strategic space of China's peaceful development has been greatly compressed in East Asia which forced China with the help of the geopolitical economic strategy "One Belt and One Road" to seek for a new route to west, northeast and southeast. in the direction of northeast and southeast, China has actively deepened the diplomatic strategic relations with South Korea, New Zealand, Australia, and ASEAN for dispelling the strategic pressure of the United States on China in the areas of trade, investment, financing, and monetary finance. To the west, China's Interconnection Initiative can't only give supporting to relevant countries in the above mentioned areas, but also it would be possible to look forward to cooperate with the traditional land-led great powers Russia in the geopolitical strategy, in fact the latter has also confronted with the US' strategy pressure, to dispel the strategic pressure of the United States from the east against China.

(⇐) In order to respond to the hegemony of a country dominated by finance, and trade-led countries are forced to adopt the appropriate strategy

The essence of China's rise that is the earned advancement of status in the international system dominated by the US. To be

precise, which is the phenomenon of promotion in the Dollars standard system.⑥ As a typical trade-led country, China has implemented the long-term mechanism concentrated on the exchange rate of United States Dollars, as well as reliance on exporting trade with the United States , thus achieved the success of exporting-led industrialization , simultaneously, trapped in the dilemma of systematic : **due to the difference of political and economic system has caused that domestic financial market is incapable of formulating a set of criterion for guiding to the international financial market, namely which can just only earning the foreign exchange by export trade, meanwhile, the gained foreign exchange that is unable to consume in the domestic market that can only be invest to the stock and bond market in the United States again , thus which is used to grant founding to the US' economic financial market and the military hegemony.**

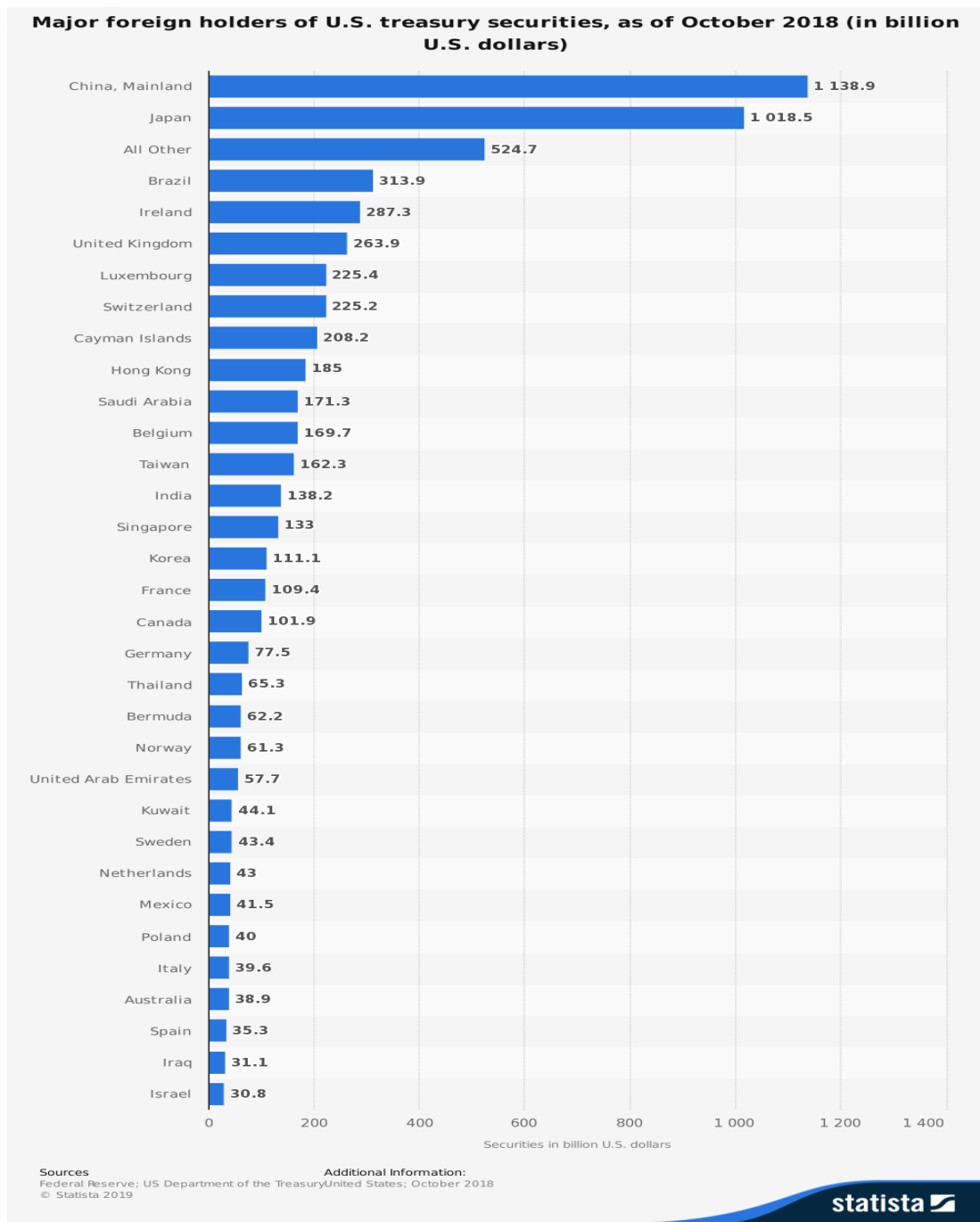


Figure 8: Foreign holders of United States treasury debt

This graph shows major foreign holders of US treasury debt as of October 2018. China held treasury securities totaling about 1.14 trillion U.S. dollars (Data source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/246420/major-foreign-holders-of-us-treasury-debt/>) log in time : 31/01/2019

The United States which is as an only one financial-led great powers, although suffering the affliction of the heavily debt and account deficit for long time, the United States possesses the special privileges that is brought by the Dollars as an only one international circulating monetary in the world, at the same time the local financial market centered on the Wall Street possesses the capacity of the regulation of global financial source and the formulation of the financial market rules.

This unbalanced new labor international division situation caused that China has always been borne with the systematic risk of dollars depreciation and foreign exchange reserve shrunk. Therefore, China need to reduce the risk and cost of the system of the United States Dollars with the assistance of regional economy, monetary and financial cooperation, however, in recent years, the two major countries in East Asia, namely the China-Japan relation has become increasingly tense due to territorial disputes, in view of this realistic situation, the cooperation progress of monetary and financial in the East Asia region has confronted with the great frustration, ⑦ as a result, China must expand the geospatial space of the new regional economic, monetary and financial cooperation. **First, advanced the internationalization of RMB by means of the implementation of the BRI.** Currently the

advance elements in **RMB's internationalization** in the countries along the One Belt and One Road that is worth that we have more optimistic expectations:(1)it is the amplification increasingly of the variety and scale of the issuance of bond in the offshore RMB market in the countries along the One Belt and One Road, covering **the RMB's bonds** in UK and Swiss, Goethe's bonds in Germany, Oceania bonds in Australia, Schengen Bonds on Luxembourg, Triumph bonds on France, Panda bonds in Portugal, Sheikh bonds in UAE, Tiger Emas bonds in Malaysia and Kimchi bonds on Korea.

⑥ **Dollars standard system:** The dollar standard came about as a result of the breakdown of **the Bretton Woods agreement and international monetary system**. In 1973 the U.S. (and then other developed countries) had abandoned the gold standard. **Free trade relied on the free convertibility of currencies.** ... Instead, they set up a system of fixed exchange rates managed by a series of newly created international institutions **using the U.S. dollar (which was a gold standard currency for central banks) as a reserve currency.** Under the gold standard system there was a limit to the amount by which it could rise or fall.of the world on a dollar standard— in other words, **the U.S. dollar served as the world's principal currency, and countries held most of their reserves in interest-bearing dollar securities.**

⑦ Li Xiao: *Why has Monetary Cooperation in East Asia suffered setbacks? --- On the Internationalization of RMB and its Implication for Future Monetary Cooperation in East Asia.* International Economic Review 1:109-128, 2011

(2) The RMB's international cooperation has progressed steadily. **First**, the international cooperation of the Renminbi is progressing steadily, the manifestation of the function of Renminbi as a reserve currency. In the 32 Bilateral Currency Swap Agreement signed by The People's bank of China, related to the 25 countries along the One Belt and One Road, in which the amount of agreement is 2.25 trillion RMB. **In literary**, according to the regulation of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual by IMF, the obtained foreign exchange deposit that is by the currency exchange that can be served as a reserve asset. **In reality**, the Central Bank in UK, India, Malaysia and Australia that has already chosen RMB for inclusion in their own the reserve currency basket. **Secondly**, the expansion of RMB's clearing arrangement, the relevant financial centers have covered the following important financial-led cities, Singapore, London, Frankfurt, Seoul, Paris, Luxembourg, Doha, Sydney, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. **Third**, the Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (RQFII) has steadily trial operated, including the UK, France, Korea, German, Singapore, Swiss, Luxemburg and Qatar, the amount of funds has accumulated 550 billion Yuan.

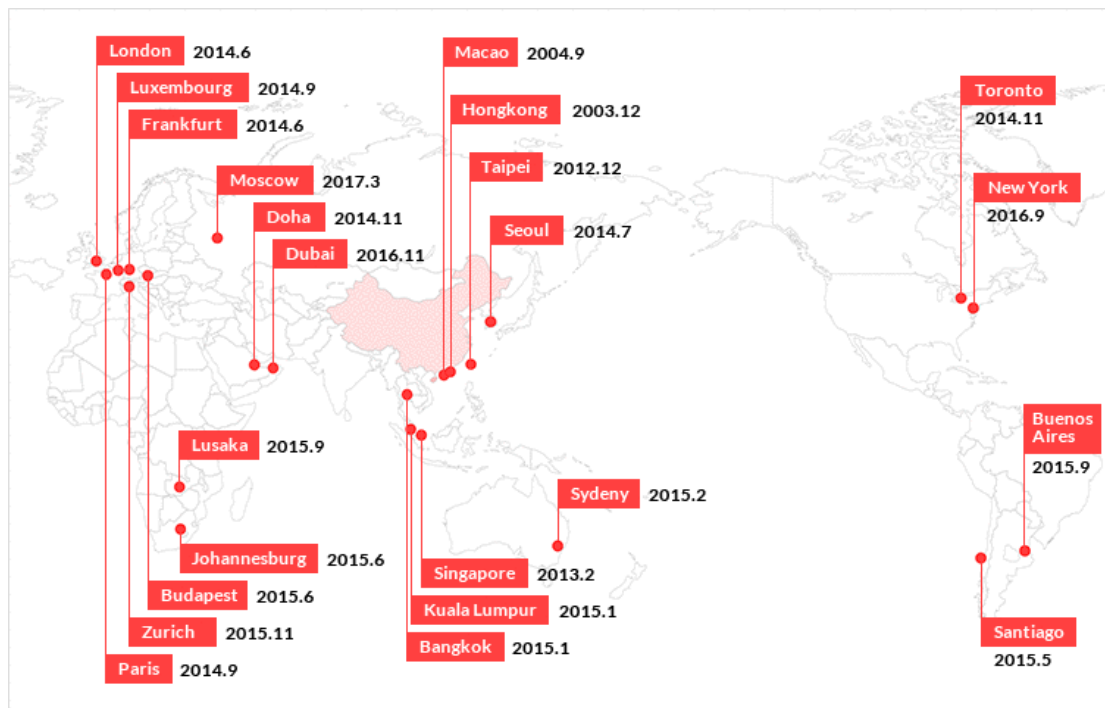


Figure 9: World map for the offshore RMB market

Secondly, advancing the monetary and financial cooperation of China with the main creditor in Eurasia by means of the implementation of the One Belt and One Road. In the resurrected Bretton Woods system featuring with America as a centered country and the United States Dollars as a centered monetary, there are four main types of Eurasian countries linked to the One Belt and One Road strategy: **First**, trade-led country represented by East Asia countries, while earning US dollars by exporting the industrial products to the United States; **second**, the energy-based countries represented by oil-produced countries in the Middle

East, with earning US dollars by exporting oil to the United States; **third**, the commodity-oriented countries represented by Australia and New Zealand, with earning US dollars by exporting agricultural products and minerals to the US; **fourth**, the investment-oriented countries represented by the UK, Germany and France, while earning US dollars by investing in the United States. In the context of this realistic pattern of the international monetary, the United States that is the largest debtor in the world, in other words, the Eurasia countries constitute the US international creditors. As a creditor, the mentioned countries have the same hedge transaction or the demand of added value as China. For prevention of the USD risk, these countries have common intention to advance the multilateral trade relation with China for seeking the diversification of exporting market and investment means. **As a matter of fact**, the mentioned countries have signed the Bilateral currency Swap Agreement with China, and looking forward to establishing the offshore center of RMB, seeking the qualification of trial operating of RQFII, the mentioned factors can enough confirm that the monetary and financial cooperation between the main creditor countries in Eurasia and China, which have already possessed the relatively realistic foundation.

(三) the urgent demand of eliminating the dual pressure which comes from the slowdown in the growth of world economy and the new normal of the domestic economic development

Chinese economy has already experienced a long-term rapid growth for 30 years, currently which is stepping into a new development stage. From the perspective of **external environment**, since the economic crisis in 2008 the growth of world economy has been slowdown, and the development basis haven't been steadily. The most of the world's economies have clearly entered into a low growth trajectory: the average growth rate of four fifths of economies between 2011 and 2014 was lower than the average level in 2007. Although the world economy has remained the growth moderately, this distribution of economic situation between the United States, Japan, Europe and the developing countries that is disequilibrium. This recovery was also subject to many uncertainties, such as the oil prices have dropped sharply and plunged with volatility fiercely, the volatility of the financial market became increasingly, the appreciation of the USD and of which have already had a significant impact on capital flow. The developed economies have risen with lower speed in the middle term, the gear of Chinese economy was turning to the new model of economic growth and confronted to the dilemma and challenge,

the geopolitical tension has brought about the negative influence on the economic movement. From the perspective of **internal environment**, currently the Chinese economy has presented a new normal situation, the growth of which is shifting from high speed to medium-to-high speed, and development need to move from low-to-medium level to medium-to-high level. The economic structure is constantly optimized and upgraded, from the elements and investment-driven development to the innovation-driven. **This trend is marked as the Chinese economy is entry into the era of rebalance,** ③ namely: to seek the balance between the aggregate demand and aggregate supply, between the export-oriented growth and stimulating domestic demand, between the traditional industries and emerging industries, between the labor-intensive, capital-intensive, technology and information intensive industries.

③ Zhang Longmei: *Rebalancing in China---Progress and Prospects* IMF Working Paper Asia and Pacific Department, (II: P7-8, 09.2016)

Facing to the dilemma of dual pressure, China must break through the dual constraint on the economic growth by means of the implementation of the One Belt and One Road. On the one hand, China must overcome by **the domestic restriction** faced by the economic growth with assistance of the One Belt and One Road: (1) **the constraints on energy consumption**. Although recent year Chinese government has more attached to the development of low-carbon and green economy, the energy such as oil and nature gas is still necessary for the economic growth, the gap between the limited reserves and tremendous demands can only be solved by import. The countries along the One Belt and One Road that are rich in energy that are an important source of supply for China to overcome energy consumption constraints. (2) **the constraints on overcapacity**. In response to the impact of the international financial crisis on the domestic export, the Chinese government has launched a 4 trillion-yuan domestic demand stimulus plan to help the Chinese economy tide overcome the difficulties, but also which manufactured an immense excess capacity. These excessive production capacities mainly concentrated in steel and cement, as well as the industry sector closely related to the infrastructure. In reality, the countries along the One Belt and One Road have existed the grave supply

shortages in the field of infrastructure, the One Belt and One Road construction can contribute to achieve the supply and demand docking between China and countries along the route.

On the other hand, China must overcome with **the space constraints** faced by the economic growth with assistance of the One Belt and One Road: (1) **Suffering with the extrusion constraints to the exporting market.** Due to suffering the dual impact coming from the weakness of domestic economic recovery and the improvement of Chinese commodities competitiveness, the developed countries in Europe and the United States have always implemented the Anti-dumping, countervailing and safeguard measure against Chinese exporting commodities, aiming to squeeze the Chinese exporting space. In case of insufficient domestic demand, the Chinese economic downturn pressure was becoming increasingly. In this context, the implementation of the One Belt and One Road can contribute to the complementarity of the Chinese economic and trade cooperation with countries along the route, thereby expanding the export market space of the Chinese commodities. (2) **The spatial constraints on the domestic structural transformation.** After the international financial crisis, the developed countries such as Europe, the United States and Japan, which have carried out re-

industrialization strategy one after another, aiming to reshape the international competitive advantage of its manufacturing industry. In response to the alteration in the international situation, the Chinese government began to seek a domestic structural transformation, shifted the labor-intensive and capital-intensive manufacturing in the region to the developing countries along the One Belt and One Road, in order to the transformation of the domestic economic structure into the advanced manufacturing with striving for the more strategic market space.

(四) considering from the perspective of the geopolitical strategy significance , and aiming to ensure the national political and economic security by the implementation of the One Belt and One Road

Since the reform and opening-up for 30 years, affected by many factors such as geographical location, natural resources, and development foundation, in general ,the opening-up development situation in China have presented an unbalance realistic pattern, namely the lag of the development process in the western region meanwhile the imbalance between the policy implementation pace of the inland and coastal area. **From the perspective of**

political and economic strategy, there is significant vulnerability in terms of national security: on the one hand, the lag of economic development that is not conducive to the stability of the western region, especially the northwestern frontier. Terrorism, separatism, extremism, the mentioned above three kinds of forces have become an important threat in China's non-traditional security field. **On the other hand,** over-reliance on the development of an export-oriented economy along the eastern coast, causing that either the imports of Chinese energy and resources or the exports of commodities, both is subject to attack easily on the policy and diplomatic strategy of the US and Japan. The One Belt and One Road that is a major strategy that China build a new pattern of all-around opening-up, **in the view point of the significance of the national political and economic security,** we will make a further explanation in the following two aspects: **On the one hand,** to promote the "border governance" in the Chinese northwest region. Under the framework of the Silk Road Economic Belt, the northwest area is no longer the object of being supported in poverty in the traditional sense, meanwhile, which is a strategically important frontier open zone and the outreach core area. The transformation of roles not only gives the great opportunities for the economic development of the

Northwest area, at the same time it is also closely linked to Central Asia and West Asia together to form a community of common destiny of the political and economic security. **In the economic sense**, The Silk Road Economic Belt construction has supported the great opportunity for the common development between China and Central Asia and West Asia; **in the cultural sense**, advancing people-to-people bonds with each other, further a step to eliminate the foundation of the “Three Evils”; **in the political sense**, promoting the policy coordination, achieved extensive consensus and cooperation on opposing “Three Evils” and maintaining the mutual political and economic stability and security, therefore, stabilized Chinese western frontier area in terms of the geopolitical economic strategy. **On the other hand**, it will advance an equilibrium in the land and ocean, to achieve the balance of Chinese geopolitical and economic strategy. Whether it is the Silk Road Economic Belt or Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century, both of which is China’s Westward Strategy, one of its important significance that is to effectively evade the ocean containment of the United States and its ocean ally Japan. By the Westward strategy and developing a regional economic integrated cooperation with countries along the route, it can provide strategic hedging for the export of Chinese commodities. What is more

worthy of attention is that by focusing on advancing the construction of the six international economic corridors, China is looking forward to cooperation with Central Asia, West Asia and Russia possessing the rich in oil and gas resources, and exploring the new land-ocean transportation routes, therefore to ensure the Chinese political and economic security with the strategic significance in depth.

(五) the strategic significance of the transformation of the neighborhood diplomacy

China entered a new phase in pursuing neighborhood diplomacy. Progress was made in economic diplomacy. China's exchanges and cooperation with other developing countries reached new level. China's relations with other major countries steadily grew through interaction. China played the role of a large responsible country in important international and regional issues and hotspot issues. We resolutely safeguarded China's sovereignty, territorial integrity and maritime rights and interests. China's influence in the world further increased.

(六) seeking a long-ranges plan for the multi-polarization pattern of mechanism and systematism

From the perspective of the realistic significance of the international political and economy, the reality is that the United States as a sole great powers, meanwhile, China, Russia, Japan and Europe and many other countries stand side by side, constituted a relatively antithetic world pattern, thus , in terms of the realistic situation, the global multi-polarization is just the nice vision that we would have look forward. First, although the various forces have experienced the multiple differentiation combinations since 1990s, the result is disequilibrium: although the United States has experienced under attack from the internet bubble crisis in the early 21st century, the subprime mortgage crisis in 2007 and the international financial crisis, the flexibility of economic system, the effectiveness of macro-control, the long-term of technological innovation, and the persistence of the status of the dollar, these mentioned factors have laid the foundation for being its great powers. For Europe, even if it has moved toward the currency unification, but the decision-making mechanism of the coexistence of the unified monetary policy and the separated fiscal policy, as well as the rapid expansion in its member states in Euro-zone, the mentioned factors have become

the hidden perils for the eruption and long-term existence of the European debt crisis. **For Russia**, although it has inherited the military, territorial, technological and resource heritage of the Soviet Union, the long-term economic stagnation has been an important drag on the restoration of its status as a great power. **For Japan**, after the bursting of the economic bubble, it has lost the glory of rapid economic growth in the past. **For China**, although Chinese economy have presented the positive situation of vigorous development, which is lack of resilient underpinning of the domestic basis, such as a constant improvement of ability of macroeconomic regulation, the transformation of economic structure, a pragmatic technical foundation, promoting the rise of international status of the RMB, and so on.

To maintain the world pattern of the coexistence of the only super powers and multi-great powers that is the result of the international powers strategy that the United States implements the decentralization and division of responsibility within the system. **The decentralization in the system** means that the United States allows other countries to share market and resource with its own, but, without endangering the US' core interest-- monetary financial hegemony that is namely the hegemony status of the United States dollar, for instance the allies (namely the

first circle) can share the rights of developing armaments, the second circle can share the rights of the economic growth and the development of trade, the part of countries especially China and Japan can share the rights as an international creditor, other countries can share the vote rights of the international economy and monetary financial affair. **The division of responsibility** means that the United States requires other countries (regions) to assume the certain international responsibilities, this can be seen as the compensation for the part of the powers transferred by the United States, which also can be understood a kind of excuse that namely the efforts made by the United States that is for suppressing the threat of other countries (regions) and curbing their rise either, for instance, to require the US allies that provide the support for the US military overseas bases, so-called enhanced allies self-defense capabilities; with standing in the US overseas military operations, to require East Asia (Japan, Korea, China and Chinese Taiwan) that is the opening of the market and adjusting the exchange rate of the local currency, additionally, to require Germany, Japan and China that is undertaking the responsibility of maintaining the stability of the economic system in the world.

Finally, the existence of the pattern of the only super powers and multi-great powers is achieved by the two powers systems built by the United States: **one is a hierarchical international powers system** based on the balances, the command and the gained consent, this powers system possesses the ability of the adaptation to the environmental changes (adaptation) and the attractiveness of developing the new members (extensibility), with a longer-lasting vitality; ⑨ **the other one is the USD system which is built on the basis of the USD as the global primary reserve currency,** within this system, the United States not only possesses the ability to import the foreign products in large quantities by means of the United States dollars, at the same time, which is also possessed the excessive privileges that avoid suffering from the troubles about the balance of payments crisis, with an excuse of the threat of the system collapse that force the external countries to support with this system and to bear its cost , and to monopolize the benefits produced by this system. ⑩

⑨ G. John. Ikenberry. Liberal Leviathan. Zhao Minghao (translator): *The origins, Crisis, and transformation of the American world order* (Shanghai Renming Press, 2013)

The essential of multi-polarization is to break through the international pattern of a superpowers and multi-great powers. In other words, it is necessary that to realize the integration of the systematization, mechanism and institutionalization for the potential multi-polarization forces within the dollar-dominated international system, namely, to open up a broader space for diplomatic activities, to enhance mutual trust with countries along the route , to strengthen the political and economic cooperation with each other through the interconnection mechanism, seeking the systematization, mechanism and institutionalization of the pattern of multi-polarization, and to achieve a long-term strategic planning. ①

① Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas and H el ene Rey, *“From World Banker to World Venture Capitalist: US External Adjustment and the Exorbitant Privilege.”* NBER Working Paper No.11563, August 2005; Barry Eichen-green, *Exorbiton Privilege: The Rise and Fall of the Dollar and the Future of the international Monetary System*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2011

① Li Yihu: *The China’s position and choice in the international pattern*, International Political Quarterly (3:2001, 21)

(七) The strategic demand for protecting Chinese Enterprises' Oversea investment interests

With the rapid rise of China's economy and the deepening of its integration into the global economy, to advance that Chinese companies enters into the overseas market that are gradually being included in the major agenda of the government, while in recent year the countries and regions along the Belt and Road that are increasingly becoming important destinations for China's foreign direct investment.

Due to the countries along the One Belt and One Road that are confronted with challenges such as an sufficient drive for economic growth, a disparity of regional development, increasing regional hotspot issues, therefore, with assistance of a new platform to pool the strength of all countries to seek common development and safeguard world peace. The priorities of cooperation are **policy communication, infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration, and people-to-people bonds.**

四、 Pray for prudence : The One Belt and One Road

(→) Defining China's national positioning and core interests in the current international system

The national positioning refers to the role, status and responsibility in the international system. Defining China's national positioning in the current international system, to consider necessarily the relation of the three dimensions---self, others as well as the mutual relation of these both. **From the perspective of self-identification**, China's national positioning depends on China's rational assessment of its own strength, traits and diplomatic advantage. **From the perspective of the third party's appeal**, in the current international system, what are the expectations of other members on what role China should play? **From the perspective of the mutual relation of the both mentioned above**, China's national positioning can't separate from itself own interaction with the major great powers and key regional powers. **What is the China's core interests?** China's core interests include: 1) state sovereignty; 2) national security; 3) territorial integrity; 4) national reunification; 5) China's political system established by the Constitution and overall social stability; 6) basic safeguards for ensuring sustainable economic and social development. **The**

conception of national interests lies at the core of the predominate “paradigm” governing the state’s foreign policy. Therefore, based on the above understanding, challenging the US-led international order and its hegemonic status that is not China’s original intention, rather in the process of increasing integration into the global political and economic system, itself own can be developed peacefully into a new power in the world with comprehensive strengths of politics, economy, military, culture, technology and diplomacy.

(⇔) **The relationship between “One Belt and One Road” and the current world order**

The smooth progress of the One Belt and One Road that needs to slow down the doubts of the major powers and countries along the route to the China’s strategic motive, which requires clarifying the logical relationship between the Belt and Road and the order of the world today. To promote the One Belt and One Road that is the course that China based on the principle of Open and inclusive, win-win cooperation, and constructively integrating into the current world order dominated by the United States with the attitude of emerging developing country. Its nature is to develop the normal political and economic exchanges with

countries and regions along the One Belt and One Road in the existing international rules, rather than a formulation process to challenge the Marshall Plan under the US politics, economics, monetary and financial hegemony or to build a new global regulation process. Its intention is to explore the new space for China's reform, opening up and peaceful development, instead of launching a new cold war with the United States at the regional and global levels. Its role that is to fill the gaps in the system vacuum and mechanism vacuum that the United States has left in the countries and regions along the Belt and Road, rather than challenging the free, open, stable and democratic world order. Historical experience proves that the determination of the Order of Central and Eastern Asia directly affects the stability of the world order, the problem is precisely that, although the world order of domination and defense in the hegemonic state is a universality arrangement, but it's difficult to penetrate into the interior of Eurasia. The implementation of the Belt and Road strategy will help to provide a regional institutional arrangement through the strategic cooperation between China and the United States to maintain the peace and stability in this region. ©

(三) the Advantages and Disadvantages, the Opportunities and Challenges faced by “One Belt and One Road”

The smooth progress of the Belt and Road strategy is inseparable from the rational assessment of China's strategic advantages, disadvantages, opportunities and challenges. **From the positive factors**, the strategic opportunity facing China that some countries along the route with having the strong willingness to spread the risk of the dollar, with the strategic requirements to hedge the geopolitical economic pressure imposed by the big powers, furthermore, of which strategic advantage is embodied that it has had a long history of interconnecting with the countries along the route by the ancient Silk Road (policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds); in addition to this, possessed the support of the powerful funding and institutional that is required by the investment and financing construction

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(such as, the large-scale foreign exchange reserves, the autonomously established Silk Road Fund, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and New Development Bank); meanwhile , depending on the excellent infrastructure technology (high-speed railway, port, bridge, road and power plant)and the mature management experience as well as the exuberant market demand for commodities, energy and resources in the countries along the route. China's strategic disadvantage lies in its own lack of hard power and soft power, as well as the major powers and the important countries along the route have a suspicion and even boycott attitude towards the strategic drive of the Belt and Road. **From a negative perspective,** China's strategic disadvantage lies in its own lack of hard power and soft power, as well as the major powers and the important countries along the route have a suspicion and even boycott attitude towards the strategic drive of the Belt and Road. The strategic challenges facing China are reflected in the diversified and complex risks: **First,** the productive and operational risks from the foreign investment by the domestic enterprises, especially the state-owned enterprises, such as the investment projects encountered unreasonable suspension during the construction process, resulting the investment income can't compensate the costs; the loans can't be

reverted in quantity before the deadline; the overseas workers suffer the physical threats and so on. **Second**, the risk of cultural, religious and ethnic conflicts form countries along the Belt and Road, as well as the risk which is coming from war, political stability, government effectiveness, infrastructure, legal and regulatory and labor market, including the possible conflict risk between the Confucian culture which is represented by China and the multiple civilization types (the Buddhist civilization, Islamic culture and Christian culture, etc.) represented by the countries along the route. ④

④ Samuel.P. Huntington: with a revelation effect on the implementation of the One Belt and Road in China: “In the Post-Cold War world, the most important distinctions among peoples are not ideological, political, or economic. **They are cultural.**”; “Viewing the world in terms of seven or eight civilizations avoids many of these difficulties. It does not sacrifice reality to parsimony as do the one- and two- world paradigms; yet it also does not sacrifice parsimony to reality as the statist and chaos paradigms do. It provides an easily grasped and intelligible frame work for understanding the world, distinguishing what is important from what is unimportant among the multiplying conflicts, predicting future developments, and providing guidelines for policy makers.it also builds on and incorporates elements of the other paradigms. It is more compatible with them than they are with each other.” (*Cited from The Clash of Civilization and the remaking of World Order, Touch Stone Rockefeller, New York, P21 1996*)

Third, the Third-party risks from the countries outside the border and the major countries along the route. The former that is the containment of the Asia-Pacific rebalancing strategy implemented by the United States in East and South-East Asia, and the strategic balance proposed in South Asia that is the new Silk Road plan in linking South Asia with Central Asia, to Afghan as the core; meanwhile, the latter comes from India's Indian Ocean strategy in South Asia and the eastward motion with facing the Chinese South Sea, as well as the construction of the Eurasian Economic Union, which Russia has vigorously promoted in Central Asia. ⑮

⑮ The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU, or unofficially EEU), sometimes known informally as the Eurasian Union (EAU), is a political and economic union of states located in central and northern Eurasia. The treaty aiming for the establishment of the EAEU was signed on 29 May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, and came into force on 1 January 2015. Treaties aiming for Armenia's and Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Eurasian Economic Union were signed on 9 October and 23 December 2014, respectively. Armenia's accession treaty came into force on 2 January 2015. Kyrgyzstan's accession treaty came into effect on 6 August 2015. It participated in the EAEU from the day of its establishment as an acceding state. (Cited from *Wikipedia*, log in time: 16/12/2018)

(四) the Regional economic cooperation under the framework of “One Belt and One Road”

The regional economic cooperation in the traditional sense occurs between geographically adjacent or similar countries or region which the members based on the same or similar preferences, carrying out a functional cooperation to achieve the common goals such as the welfare enhancement and so on. The mutual policy communication, economic and trade exchanges, monetary and financial cooperation and non-government exchanges are reflected in the relationship between **the circles**. While the regional economic cooperation under the framework of the One Belt and Road, especially the six economic corridors, namely the New Eurasian Land Bridge Economic corridor, the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic corridor, the China-Central Asia-West Asia Economic Corridor, the China-Indochina Peninsula Economic Corridor, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, which have broken through the narrow range defined by the concept of the word "**circle**", it is a complex of diversified cooperation mechanisms mixed the multiple spatial levels, namely the point-to-the point, the point-to-the line, the point-to-the surface, the belt-to-the road, the circle-to-the line. Due to

break through the adjacent or similar boundary restrictions defined by the concept of the geographical political, covering the diversified willingness of cooperation and the demand motivation, namely the nature of function, institution and strategy, to integrate the different races, ethnicities, cultures, religions, political systems, economic systems and values, the regional economic cooperation under this spatial pattern which is no longer applied to the traditional functional interpretations, while to require that international economics, regional integration theory, and international relations theory, which can be formulated the timely and reasonable theoretical interpretations.

(五) The relationship between “One Belt and One Road” Construction and the Domestic system

The current domestic system in China that is not enough to support the long-term sustainable the implementation of the One Belt and Road strategy. The diplomacy is a nature extension of the internal affairs, the smooth implementation of One Belt and One Road must progress in step with the reform of the domestic system. The main content of the reform is to deal with the relationship between the government and the market, the government and the enterprise, the government and the society.

From the perspective of clarifying the relationship between the government and the market, the key is to let the market supply and demand force play a decisive role between the price formation and the resource allocation. The extension of this logic to the One Belt and Road construction, the purpose of which is to avoid China becoming a national development and reform commission of the countries along the route, under the guidance of the market mechanism to achieve a balance between supply and demand for China and the countries along the route of land, labor, resources, capital and other factors, to lighten the government and political perspective in the construction of the One Belt and Road, dispelling the suspicious of countries along the route. **From the perspective of clarifying the relationship between the government and the enterprise**, the key is to decline the role of the government in the space where originally belonged to the enterprise. The extension of this logic to the One Belt and Road construction, the purpose of which is to form the two-wheels driving force combined by the national powers and the non-government powers, realizing the organic combination of outward of strategic investment of state-owned enterprises and the outward income investment of private enterprises, in particular, to establish the basic of the investment in the proceeds of the subsequent private

enterprise through the advanced strategic investment of state-owned enterprise. **From the perspective of rationalizing the relationship between the government and the society**, the key is to change the unbalanced institutional structure that is over-strengthening the role of government, to encourage the sustainable development of the social forces, especially the non-government organization, such as the non-government teams, university, research institution, media and religious organization, thus to make up the imperfection of the role of the government in the certain area. The extension of this logic to the One Belt and Road construction, the purpose of which is to change the traditional public diplomatic form that is to make the government's cultural exchanges, public opinion, and information dissemination as the main channel, to focus on and give full play to the positive effects of the social forces such as the non-governmental organizations and so on, through the "New Public Diplomacy" they have developed, to strengthen the two-way dialogue with the same kind of the countries along the route, to promote the people-to-people bonds between China and the countries along the route, establishing the foundation of public support, so as to avoid the diversified risk in the construction of the "One Belt and One Road".

(六) The relation between advancing in all areas and breakthrough in key areas in the “ One Belt and One Road ” Construction

“One Belt and One Road” construction is a systematic project, it requires China to have a “two-way battle” on land (the Silk Road Economic Belt) and the Ocean (the 21st Century Silk Road), to promote fully the connectivity construction with the countries along the One Belt and Road, it can't be inclined to either side, the both must be synchronized, the purpose of which is to construct a strategic pattern that China as a compound country of land-ocean powers. On the other hand, in the view of some countries along the route with the important strategic pivot significance, China should have the necessity of the adoption of key breakthrough strategy, looking forward to win the largest output with the least cost in the construction of One Belt and One Road. The direction and target for China that needs to focus on breakthrough which is respectively Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia and Russia. In China's perimeter strategic layout, the strategic significance of Southeast Asia lies in that it is the primary area for the construction of the Silk Road on the Chinese Ocean, at the same time the strategic significance of which is also reflected in the following aspects, such as realizing the transfer of foreign industries, diversifying the export markets,

complementing the diversified domestic demands, breaking through the US strategic containment, and ensuring energy transportation safety. The strategic significance of South Asia lies in that China hopes to arrive in the West Asia from the Chinese western border to overcome the Malacca dilemma of energy transportation, concurrently its geographical location is also an important strategic chess piece for balancing the US New Silk Road plan. The strategic significance of **Central Asia** lies in that it is the gateway of China's Continental Silk Road, a significant foundation for obtaining the energy and resources, a major partner in non-traditional security, and which is also another strategic route connecting with West Asia. The strategic significance of **Russia** lies in that it is a key importer of China's overseas energy, the partner that hedging against the US strategic containment, the Community of interests of the construction of Central Asian Silk Road, the Key nodes of the New Eurasian Land Bridge, and the terminal point of China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor. Despite this, the key breakthrough strategy is still confronted with the two major challenges: **first** economy has become a foundation and bridge for the One Belt and Road, but it hasn't dealt with the tension relation between the belief of localization in China and the culture of the surrounding region,

especially Islamic culture; **secondly** the peripheral order is still in a turbulent integration period, and the countries along the route still have a doubtful and alert mentality about China's role in the regional order. Therefore, how to re-weave a new type of international relationship with the countries along the "One Belt and One Road" has become a major issue for the successful implementation of the Belt and Road strategy.

(七) The new type of international relationship between China and the countries along "One Belt and One Road"

In order to reconstruct the new type of international relations between China and the countries along the route, China needs to coordinate with the surrounding as the following five aspects: **First**, Strengthening the study of political, economy, humanities, history, religion, ethnicity, customs, and language of the countries along the route, to make up for the deficiency from China that is to the acknowledge of the humanities culture of the countries along the route, and which is separated from Chinese mode. **Second**, taking international law as the criterion which is to enhance the cooperation mechanism and platform for mutual connectivity. **Third**, in connection with the existing demands, problems incurred, and solutions of the "One Belt and Road"

construction, China should share wisdom of the crowd with the countries along the route, left some of the most important ideas to other countries, and given the enough support to them, so as to increase the enthusiasm and initiative of cooperation in other countries. ⑥ **Fourth**, properly dealing with the relationship with the country or the region located the strategic fulcrum and find a common point of interests for each other. **In Southeast Asia**, setting the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area as the Cooperation Platform, provided the preferential loans to ASEAN which is as a means of cooperation, thus it can resolve that the diplomatic difficulties in China's dispute over the sovereignty of the South China Sea, as well as the United States has implemented the strategic containment by the Asia Pacific rebalancing strategy.

⑥ Shi Yinhong: *Pray for prudence: The One Belt and One Road*, World Economics and Politics P152, 7.2015

In South Asia, in the process of the construction of the Maritime Silk Road, in the following subject areas, such as co-maintaining the security situation of the Indian Ocean, jointly tackling challenges with non-traditional security such as piracy and terrorism, sharing military affairs and the dividends of trade cooperation and so on, China can seek a wide range of consensus and in-deep cooperation with India. **In Central Asia**, China can be based on the resources of the five Central Asian states of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, meanwhile according to their importance in the process of the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt, their closeness degree of the exchange of the political and economic with China, and the friendliness degree to the natural and legal persons in China, thus it can be promoted the cooperation with Central Asian countries in a planned manner. **In Russia**, China's attitude that is to respect Russia's bottom-line thinking that Central Asia is regarded as its "power range", actively seeking the construction of the Silk Road Economics Belt, and achieving the feasibility of strategic complement with the Russia-led Eurasian Economic Union. **⑥ Fifth**, promoting the economic development and cooperation between China and other developing countries which is located along the route, a new international

relation pattern is opened, which is based on mutual benefit and inclusive development, and supported by a community of shared interests, a community of shared responsibilities, a community of shared future, and a community of shared emotion.

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Moscow seemed undecided on how to respond to the new Silk Road narrative. But the 2014 Ukraine crisis changed the Kremlin's calculus. Confrontation with the West and Russia's deteriorating economy due to U.S.-led sanctions and falling oil prices left Moscow little choice.

Another blow was the loss of Ukraine as a potential participant in Russian-led integration arrangements. Without Ukraine, the second-largest post-Soviet economy and a market of about 44 million people, Moscow's hopes to create an integrated bloc that would be on par with the European Union and other centers of global economic power were essentially dashed. Lacking a market of sufficient size to create its own viable geo-economic area, Russia was left with the only option of moving into another nation's economic orbit.

After some initial hesitation, Russia joined the China-controlled Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank in March 2015. But the most decisive step came a few months later in May, when Xi and Russian President Vladimir Putin met in Moscow to pledge to work toward a "link-up" between Russia's Eurasian Economic Union and China's Silk Road Economic Belt.

Two years later, Putin became the main guest of honor at the One Belt, One Road summit in Beijing to provide a stamp of international endorsement of China's Eurasian ambitions. In his address to the forum, which immediately followed Xi's opening speech, Putin welcomed China's initiative.

Still, while praising the Belt and Road plan, Moscow is keen to prevent Beijing's geopolitical domination of continental Eurasia. Instead of wholeheartedly subscribing to China's scheme, the Kremlin promotes its own vision of "a larger Eurasian partnership" or "Greater Eurasia," a network of existing and emerging "integration formats." Beijing's Belt and Road would be just one element, alongside the Eurasian Economic Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and potentially even the European Union.

(V) Building an international system that it can be supported
China's long-term sustainable development

Since 1992, especially after China joined W T O in 2001, all-around integration into the global market has become a strategic guideline for the long-term sustainable development of China's economy, and the globalization development of financial resources have speeded up the rise of comprehensive strength. However, the reality that must be faced is that the level of participation of the Chinese market into the global market is still very low, mainly limited to the commercial market and export and manufacture of the low-to-medium level goods. Since the international financial crisis, the economic recovery of the developed countries in Europe and the United States and the resurgence of the manufacturing industry triggered by the implementation of the "re-industrialization" strategy, **on the surface**, it created a rare opportunity for Chinese enterprises to “go out” and build an international investment and production system that supports China's long-term sustainable development. But looking back on history, the lessons of the rise and fall of the great powers for 1500 years, especially the US hegemony experience since the war which indicates that the monetary and financial strength that is the key factor that essentially determines the

country's rise and fall as well as its position in the international system, namely the ability to master regional or global capital and effectively control its flow size, approach and direction. On August 15th, 1971, the US President Richard Milhous Nixon announced to close the "golden window", after that the US means of controlling the global financial have transferred from the system of the double linked between dollar and gold of the "Bretton Woods system" into the Global capital control system which is treated the credit currency dollar as the bookkeeping unit, the trading medium and the value storage, making I M F and the World Bank as the promotion mechanisms of the new liberalism economics, regarded the Wall Street as the main capital trading platform, and regarded the Ministry of Finance and the government's national debt as the main investment tool. Within this system, the United States occupies the position of a core country, the US dollar namely is the center monetary of the world, and other countries namely form a wide-range perimeter circle, its currency has also become a vassal of the USD, the United States has thus obtained the regulation rights of a global resource that is sufficient to support its hegemony.

In view of this, the main goal of China's " One Belt, One Road " strategy that is to build a regional or even global capital control

system with the reconstruction of the geopolitical economic strategy, in order to support China's long-term sustainable development. Within this system, the main elements that are required as following: **first**, Renminbi (related various derivative finance products and tools) that need to be widely recognized, accepted, and used by countries and regions along the route; **second**, pushed the opening of domestic financial market into further depth and width; **third**, the domestic commodity market with the huge consumption ability, **fourth** the development concept with universal value as well as the strong military mobilization and deliverability. Otherwise, it is impossible to support the long-term sustainable growth of the economic and military forces by relying on its own strength, there is no such precedent in history. Of course, it will be a long and arduous process to build such a system, During the period, not only will it be strongly confined and contained by the US hegemony, but also it is necessary for China must have greater courage and the enterprising spirit in the reform of political, economic, financial and other systems, and to make a huge and rough effort.

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④ Owen Lattimore, *Inner Asian Frontiers of China* (New York: American Geographical Society, 1940); **Owen Lattimore** (July 29, 1900 – May 31, 1989) was an American author, educator, and influential scholar of China and Central Asia, especially Mongolia. Although he never earned a college degree, in the 1930s he was editor of *Pacific Affairs*, a journal published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, and then taught at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, from 1938 to 1963. During World War II, he was an advisor to Chiang Kai-shek and the American government and contributed extensively to the public debate on American policy in Asia. From 1963 to 1970, Lattimore was the first Professor of Chinese Studies at the University of Leeds in England.

⑤ Wang Hui: *China from Empire to Nation-state* (Chinese Edition: Beijing SDX Joint Publishing Company, Vol.1, 2004, p582-583; English Edition: Translated by Michael Gibbs Hill (Harvard University Press)); **Wang Hui** (Chinese: 汪晖; pinyin: Wāng Huī; born 1959) is a professor in the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Tsinghua University, Beijing. His researches focus on contemporary Chinese literature and intellectual history. He was the executive editor (with Huang

Ping) of the influential magazine *Dushu* (读书, Reading) from May 1996 to July 2007. The US magazine *Foreign Policy* named him as one of the top 100 public intellectuals in the world in May 2008. Wang Hui has been Visiting Professor at Harvard, Edinburgh, Bologna (Italy), Stanford, UCLA, Berkeley, and the University of Washington, among others. In March 2010, he appeared as the keynote speaker at the annual meeting for the Association of Asian Scholars.

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⑦ Brantly Womack: *Asymmetry and China's Tributary System* (*The Chinese Journal of International Politics*, Vol.5, 2012, p40); **Brantly Womack** is Cumming Memorial Professor of Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia. Most of his work has been on Chinese national and international politics.

⑧ Paul. Kennedy: *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000* (New York: Random House, 1987); **Paul Michael Kennedy** CBE FBA (born 17 June 1945) is a British historian specializing in the history of international relations, economic power and grand strategy. He has published prominent books on the history of British foreign policy and Great Power struggles. He emphasizes the changing economic power base that undergirds military and naval strength, noting how declining economic power leads to reduced military and diplomatic weight.

⑨ Zhou Fangyin, *Equilibrium Analysis of the Tributary System*, p. 177, note 83. **In his article, 'Equilibrium Analysis of the Tributary System', Zhou Fangyin presents an important and stimulating application of the game theory of patterns of interaction to China's traditional diplomacy with its neighbors. His analysis contradicts the realist expectation that the larger power would simply dominate smaller powers in the context of international anarchy. However, his explanation of the tributary system does not rely on a cultural explanation based on Confucian morality, but rather on processes of conflictual interaction that lead to mutual accommodation between China and its**

neighbors. **Zhou rightly emphasizes** the two-way character of the tributary system and the centrality of its basic idea for Chinese diplomacy. In contrast to John Fairbank, he argues that it is more than a diplomatic cover for a trade relationship. In contrast to the general assumption that tribute is a form of booty that a larger power requires from a smaller power, he emphasizes China's primary interest in stabilizing its relationships with neighbors through concessions. Indeed, it appears from Zhou's narration that China is at the disadvantaged side of tributary relationships: frustrated in conflicts and conceding to neighbors in order to pacify its borders. By providing a clear and plausible model for interaction and interesting, complex cases of processes through which to arrive at equilibrium, Zhou has, indeed, made a contribution to both theory and history. **Professor Zhou Fangyin** is a master tutor and serves as the Executive Chief Editor of *Journal of Strategy and Decision-Making*, Director of the Center for Pacific Island Countries Studies (CPICS), Director of Center for China's Peripheral Strategies of GHS, and Yunshan Outstanding Scholar of GDUES.

⑩ John. Mearsheimer: *The Tragedy of Great Powers Politics* (New York: Norton, 2001); Yuan-Kang Wang: *Harmony and War: Confucian Culture and Chinese Powers Politics* (New York: Columbia University Press, 2011); **John Joseph Mearsheimer** (born December 14, 1947) is an American political scientist and international relations scholar, who belongs to the realist school of thought. He is the R. Wendell Harrison Distinguished Service Professor at the University of Chicago. **Mearsheimer proposed** the theory of offensive realism which describes the interaction between great powers as dominated by a rational desire to achieve hegemony in a world of insecurity and uncertainty regarding other states' intentions. He was a vocal opponent of the Iraq War in 2003 and was almost alone in opposing Ukraine's decision to give up its nuclear weapons in 1994 and predicted that, without a deterrent, they would face Russian aggression. His most controversial views concern alleged influence by interest groups over US government actions in the Middle East which he wrote about in *The Israel Lobby and U.S. Foreign Policy*. In accordance with his theory, **Mearsheimer considers that** China's growing power will likely bring it into conflict with the United States. His work is frequently taught to and read by twenty-first century students of political science and international relations.

⑪ Edward Luttwak: *The Rise of China & the Logic of Strategy* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2012); **Edward Nicolae Luttwak** (born 4 November 1942) is a political scientist known for his works on grand strategy, military history, and international relations. He provides consulting services to governments and international enterprises including various branches of the U.S. government and the U.S. military.

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Asian Languages. His research interests lie in modern Chinese and Japanese social and economic history, history of frontiers, and world history. He has also written on grain markets in China, agricultural development, and environmental history.

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⑭ Han Yuhai: *Who Made the History of Past 500 Years?* (Beijing Jiuzhou Press, 2011, p162-185); **Han Yuhai**, born in November 1965 in Shandong, is a Professor at the Department of language and literature at the Peking University. Han Yuhai has always insisted on a New Liberalism. He is the author of “Karl Marx for Young Readers” and “Mao Zedong for Young Readers”.

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- ㉑ Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas and H el ene Rey, "From World Banker to World Venture Capitalist: US External Adjustment and the Exorbitant Privilege.," NBER Working Paper No.11563, August 2005; **Pierre-Olivier Gourinchas** is a French economist who currently works as S.K. and Angela Chan Professor of Management at the University of California, Berkeley, where he also directs the Clausen Center for International Business and Policy and is affiliated with the Haas School of Business. His research focuses on macroeconomics, in particular international macroeconomics and international finance. In 2008, Gourinchas received the Prize of the Best Young Economist of France.

④ Barry Eichen-green, *Exorbiton Privilege: The Rise and Fall of the Dollar and the Future of the international Monetary System*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2011; **Barry Julian Eichengreen** (born 1952) is an American economist^[1] who holds the title of George C. Pardee and Helen N. Pardee Professor of Economics and Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley, where he has taught since 1987.^[2] Eichengreen currently serves as a Research Associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research and as a Research Fellow at the Centre for Economic Policy Research.

⑤ Samuel.P. Huntington: *The Clash of Civilization and the remaking of World Order; Touch Stone Rockefeller, New York, P21 1996*, **Samuel Phillips Huntington** (April 18, 1927 – December 24, 2008) was an American political scientist, adviser and academic. He spent more than half a century at Harvard University, where he was director of Harvard's Center for International Affairs and the Albert J. Weather head III University Professor. During the presidency of Jimmy Carter, Huntington was the White House Coordinator of Security Planning for the National Security Council. He is best known for his 1993 theory, the "Clash of Civilizations", of a post-Cold War new world order. He argued that future wars would be fought not between countries, but between cultures, and that Islamic extremism would become the biggest threat to world peace. Huntington is credited with helping to shape U.S. views on civilian-military relations, political development, and comparative government.

Index

A

American Asia Pacific Rebalancing Strategy, 9, 57

--- and the South China Sea, 96

Annam and Tributary System, 20

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, 86, 98

Australia

--- and One Belt and One Road, 60

--- and RMB's Bonds, 64

--- and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65

--- and the USD System, 67

B

Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor, 6, 89

see also Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

Bangladesh and One Belt and One Road, 4, 6, 89

Bangkok and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65

Bengal and Tributary System, 20

Bretton Woods System, 66, 100

see also Dollars standard system, 64

British Empire

--- and the 1840 Opium War, 32

--- and Tributary System, 21

Burma and Tributary System, 20

C

China

--- and Central Asia, 6, 11, 20, 74-75, 88-89, 93-94, 97

--- and East Asia, 18, 28, 39, 59-60, 63-64

--- and Eurasia, 6, 18, 41-42, 66-67, 84, 94, 98

--- and Europe, 21, 28, 38, 41, 43-44, 46-47, 71, 76-77

see also European Union, 98

--- and Japan, 30-32, 36, 38, 43-47, 57-58, 63, 76, 78

see also Japan and the United States, 59, 68, 71, 73-74

--- and Russia, 6, 11, 16-17, 21, 36, 60, 75, 84, 88-89, 93-94, 97-98

--- and South Asia, 93, 94, 97

--- and South-east Asia,

--- and the Soviet Union, 41, 43, 45-46

--- and the United States, 9, 11, 41-43, 46, 53, 57-58, 60-61, 63, 71, 74, 76, 78, 83-84, 88, 96, 99-100

--- and West Asia, 6, 74-75, 89, 94

China-Central Asia-West Asia, 6, 89

see also Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

China-Indochina-Peninsula Economic Corridors, 6, 89

see also Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor, 89, 94

see also Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, 4, 6, 89

see also Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

Circle

--- and the Decentralization in the System, 77-78

--- and the Regional Economic Cooperation, 89

--- and USD System, 100

Cold Weapon Era, 26

The Doubts on One Belt and One Road, 8

Confucian, 18, 24-25, 87

Index

D

- Decentralization in the System, 77
- Division of Responsibility, 77-78
- Doha and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
- Dollars Standard System, 64
 - see also* the Privilege of USD System, 79, 100

E

- The East Asian Power Transfer within the USD System
 - Nature, 58
 - Vision, 59
- East India Company and Ming Ban, 26-27
- The Era of Rebalance, 69
- Eurasian Economic Union, 88, 97-98
- Eurasia's Heartland, 41-42

F

- The First Opening of Sea Ban
 - Failure Factors, 28-29
 - Historical Context, 28
 - Historical Significance
 - see also* the Second Opening of Sea Ban, 30-31
 - Initiative, 28
 - Zheng He's voyages, 28
- The Five Central Asian States, 97
- France
 - and RMB's Bonds, 64
 - and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
 - and USD System, 67
- Frontier Passes (Defenses), 26

G

- Germany
 - Post-cold War, 45, 57
 - and the RMB's Bonds, 64
 - and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
 - and the USD System, 67
 - and the United States, 78

H

- Hedge, 9, 67, 85
- Hierarchical International Powers System, 79
- Hua-Yi distinction, 14, 18

I

- India
 - and BCIM Economic Corridor, 4, 6, 89
 - and One Belt and One Road, 8, 11
 - and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
 - and South Asia, 88, 97
- Indochina and One Belt and One Road, 6, 89
- Indonesia and One Belt and One Road, 3
- The Infrastructure Construction Connectivity
 - the Strategic Significance, 70-71
- International Powers Pattern, 45, 76-80
 - One Super-powers, 45
 - the Two-polarized World System, 45
- International Economic and Financial Order, 60-67
- International Monetary Fund (IMF) and China, 44
- International Monetary System, 61, 79

J

Japan

- the First Sino-Japanese War in 1894, 36
- American Asia Pacific Rebalancing Strategy, 59,74,78
- and the Southeast Coastal Area, 36
- and the United States, 59, 68,71,73-74,78
- Asset Price Bubble, 47,77

Java in the Maritime Era, 31

Jiawu Year, 38-39

K

Kazakhstan and the Silk Road Economic Belt, 3, 88

see also the Five Central Asian States, 97

Korea

- and Jiawu Year, 39
- and Ming Dynasty, 20
- and Qing Dynasty, 20
- and Tributary System, 20

Kuala Lumpur and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65

Kyrgyzstan and the Silk Road Economic Belt, 88

see also the Five Central Asian States, 97

L

Lao and Tributary System, 20

Li Hongzhang, 37

---and Maritime Defense, 37

Luxembourg and RMB's Bonds, 64

Lu Song in the Maritime Era, 31

M

Macau in the Maritime Era, 32

The Main Types of Eurasian Countries

- Commodity-oriented Country, 67
- Energy-based Country, 66
- Investment-oriented Country, 67
- Trade-led Country, 60-61,66

Malacca

- in the Maritime Era, 31
- the Geopolitical Significance, 94

Malaysia

- RMB's Bonds, 64
- and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65

Manila in the Maritime Era, 31

Maritime Era

- and Chinese History, 14
 - and the 1840 Opium War, 32
 - Owen. Lattimore, 14
 - Shanhai Pass, 14
 - and World History, 31
- Ming Dynasty
- and Frontier Passes (Defenses), 26
 - and the Opening of the Sea Ban, *see also* Sea Ban, 28-31
 - and Tributary System, 18,20
 - and Western Countries (Portugal, the Netherlands, Russia and the British), 21

Index

Mongolia

- International Economic Corridors (China and Russia), 6, 89, 93
- Li Fanyuan, 20
- Mongolia Empire (Yuan Dynasty), 18-19
- Treaty of Nerchinsk, 16
- Zheng He's voyages, 28-29

Monopoly

- and the Dutch, 32
- and the USD System, 79

Multi-polarization World System

- and China, 47-48, 77, 80
- the Essential, 80
- and Europe, 76
- and Japan, 77
- and Russia, 77
- and the United States, 76

Myanmar and One Belt and One Road, 4, 6, 89

N

Nagasaki in the Maritime Era, 32

Netherland,

- and Tributary System, 21
- in the Maritime Era, 31

New Eurasian Land Bridge, 6, 89, 94

see also Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

New Cold War, 84

New Zealand

- and China, 60
- and the United States, 67

O

One Belt and One Road

- Core Interest, 82
- Historical Context, 14-25, 26-40, 41-55
- National Positioning, 93-95
- Nature, 12
- the Reconstruction of International Relation, 95-98
- Regional Economic Cooperation, 2, 10, 89-90
- the Relation with the Reform of Domestic System, 90-92
- Strategic Significance, 56-81

1840 Opium War

- Agricultural-powers, 32
- British Empire, 32
- the Conflict between Capitalism Treaty System and the Tributary System, 33
- Commercial Freedom and Self-isolation, 32
- Commercial Market and Political Authority, 33
- Free Trade Zones, 32
- George III (George William Frederick), 32
- George. Macartney, 32
- Haiguo Tuzhi, 33
- Industrial-powers, 32
- Marine Military Forces, 34
- Marine Sovereignty, 34-35
- Marine Trade, 34
- Marine Transportation, 34
- Sea-powers Consciousness, 33, 35
- Wei Yuan, 33

P

- Pakistan and One Belt and One Road, 4, 6, 89
- Paul Kennedy, 24-25
- Partnership Relation
- and Eurasia, 98
 - and United States, 52
 - Chinese Geostrategic Strategy, 48
 - Historical Context, 47
 - the Impact of Construction, 49
- The People's Bank of China, 65
- Pescadores Islands in the Maritime Era, 32
- Philippines and Tributary System, 20
- Portugal
- in Ming Dynasty, 21
 - in the Maritime Era, 31
 - and the RMB's Bonds, 64
- The Privilege of USD System, 79, 100
- Post-Cold War
- International Geostrategic Environment, 45-48, 52, 54
 - and China participation into W T O, 57
 - Samuel.P. Huntington, 87
- Privilege, 63, 79-80

Q

- Qatar and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
- Qing Dnasty
- see also 1840 Opium War
 - the Tributary System, 18, 21-23

R

- the Reconstruction of China's Geopolitical Economic Strategy
- see also One Belt and One Road
- Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia
- ASEAN and China, 60, 96
 - see also Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
 - the Chiang Mai Initiative (CMI), 49
 - the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateral (CMIM), 49
 - the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), 49
- The Republic of China
- Lin Zizhen and His Mind of Maritime Powers, 38-39
 - Sun Zhongshan and His Mind of Maritime Powers, 38-39
- Reserve Currency, 63-65, 79
- Rim Land, 41-43
- RMB'S Internationalization
- Bilateral Currency Swap Agreement, 65, 67
 - Offshore RMB, 64, 66-67
 - Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor, 65
 - RMB's Clearing Arrangement, 65
 - RMB'S Bonds, 64
 - Strategical Significance, 66-67
 - the Scale effects, 64-65
- Russia
- and Eurasian Economic Union, 88, 97-98
 - and Geopolitical Position of Central Asian Countries, 11, 75, 84, 88
 - and Geopolitical Strategy of China, 6, 36, 60, 75, 84, 89, 93-94, 97
 - and Ili, 36

Index

-
- and the International Powers Pattern, 45,76-77
 - and Qing Dynasty, 17,21,36,
 - and Treaty of Nerchinsk, 16
 - Ryukyu Islands and Tributary System, 20
- S**
- Samarkand and Tributary System, 20
 - Sea Ban
 - the Historical Context, 27-28
 - and Ming Ban, 27
 - see also the First/Second Opening of Sea Ban
 - The Second Opening of Sea Ban
 - Failure Factors, 29-30
 - Historical Context, 28
 - Historical Significance and Impact, 30-31
 - Siam and Tributary System, 20
 - Singapore and RMB's Bonds, 65
 - the Soviet Union
 - and China, 41, 43, 46
 - Dissolution, 45
 - International Anti-Soviet Hegemonism, 43
 - Russia, 45, 77
 - Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance, 41
 - Spain in the Maritime Era, 31
 - South Korea
 - and Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (RQFII), 6
 - and RMB's Bonds, 64
 - and the United States, 78
- T**
- Swiss
 - and RMB's Bonds, 64
 - and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
 - Sydney and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65
 - Tai Wan
 - Contemporary History, 78
 - in Maritime Era, 32
 - Qing Dynasty,36, 39
 - Tajikistan and the Silk Road Economic Belt see also the Five Central Asian States, 97
 - The Three Key Strategies of Optimizing the Pattern of China's Economic Development
 - see also One Belt and One Road
 - the Beijing=Tianjin=Hebei Region, 5
 - Yangtze River, 5,16
 - Third World and China, 43-44
 - Tibet in Qing Dynasty, 20
 - Treaty of Aigun, 16
 - Treaty of Nerchinsk, 16
 - Tributary System
 - the 1840 Opium War, 33
 - Basic Social Structure and Function, 19-20
 - Commercial Significance, 21
 - Historical Origin, 18
 - Political Significance, 19
 - the Zheng He's voyages, 28
 - Yuan Dynasty, 18

Turkmenistan and the Silk Road Economic Belt *see also*

The Five Central Asian States, 97

U

The United Arab Emirates and RMB's Bonds, 64

The United Kingdom

--- and the RMB's International Cooperation, 65

--- and USD System, 67

The United States

--- Anti - Dumping Proceedings and China, 58

--- Asia Pacific Rebalance, *see also* Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), 59

--- Bilateral trade and China, 57

--- Dollars standard system, 64

--- Financial-led great powers, 63

--- Hegemony, 53, 60-61, 77, 84, 99-100

--- International circulating monetary, 63

--- Sanctions System, 48

--- and the South Asia, 88

--- Treasury Debt, 62

USD System (the United States Dollars), 79,100

see also the Privilege of USD System

Uzbekistan and the Silk Road Economic Belt *see also* The Five Central Asian States, 97

V

Vietnam

--- In Jianwu Year,39

--- In Ming Dynasty, 20

W

Westward Strategy ,74

--- Eliminating "Three Evils", 74

--- Maritime Silk Road of the 21st Century, 3, 4, 74

--- Silk Road and Economic Belt, 4,13, 74

---Six International Economic Corridors, 6, 75, 89

--- the Border Governance of the Northwest Region (the Relation with Central Asia and West Asia), 74

World Bank and China, 39

World Order

--- and One Belt and One Road, 2, 84-87

--- and Tributary System, 21

--- and the United States, 79, 83

World Trade Organization (WTO) and China, 50, 52

X

Xinjiang

--- and One Belt and One Road, 6, 9

--- In Ming Dynasty, 20

--- In Qing Dynasty, 36-37

Y

Yuan Dynasty

--- and Tributary System, 18

--- and Mongolian Emperor, 18-19

Z

Zuo Zongtang

---and the Initiative of Frontier Defense, 37

---and Ili, 37



**Globalization and Research on The Focused Issues between
China and The United States**

Ye Zhou



University of Lisbon

Contents

<i>Abstract</i> -----	<i>1</i>
一. The Thinking of The Master Courses	
(一) International Law of The Sea-----	3
(二) The UN Charter / International Organization-----	5
(三) Introduction to The Methodology of Scientific Research(I / II) / Public Employment Legal Relations Law-----	6
(四) International Human Rights Law-----	8
(五) Government Management-----	10
(六) International Relations-----	12
二. The Thinking of The Research Theme	
(一) National Security-----	17
(二) The Management of Foreign Population in Cities-----	20
(三) Towards International of Language Planning : A New Arena for Language Diffusion and Competition-----	25
(四) Introduction to the World Trade Organization --- Impact of WTO Membership on Chinese Market (Case: US-China trade war in 2018)-----	29
(五) “One Belt and One Road” and the Reconstruction of China’s Geopolitical Economic Strategy -----	35

三. Conclusion: Globalization and Research on The Focused Issues between China and The United States

(一) Sovereignty-----41

(二) Class-----43

(三) Race-----45

(四) War-----47

--- Towards the Competition and Cooperation between China---U.S. in The Era of Globalization-----48

Globalization and Research on The Focused Issues between China and The United States

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Abstract

This is the last research theme in the three years of graduate learning life, during this period, I have concerned to **the ten courses** as following, respectively, Introduction to the Methodology of Scientific Research(I / II), Charter of the United Nations, International Law of the Sea, Administrative Governance , Oil and gas Law, International Human Rights Law, International Relationship, Public Employment Legal Relations Law, International Organization. Revolving into **the research theme** “The Globalization of International Migration”, I have researched on **the main five aspects**, respectively, National Security, The Management of Foreign Population in Cities, Towards Internationalization of Language Planning--- A New Arena for Language Diffusion and Competition, Introduction to the World Trade Organization--- Impact of WTO Membership on Chinese market (Case: US-China trade war in 2018), including **the graduated dissertation**, “One Belt and One Road” and the Reconstruction of

China's geopolitical economic Strategy. **The formulation of the core research theme** "Globalization and Research on the focused issues between China and the United States" that is based on my police career experience in the past 15 years, based on the diversified knowledge structure where comes from the ten courses, especially mentioned a book entitled "The Globalization of World Politics---An Introduction to International relations" (Fourth Edition), which has given a profound impact on me during my graduate studies, as well as the influence of the current era background that I live.

However, in the age of globalization, how we should interpret and recognize international relations ---between the national interest and citizens' rights, between the national sovereignty and Geopolitical and Regional economic strategic alliance, whether the law is a gun or a leverage? between human rights and social stratum, between the allocation of resources and the struggle for rights, whether the human nature is the paradise or the hell? what is the practical significance of international relations, is it based on international law? or is it based on the rules of forest games that are based on the law of jungle?

— *The Thinking of The Master Courses*

(-) International Law of The Sea

Talking about this course, I have to mention **My first essay** entitled as **Learning Experience About The M/V “Virginia G” Case (Panama/Guinea-Bissau)**, this is the case of international maritime disputes caused by the flag of convenience, Considering my own academic background and career experience, three years ago , I chose to make a decomposition of the Introduction of this case from the perspective of five aspects of arbitration proceedings, respectively, Characteristics of arbitration /General principle of consultation /Documentary evidence/Witnesses of fact (Experts)/Hearings.

In the light of the International maritime disputes, the nature of case is complex, such as the infringement, tax evasion, pollution, and some incidents in violation of law (piracy and armed robbery against ships, terrorism, human smuggling, drug trafficking, illegal fishing, and other); the jurisdiction is extensive, caused that the litigation and arbitration procedures are cumbersome, and it must be confronted with the interlaced personnel background and costly economic rulings.

In fact, in the process of reading this case, the first time I recognized some professional terms about International Law of the Sea, such as, Limits of the territorial sea / Continental shelf / Exclusive economic

zone / High sea, etc. especially, in terms of exclusive economic zone, at that moment, I chose this term to be my presentation subject. Furthermore, it doesn't just only make me recognize the basic concepts of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, the international law of the sea and the arbitration proceedings, but also more important is that linking the three concepts of politics, geography and economy, thus opened my dimensional thinking way on international law and international relations in professional courses.

Nobody can froze the loss of time, written herein, my memories have involuntarily returned to the life of Chengdu Police School 20 years before, on the criminal investigation class the teacher told us the seven basic elements of the case, **respectively the time, the place, the nature, the motivation, the process (phased), and the commonality and particularity of the person and the object associated with the case;** additionally, I have remembered the experience of conducting police rank promotion training at the Muma Mountain Police Training Base in Chengdu in 2012 either. In one of the training courses, the instructor requested us to make a ten-minutes statement of work experience. I talked about the issue **on the essential elements that caused the civil disputes in daily life, what I think it is composed of the two basic points, namely the conflict of emotions and benefits.**

The law is established by human, as far as the law itself is concerned, fairness can only be relative. In fact, its essence is the test and challenge to the bottom line of human nature.

(二) **The UN Charter / International Organization**

After ending **the UN Charter and International Organization courses**, **In May 2018 I travelled to the USA for the first time**, then successively visited New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Miami, including the United Nations. In fact, The trip to the United States hasn't left me the perfect impression on the condition of its political system, on the contrary, what I want to say that the conception of the United States is equal to the dollars in real life, especially I was standing in front of the tombstone that located in the Pentagon, facing to the innocent dead in the 9/11 event, falling into deep meditation; especially I was walking through the Trump's Tower that located the Fifth Avenue, encountering with that beggar, he said "the dollars is much more meaningful than the map held in your hands", leaving with a ripple of daunting long laughter. "what is the essential meaning of the existence of the United Nations?", I still remembered to ask my teacher this question unintentionally, he hasn't given any answer to me, leaving his deep significance figure viewed from behind.

In 1991, the TV series " Beijing in New York" that is directed by Zheng Xiaolong and Feng Xiaogang, having such a classic line---*New York is both a paradise and a hell*. Yes, in my opinion, I think if you would understand a maze-like New York subway, somewhat you have already realized the United States in the real sense. The United States is neither a rogue nor a hero.

(三) Introduction to The Methodology of Scientific Research(I / II) / Public Employment Legal Relations Law

Since 2001 graduated from Chengdu Police Academy, my professional police career can divide into the three stages--- Qing yang Public security Sub-bureau Patrol Riot brigade; Qing yang Public security Sub-bureau Xinhua West Road Police Station and Huangwa Street Police Station, Qing yang Public security Sub-bureau Economy investigation brigade. as Chinese police for the fifteen years, we regularly learned the current Chinese leader's guidance mind in the weekly plenary meeting, and learning the Central committee spirit conveyed by the superior party and government organs, although I personally didn't accept such a political learning model, I must admit that it has been exerted an imperceptible influence on me, for example in the process of the thesis writing process of **Introduction to the Methodology of Scientific Research(I / II)** in the law school,

I can always have a relatively mature political attitude toward analyzing the various sensitive political issues.

In the Chinese context, the Chinese police have been given a strong political attribute, when I made a class presentation of Public Employment Legal Relations Law, I have talked about the labor disputes that the Chinese police participating in the disposal of wages owed to the migrant workers. For a long time, the construction sector has been a high-risk area in which wages of migrant workers are in arrears, since 1998 China has broken the welfare-oriented public housing distribution system that has lasted for nearly half a century, The civil construction market has ushered in an unprecedented spring, due to the relevant laws are unsound, caused that a large number of migrant workers were unable to receive their salaries on time after working outside the home, and went to the government to petition. Dealing the labor disputes and maintaining the stability of local government has become one of the tasks of the Chinese police at the end of the year; while a variety of maintaining political stable tasks have also brought the Chinese police to a heavy workload beyond the police duties.

The three years graduate learning life of law school that is a period of mature in my thoughts, which stem from the impact of each professor on me with their attitude and action. Especially what I want to say that

in the process of writing the thesis, I have recognized the outside world by the way of reading and understanding a large amount of materials, in other words, I have been a communication with people and things behind these text materials. In fact, for these reasons, I have not only been trying to reflect on the gains and losses of the old days, but also re-architecting the multi-polarization cognition to my own and the world.

(四) International Human Rights Law

"The life is equal, but the rights are exactly opposite.", this sentence is extracted from the working communication with the professor of International human rights law, how should we define the category of the life's rights, how should we understand its deeper meaning? As the professional police, I touched with the tramp, the deaf-and-dump harden thief, the drug addict, prostitute and the pimp, in order to survive, they get used to selling theirs body and soul, which is probably a realistic portrayal of the disadvantaged people. In order to evade the punishment of the law, the pregnancy usually become an effective means for the female criminals, while their descendants gradually formed a special group of teenagers, they get used to hanging out in the Internet cafe to distribute small flyers for the hotel to survive, or engaging in a darker profession, without the dignity of life, let alone the rights to be as the citizen; I remembered that one day I was on duty

at night, after receiving the public tip-offs, my colleague caught a few teenagers who distributed small flyers in the hotel, I attempted to communicate with them, then asked, " where are your moms and daddies?", they still haven't lost the child's innocence, placing their arms naughtily on the duty platform, supporting their upper body, while jumping up and down, one of them answered to me, "My daddy has been in jail, and then my mom left Dad, now I has lived with my grandmother.", they didn't have too many conscious self-states, but I can feel the sadness of their inner feelings. So, I would say it depends on my all experience, nevertheless, when the public opinion gives me the most stress, even this kind of pressure came from my parents, but I have never changed my opinion--- If your life attitude wouldn't have been mature enough, it means that you have no conditions and rights to fertility, because a new life has never had obligation to bear with everything you can't afford in your life.

What is the meaning of the marriage? What is the meaning of bringing the little babies into the realistic world? Everyone can have a different answer, but at least it is a right, not an obligation, that belongs to my life. Under the Inequality of rights, we just not only need to have the courage and wisdom to express ourselves, but also, we need to have a humanity attitude to recognize and accept ourselves that placed at different stages of life. different stages of life.

(五) Government Management

In substance from the second year of the faculty of law I gradually built my self-consciousness, but since before I have been lingered in the conflict with myself and the surrounding. in 15 years of career, I have served as the various types of police, especially in which the experience as a bilingual foreign affairs police officer that have had the profound impact on me. Based on the work experience rooted in the front line, which also induced me to successfully complete the dissertation concerned about the issue of the foreign population management in the **government management courses**.

Recalling the time of engaging in the foreign affairs police for four years, my job responsibilities includes: **first**, making the temporary residence registration ; **second**, returning visits for the overseas Chinese and the various types of foreigners; **third**, dealing with the foreign affairs disputes; **fourth**, the foreign-related cases that require fines or even repatriation due to holding expired visas. Referring to my jurisdiction at that moment, is located the financial circle in the western part of Chengdu, as well as the education and training center, Taiwan businessmen and foreign teachers occupy a relatively large proportion of foreign population, until 2011, a few African from Kenya began to register with the police station, and then went to Guangzhou to operate foreign trade business.

With the continued development of the Chinese economy, especially the city where I live in---Chengdu, along with the continuous improvement of the city's internationalization process, in the south gate of Chengdu, there are a large number of consulate staff, foreign-invested executives and other foreign-related people to live. As of 2018, there are 13 consulates in Chengdu, and the Consulate General of India in Chengdu is also preparing. There will be 15 consulates to be in the future; At the same time, there are more than 260 of the world's top 500 companies have settled in Chengdu, surpassing Guangzhou to rise the third rank in the country. Since the introduction of Measures for the Administration of Examination and Approval of Foreigners' Permanent Residence in China in 2004, at present, there are 181 foreigners in Chengdu who have been granted the foreigner's permanent residence card. From April 21, 2018, the State Immigration Administration (abbreviated **SLA**), plus the Entry and Exit Administration of the People's Republic of China established in Beijing.

(六) International Relations

On 5th September 1984 at the 53rd International Criminal Police Annual Conference in Luxembourg, the People's Republic of China was formally accepted as a member of the organization. **In November**, the Interpol National Central Bureau in China was established in Beijing, being responsible for the external liaison, combating the task of International crime, such as the smuggling, the drug trafficking, the counterfeiting of national currencies, the international terrorist activities and the international fraud, etc. **In 1986 and 1995**, the liaison offices were established in Guangzhou and Shanghai respectively.

On 12th January 2000, the fifteen Chinese police were sent to East Timor, the South Pacific Island Nation, it begun with the great journey of the Chinese police to participate in the UN peacekeeping operations. To date, China has contributed over 2,629 peacekeeping police officers are providing services in operations in East Timor, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cyprus, Liberia, Sudan, South Sudan and Haiti, etc.

Since the 1990s, the Chinese police have vigorously developed the pragmatic law enforcement cooperation with countries around the world, constantly strengthen exchanges and cooperation with the international and regional organizations, such as the Interpol, the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, ASEAN and

the European Police. According to the statistics, it is almost 100 times to the double-multilateral joint enforcement actions with the police in the various countries for each year, played an important role in areas such as anti-terrorism, anti-drug, cybersecurity, combating transnational crimes, hunting for those who have fled abroad and recovering ill-gotten gains, and played an increasingly important role in maintaining regional and world security and development. *Operation Monko* was released in China on September 30, 2016 and became one of the highest-grossing films in China, the admirable anti-drug police in the film is the outstanding representative of the internationalization of Chinese police. Up to now, the Chinese police have contributed the police liaison officers to 33 countries and regions, effectively safeguarding the vital interests of overseas Chinese and overseas travelers. In June 2014, China and Italy have agreed that the police of the two countries should conduct the cooperation of police patrols during the tourist season. According to the agreement between the two parties; in May 2016, four public security policemen from China and Italy walked on the streets of Rome and Milan for the first cooperation of patrol, effectively protected the public security of Chinese tourists and Chinese immigrants in Italy; From April 24 to May 7, 2018, the four public security police from China cooperated with the Italian policemen to operate the patrolling in Beijing and some

tourist attractions in Shanghai for the first time; **On June 7, 2018**, a China – South Africa mixed police patrol team consisting of the Chengdu police and the South African police carried out a walking patrol in the Broad and Narrow Alley in Chengdu. During the patrol, Chengdu police introduced the South African police to the fundamental work of the Skynet facilities as well as the work of the public security and safeguard in the scenic spot, etc. Up to now, the Chinese police dispatched 2,455 peacekeeping police officers to the United Nations mission area, becoming the largest police contributor among the five permanent members of the Security Council, and taking the lead in setting up a permanent peacekeeping police squad.

On 9th April 2018, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres visited the China Peacekeeping Police Training Center located in Langfang city Hebei Province, the center was established in 2000, which mainly undertakes the training tasks of the peacekeeping police, the peacekeeping police riot squad, the foreign peacekeeping police and the permanent peacekeeping police. The Chinese police has increasingly become a beautiful landscape for China to show its image and strength to the world.

P.S. In three years of time, along with 1,095 days and nights, learned the ten professional courses, completed more than 80,000 words of thesis, each step has melted into the refinement and sublimation of my entire fifteen-years police career. It's unbelievable that I can keep such a determined heart to choose the professional course of international law and international relations in law school , bearing with such a great prejudices and pressures, being rugged and bumpy on the way, however, I have never given up my original idea, yes, because it roots from my purest and simplest emotion, 15 years , the most beautiful time in life, an ignorant break-in, sticking to my own initial insistence, until helplessly left... That loss, that bewilderment, even desperation, who could feel it, however, at that time, who have always been with me, evoked my longing on life with the strength of love?

二 The Thinking of The Research theme

For two centuries, the image of the era of the social sphere defined by the territory has attracted and inspired political, social and scientific imagination in all aspects. Today, the image of this era is moving toward the disintegration.

--- *Ulrich Beck (German sociologist)*

In a sense, economic globalization is also the formation of global markets and the increasing role of transnational organizations. In essential, the global markets and the transnational organizations are conflicting with the traditional national territorial concepts. The global flow of capital and the global activities of transnational corporations objectively require breaking through the shackles of the territories. When the territorial boundaries of a country contradict the global requirements of capital, the multinational corporations and other transnational organizations will find ways to subordinate the national territorial claims to the capital expansion requirements. Further, when the process of economic globalization has conflicted with the territory of the country, the traditional territorial concepts are increasingly giving way to the demands of economic globalization.

When the globalization of the economy broke through the territorial constraints of traditional nation-states, obviously We have seen its political consequence:“ The concept of globalization has pointed out a direction while just only there is one direction: The space for economic activities is expanding; it has transcended the borders of nation-states, therefore, it is important that the space for political role is also expanding. ”

(-) **National Security**

Due to my former career experience with the strong political tint, so my mind still has confined to the territorial category of a fixed nation-state while restricted to the traditional civic and racial perspective of the domestic government, namely, establishing the three elements of a nation-state, respectively, the territory, the sovereignty and the people, however, which have already been challenged by the unstoppable process of economic globalization, in fundamental shaking the solidified nation-state image of the people in their minds, quite frankly, in fundamental it has threatened the powers and interests of the solidified political and economic alliance.

On 6th December 2018, Canadian authorities arrested Meng Wanzhou, the chief financial officer (CFO) of Chinese tech company Huawei.

Under the leadership of the company's founder Ren Zhengfei, Huawei has become one of the biggest telecommunications companies in the world and has established itself as a leading smartphone manufacturer. But Huawei's expansion from its Chinese roots into the rest of the world has sparked concerns among Western governments over the company's close ties to the Chinese authorities, as well as its willingness to export technologies to countries that are under sanction.

Most of the criticism has surrounded Huawei's growing influence on global communications in the coming years. The Chinese company will provide technology for 5G wireless internet across the world.

Ahead of the rollout of that faster internet technology, several countries have warned against using Chinese hardware because of security concerns, which stem from the Chinese government's use of Huawei's products to spy on people around the world.

Huawei has denied all allegations that it might be involved in the collection of intelligence for the Chinese government.

The US, China's biggest competitor both in terms of economy, as well as global intelligence gathering, is afraid that China would have access to sensitive user information, such as location data, and that Chinese technologies could pose a possible threat to critical American infrastructure.

To prevent the Chinese telecom company from gaining too much traction in the US, lawmakers have urged wireless carrier AT&T to reconsider potential deals with Huawei.

In the adult world, there is no fairness and unfairness, only acceptance or not acceptance, the eavesdropping and the anti-eavesdropping have long been a game rules that competing between countries, in the context of the era of economic globalization, how we should look at the Huawei 5G incident---a well know secret, furthermore, when the technology development has conflicted with the interests of political alliances, how we should define and coordinate the relationship with each other. Choosing to play an authentic robber or choosing to play a hypocritical peace messenger, as far as the nature of humanity is concerned, the both is difficult to define; The US President Mr. Trump has tightened its immigration policy while spent huge sums of money building and consolidating the barrier on the US-Mexico border, approaching to the political or economic intention? in other words, If the United States is likened to a big red apple, nobody hope that it just only left a core bitten by the hamster at last. It is ironic that the National security is more like the emperor's new clothes---the beautiful lies of the fight of powers and interests between the politicians, it seems to make us feel close to the reality further.

(二) The Management of Foreign Population in Cities

When I'm planning to write this part, coinciding that the New Zealand massacre happened.

All of us exists in the pyramids of realistic world, but the globalization is accelerating to hit this solidified structure, just like the event of 9/11. It seems like a war.

The African-American thinker W.E.B. Du Bois fearfully predicted in 1910 that “the problem of the 20th century is the problem of the color line – the relation of the darker to the lighter races of men”. This problem has resurfaced in our own time until the 21st century.

Since April 2018 I started to live with an African friend. Her mother is African from Angola and father is Portuguese, her boyfriend comes from Angola. They are very young couple. Due to the difference of the education, moral value, background, experience, language and the way of thinking, lifestyle, diet habits, etc. It's difficult to live in harmony for three of us. Although they chose an extreme attitude to attack me, finally I recognized all of disputes as a process that we have realized who she/he is, as the definition of identity.

Reading my paper titled as “The Management of Foreign Population in Cities”, I wrote like this:

“ In surface, it is limited that the significant influx of African immigrants contributes to the economy in Guangzhou, while many

*social problems being occurred, **first of all**, there are three principal problems existed in some group of African immigrants, namely, the illegal immigration, residence and employment, which caused that the African immigrants being lack of stability and the sense of community attachment, and adventure impulse being increased, to some extent, there would be no Social responsibility to speak of. **Second**, as the number of African immigrants has been growing, the personnel quality is becoming more and more uneven, which is noticeable that a mass of population from the underdeveloped area in Africa with less educated, having less ability to communicate with the external environment because of language barrier, and having an obstacle to communicate with the local resident, for instance, the investigation found that the African resident constitutes nearly half of the proportion that pedestrians who crosses the road in violation without walking through the footbridge, in which one of the main reasons that they could not understand to see. **Third**, there is the difference that can be drawn between local resident and African immigrants from the complexion, shape and physical strength, and so on, to cause that local resident has the relatively distance themselves from African immigrants in psychology. **Fourth**, in life attitude and habit, including the attitude to sexual relationship, etc., which are radically different from the local resident to cause the considerable*

controversy about the bottom line of African sexual morality. Fifth, being different from the general impression of the local resident toward foreign population, most African immigrant has a social contact being frequently with the local citizens in daily life, leading to mutual collision is becoming increasingly, therefore, in the context of different race, sometimes a conflict even being negligible that would be also deteriorated further. These reasons above mentioned, adding a series of African criminal cases which lead to some local citizens having a bias against whom, thus forming a strong public opinion, under the large pressure the city administrations only take vigorous steps to solve the above problems, minimizing their adverse impact, such as the African entry visas for China is becoming strictly, shortened visa period, and enforced management of African living in Guangzhou, etc. About these measures, seemingly the social order is getting better, but sending African immigrants into the situation with more difficulty, restricted the civil international trade, with reduction of extensive civil contacts between China and Africa.

The five points mentioned above, to some extent, it can be also understood as the mutual hostility, even more it would be a kind of discrimination, but I think it is definitely a kind of difference, namely, **huge psychological gap**, as Mr. Samuel.P. Huntington mentioned: *“In the Post-Cold War world, the most important distinctions among*

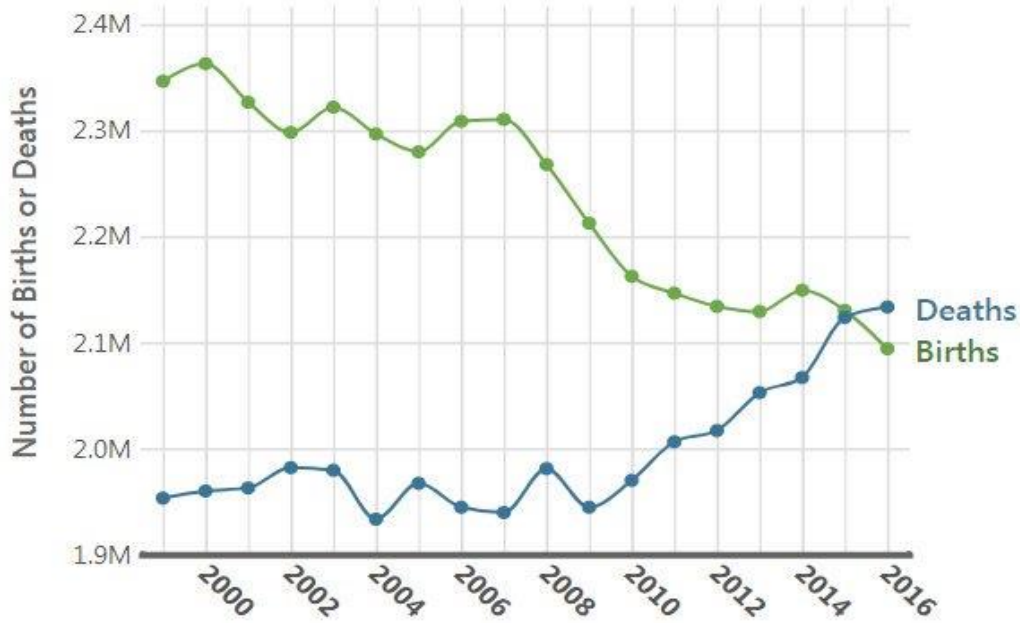
*peoples are not ideological, political, or economic. **They are cultural.**”;*
“Viewing the world in terms of seven or eight civilizations avoids many of these difficulties. It does not sacrifice reality to parsimony as do the one- and two- world paradigms; yet it also does not sacrifice parsimony to reality as the statist and chaos paradigms do. It provides an easily grasped and intelligible frame work for understanding the world, distinguishing what is important from what is unimportant among the multiplying conflicts, predicting future developments, and providing guidelines for policy makers. it also builds on and incorporates elements of the other paradigms. It is more compatible with them than they are with each other.”

Because of historical reasons, they are not able to confidently and objectively look at their own racial groups, **causing them to be psychologically dark and distorted.**

However, with the sharp decline of white people, the proportion of mixed races and colored people are increasing (Figure 1), how should we get along with this diversified world, we desire to repeat the former terrible time, would we?

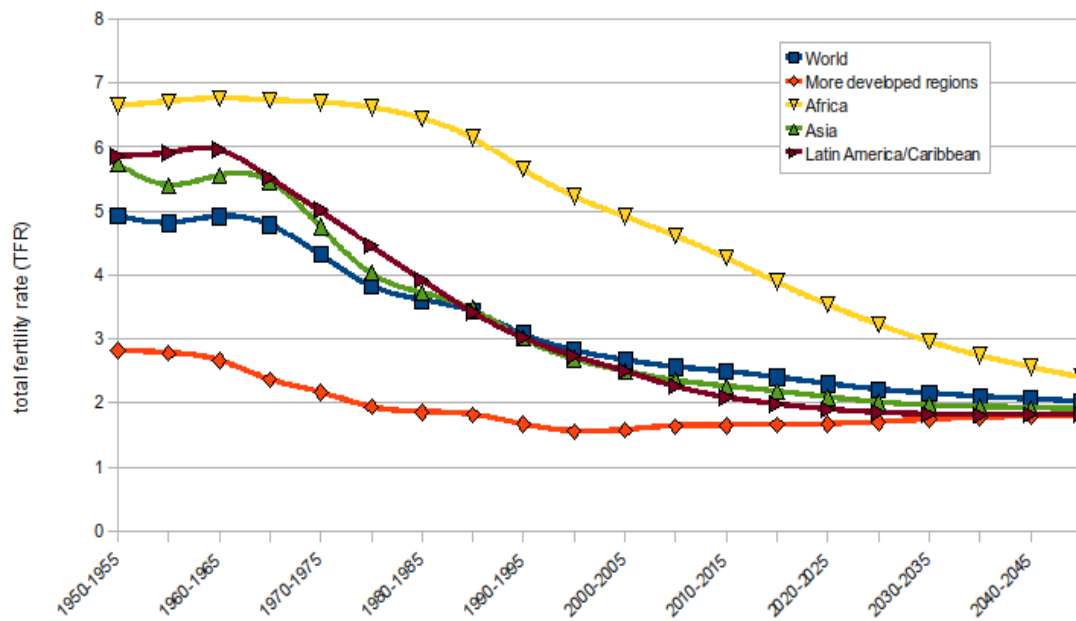
Whether the transformation of race could challenge the degradation of human nature? “The White Supremacism” --- it has represented a political orientation, a solidified class? or it has created the advanced human civilization and the developed science and technology?

Figure 1: Number of Births and Deaths Among Whites in the United States, 1999 to 2016



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control

Trends in Total Fertility Rate by Region, 1950-2050.



(三) Towards Internationalization of Language Planning: A New Arena for Language Diffusion and Competition

On 22nd March 2019 I read an article entitled as “Shutting the gates of academia: American universities cut ties to Confucius Institute”; it was reported that “But a clause in the most recent US defense budget will probably shrink that number. A new requirement says that no institutions receiving funding from the Pentagon can host a Confucius Institute. University of Minnesota must close its institute because its credit-bearing Chinese Language Flagship Programme is financed by the Defense Department. University of Michigan to cut ties with China’s Confucius Institute. Washington fears that Hanban is using instructors selected by the Chinese government to present China in a positive light and to squelch any classroom discussion of sensitive topics such as the treatment of Uygurs in China’s Xinjiang province, Tibet’s religious freedoms or Taiwan’s de facto independence from China. It also questions whether the resources host universities get from Hanban put pressure on them to discourage campus discussions of these issues.”

From the perspective of national interests, we can see that it's a strategic decision-making, for example, the Chinese government take control over the choice of English language textbooks and teaching matter on foreign teachers in the mainland of China, further explanation, based on The security considerations of the self-defense of

forces of peaceful evolution overseas; but the Chinese government education administration have always kept a relatively tolerant and open attitude towards the English training institutions in various universities, especially since the implementation of One Belt and Road initiative, With the demand for cross-cultural and interdisciplinary international talent, the government has launched a series of policies to encourage Chinese-foreign in running schools. Thus, why did the US government set up obstacles in the source of Chinese teaching funding? and cut ties between Major US universities and Confucius Institutes? Where was the root of hidden problems? Considering the interests of nations and the people in the United States? the controversy among power factions within American political groups? or further many veiled problems have been existed in the Confucius Institute itself? As far as I concerned, in the research theme on this dissertation---Towards Internationalization of Language Planning: A New Arena for Language Diffusion and Competition, I wrote like this: “the remarkable mentioned that Mr. President Donald Trump showed off a video of his granddaughter Arabella singing a song in Mandarin and reciting the Chinese poetry when he met with Mr. President Xi Jinping in 2017”, language is the same as economic, financial and the other social phenomena, is also constituted one of the signs of globalization, why is Mr. President Donald Trump's behavior is such contradictory?

the American spirit ---it has always been worshipped by the world, but where did it go? just as Zhang Baoquan, a PhD student at the University of Minnesota, said that “The Huawei ban is challenging our values, we used to think the US is an open and inclusive society. Many of us want to stay in the US because of these values. “But these tensions and the sanctions against Huawei have raised some doubts. Perhaps the situation is not what the US promotes itself to be.”

On 22nd March 2019 the Chinese president Xi Jinping is in the Italian capital on a two-day state visit, the first G7 Italy endorse a pact to participate in China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), on that day, major western media broke news in succession, special counsel Robert Mueller delivered his report on an almost two-year investigation centered around Russia's interference in the 2016 presidential election and the possible involvement in that effort by anyone related to the Trump campaign. As reported by The New York Times, Mueller submitted the official document to Attorney General William Barr today, a handoff that was confirmed by the Justice Department. On 24th March, William Barr, Trump's new attorney general, issued a summary of the Mueller investigation's findings, saying that the special counsel did not establish that the Trump campaign had colluded with Russia to win the 2016 presidential election.

the president's flaws and excesses, and those of his critics, exacerbate each other rather than canceling each other out. They make for a political culture that is less and less conducive to sensible governance. The president didn't collude with the Russians is a very good news. The bad news is the slide of our politics into a pit of folly and strife, and it is going to outlast the Russia-collusion controversy.

As the Chinese idiom says, Harmony in the family is the basis for success in any undertaking, however, in one after another political farce, "freedom and democracy---what does it mean for the world?", which sounds a morally dubious proposition.

Chinese civilization with long-standing history, the Western society with the spirit of independence and open; in the future, towards multi-polarization of world pattern: Diffusion and Competition--- no matter is language, culture, even politics and economy.

(四) Introduction to The World Trade Organization--- Impact of WTO Membership on Chinese Market (Case: US-China Trade War in 2018)

China and the United States have had a series of twice-annual talks since 2006 during the administrations of George W. Bush and his counterpart Hu Jintao. The US-China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) was broadened to become the US-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue in 2009 during the Obama administration. The talks were renamed the Comprehensive Economic Dialogue (CED) in April 2017 by Trump and Xi. However, the trade war has shifted since December 1 from tariffs to issues such as allegations of China's theft of US industrial technology, charges of espionage and individual cases such as the troubles faced by Huawei Technologies and its chief financial officer Sabrina Meng Wanzhou.

The trade war began with humiliating demands on China by the US and turns the year with more impossible demands on Xi Jinping by Donald Trump. In between we have seen tit-for-tat tariffs, escalations and climbdowns. **But what has become clear is that this tussle goes far beyond trade.**

The US fired its first salvo in July and August last year after the breakdown in talks, slapping 25 per cent import tariffs on US\$50 billion of Chinese goods in two tranches, followed by a 10 per cent tariff on US\$200 billion of Chinese products. That was followed in kind by

China imposing tariffs of between 5 per cent and 25 per cent on US\$110 billion of American imports, effective July and August.

Negotiators are still working out deal terms, but any agreement seems certain to involve China's promise to purchase hundreds of billions of dollars of American goods. For Mr. Trump, this is an essential element that will help reduce the United States' record trade deficit with China and bolster farmers and other constituencies hurt by his trade war.

To pave the way toward an agreement, China made several announcements that could benefit American companies. In the end of March, Chinese regulators approved JPMorgan Chase's request to establish a majority owned and controlled securities brokerage firm in the country, a change China had discussed since entering the World Trade Organization two decades ago. Chinese officials have also floated the idea of an expanded trial that would allow foreign cloud computing companies to operate more freely.

China's Finance Ministry issued two statements saying that Beijing would continue to suspend tariffs it imposed last year on American cars and car parts in retaliation for Mr. Trump's tariffs on \$250 billion worth of Chinese imports. Those tariffs, which were suspended while the two sides tried to reach an agreement, were supposed to resume at the end of March, but China said it would extend the suspension indefinitely as a gesture of good will.

In the early 1990s, shortly after the US Congress passed the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act. Washington listed Japan as an unfair trade partner and called for close monitoring of US-Japan trade agreements, with the threat of sanctions, if not implemented. As expected, America's demands drew the prompt criticism of **the Japanese side. "Unilateralism, together with the tendency toward bilateralism, departmentalism, and managed trade, jeopardizes the multilateral trade system and damages the Uruguay Round trade negotiations,"** said a Ministry of Foreign Affairs response back then.

The rest is history. Eventually, Japan gave in to America's demands. The trade war was averted, and the Japanese economy was set on a roller coaster ride, which lasted to this day.

Apparently, Washington is trying to apply the same formula in trade negotiations with Beijing.

In the case of US-China Trade War, US President Trump demands structural changes to China's economy, using punitive tariffs as leverage, the Trump administration has pressed China to roll back its heavy hand in the economy, including asking Beijing to curtail subsidies to state-owned firms and to end its practice of forcing foreign companies doing business in China to transfer their technology to Chinese competitors. One reform would be reduced subsidies for state-owned enterprises (SOE). In fact, Most of China's largest companies are

SOE run by the Communist Party. Nevertheless, the private sector contributes more than 60% of China's GDP, 90% of new jobs and over half come from the private sector. Consequently, many Chinese see a need for SOE reform. However, State-owned enterprise reform should be based on actual conditions in China, America is a developed country, it's not realistic for China to copy the economic structure of the US, or other developed countries all at once; although China has its own problems, the reform can't just glimpse. For these reasons, China has not readily committed to the Trumps administration goals, in part because such commitments are seen as infringing on China's sovereignty and undercutting the power of the Chinese state. It's essential that What the Chinese can have agreed to most readily is purchasing American goods, especially commodities that can fuel their economy.

On the other hand, the Trump administration hope China can improve an industrial plan that pumps state money into building cutting-edge industries, like advanced manufacturing and aviation.

While China would like to buy more of the advanced technology, the Trump administration is concerned about allowing Beijing to gain an upper hand in the next generation of technology.

Indeed, the sprightly 93-year-old Mahathir Mohamad--- the current Prime Minister of Malaysia, he spoke to the South China Morning Post in an exclusive interview, "we didn't take cues from Western

scaremongering over Huawei, we cannot just follow actions taken by other countries because Chinese technology seems to be ahead of Western technology, On Huawei, Mahathir said Malaysia was “watching closely” discussions on whether the firm’s involvement in next-generation, high-speed “5G” internet networks would pose a threat to national security.

There will be further disputes down the road. The US government may set up the equivalent of a new World Trade Organization (WTO) with Europe to exclude China during the 2019 meeting of the Group of 20 nations (G20) in Osaka.

“If this happens, China will not apply to join” like it did with its 2000 membership in the WTO, Li said. “China is now the world’s largest exporter and importer, even if the US economy is larger in size. China can set up its own WTO.”

But for all the fire and brimstone expected to rain down on China, there is something to be said about its economy. This isn’t Russia, where recoveries are weak and never pick up steam. This isn’t Brazil, with its roller-coaster economy and its never-ending domestic political turmoil that keeps growth in check. This is China. Nothing compares. The latest economic readout shows a resilient economy in the face of tariffs and trade wars.

On 15th June 2018 I was submitted this dissertation entitled as “Introduction to the World Trade Organization--- Impact of WTO Membership on Chinese market (Case: US-China trade war in 2018)”, over nine months, read the last paragraph again, with meaningful, “With two of the world’s major economic powers making unilateral decisions on trade matters, the WTO’s ability to moderate countries’ trade policy would be fundamentally undermined. At a minimum, the real threat of trade wars through unilateral retaliation and escalating counter-retaliation, which the WTO prevents, would return. At the extreme, this may lead to a two-track international trade system in the future, in which major economies make their own rules and settle their own disputes while WTO laws apply only to those who do not have the economic power to demand otherwise.”

We can’t say Trump is good, nor can we say he is bad, just as the Chinese proverb said, “it’s like a bull breaking into a China shop.”, Donald Trump is just like that bull. He has changed the world order and established values. We can explore the path forward for China to grow into being a world power. We can only surpass number one to win their place on top.

(五) "One Belt and One Road" and The Reconstruction of China's Geopolitical Economic Strategy

On 26th March 2019, European Commission leader Jean-Claude Juncker, Chinese President Xi Jinping, French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Angela Merkel gather for talks at the Elysee Palace in Paris, it was the first time France, Germany and the European Commission had spoken with one voice on China. the Chinese President Xi said "we should not always be looking behind our backs. As we walk forwards, we shouldn't be standing sideways to guard against each other, and wary that our partners will do something behind our backs". The unprecedented gathering, which Macron described as an effort to "establish a common definition for a new international order", was supposed to deal with "challenges of multilateralism", a veiled rebuke to Trump's protectionist policies and his unilateral vision of the world, but just like Xi they knew only too well that worsening relations with the US meant neither side could afford a showdown.

The United States has shared other countries' concerns about China's perceived intentions. At the 2018 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit, U.S. Vice President Mike Pence told regional leaders that the United States doesn't "offer a constricting belt or a one-way road."

Developing the economies of South and Central Asia is a longstanding U.S. goal that intensified after the start of the U.S. war in Afghanistan and President Barack Obama's pivot to Asia. The Obama administration frequently referenced the need for the Afghan economy to move past foreign assistance, and in 2014 then Deputy Secretary of State William Burns committed the United States to returning Central and South Asia "to its historic role as a vital hub of global commerce, ideas, and culture." In this spirit, the Obama administration supported a \$10 billion gas pipeline through Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. It also spent billions of dollars on roads and energy projects in Afghanistan and used its diplomatic muscle to help craft new regional cooperation frameworks to foster Central Asian economic links.

The Trump administration has pursued a more confrontational strategy in the region. Some analysts have called on the United States to respond by deepening its own ties with Asian partners, as the Obama administration tried to do with the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a deal rejected by Trump in favor of seeking to strengthen relationships on a bilateral basis. The Trump administration, with bipartisan support in Congress, has instead tried to counter the BRI with the BUILD Act. This consolidated the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a U.S. government agency for development finance, with components of

the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) into a separate agency with a \$60 billion investment portfolio. Although this pales in comparison to the more than \$1 trillion that financial analysts expect China to spend on the BRI, advocates say it seeks to crowd in a larger pool of private investment by underwriting risk.

Enhancing China's power influence in Asia and the Western Pacific or even the dominate role---in long term, this is a major goal of China's foreign policy. The main policy instruments served this goal is usually divided into the two broad categories: "strategic military" and "strategic economy". Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012 until the fall of 2014, "Strategic military" has occupied the dominant position, and it is embodied in the strategic/military competition and opposition between China and the United States, the fierce confrontation between China and Japan, China's tough stance in the dispute between the South China Sea and the East China Sea, with the concomitant intensive military and paramilitary activities. In essential they have driven China's "hard power", including a dynamic growth of strategic military strength continuously, a remarkable expansion of the scope of strategic military activities, and maintaining a rigid stance on Maritime territorial sovereignty. On the other hand, they have obstructed China's international "soft power" especially around the east, further exacerbated the complexity of the

strategic/diplomatic environment around eastern China, meanwhile, they have significantly increased the risk of military conflicts mainly with Japan and the United States. Nevertheless, since the beginning of the autumn in 2014, In China, the strategic economy will have the upper hand for some time to come, which is based on China's huge economic and financial strength and broader diplomacy. This is a major transformation occurred dramatically in China's foreign strategy.

Referring to the practice of "strategic military", the future dominated by "strategic economy" must also be prudently operated. It is necessary to think about the related issues in the terms of the vision and planning of the "Eurasian Silk Road Economic Belt", the "Maritime Silk Road" and the export of high-speed rail projects and the "Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor", which is attributed to the mentality prudence , strategic prudence and political prudence.

Whether it is "strategic military" or "strategic economy", both is existed a major internal balance problem, namely, the balance between "strategic impulse" and "strategic prudence." Just as during the late Eastern Han dynasty of China strategist and statesman Xúnyù said: "Abandoning and obtaining, both of which constitutes the Dialectical relationship of things, and to weigh the current situation accordingly.", The terms of the agreement, and indeed whether it gets signed at all, should indicate whether the controversial Belt and Road Initiative is

about to find its limits. Furthermore, China's emergence as a big power is a great undertaking that needs generations of successors making efforts to be truly accomplished, however, what is the best accomplishment that each generation may achieve? Essentially, it is about roughly to be completed the basic tasks of each of these historic stages that they live.

≡ Conclusion: Globalization and Research on The Focused Issues between China and The United States

The focus of this volume of thesis is globalization, and as I have already said my concern is with offering you the focused issues between China and the United States in a globalized era.

By globalization we simply mean the process of increasing interconnectedness between societies such that events in one part of the world more and more have effects on peoples and societies far away.

What do you know of China? The foreigners might have said, who only delicious Chinese food know? yes , the answer is interesting, for example, at the most time , as a Chinese, you usually receive such a invite like this, "could we make friends by WeChat?", notably they are speaking Chinese with a heavy western accent; Or even they will be in favor of discussing some hot-topics, for instance "what do you think of BRI?", or "Have you heard about some Mr. President Trump's anecdotes?"

A globalized world is one in which political, economic, cultural, and social events become more and more impact. In other words, societies are affected more and more extensively and more and more deeply by events of other societies.

In this brief conclusion, it may be useful to reflect on four key areas in which these essays determine the distinctiveness of what may be termed international migration in the age of globalization as lived experience and as represented experience.

(→) Sovereignty

In 2018, amendment to the Constitution to abolish the term limit on the presidency in China, the tit-for-tat US-China trade war and the controversial BRI, all of which constantly have been pushing Chinese government on the cusp of public opinion. In the dissertation entitled as “One Belt and One Road and the Reconstruction of China’s geopolitical economic Strategy”, it tells us the major goal of “One Belt and One Road” strategy as is that Chinese government wants to build a regional or even global capital control system by the reconstruction of the geopolitical economic strategy, in order to achieve China's long-term sustainable development, thus, the core element of the dispute as is that The Chinese governing principle and economic system, both has the fundamental interests conflict with the US-led international order. But, the dissolution of the Soviet Union and Japanese recession, which has also provided the historical lessons for the Chinese government comprehensive deepening of reform.

As I stated in my essay, in the age of globalization, the flows of international migration, the cooperation of multinational firms, the reconfigured capital and resource, and technological revolution, in the view of geopolitics, all of these issues has transcends the conception of territories and borders, namely, the core element of the concept as constructing the term "sovereignty"---the rightful of entitlement to exclusive, unqualified, and supreme rule within a delimited territory. Furthermore, as long as states persist as important sources of political agency, they will construct a states-system with its own rules and norms. It is this that we regard as the essential basis of the international order. Based on these reasons mentioned above, undeniably, it is bound to have a delicate impact on the basic components of the current international order, such as, sovereignty, the formed of diplomacy, international law, the role of the Great power, and the codes circumscribing the use of force.

But if globalization is considered as a transformation in the nature of states themselves, it suggests that states are still central to the discussion of order: they are different but not obsolete. This leads to the idea of a globalized states as a state form and introduces an inside-out element. In this case, this international order will have different norms and rules in recognition of the new nature of states and their transformed functions. Rules of sovereignty and non-intervention are

undergoing change as symptoms of this adaptation. Furthermore, sovereignty today is increasingly understood as the shared exercise of public power and authority between national, regional, and global authorities.

There is no reason to assume that recent trends are irreversible, as the revival of the security state after 11 September would seem to indicate, the globalized state of the later twentieth century is evidently not the only model of likely state development in the future.

(二) Class

In terms of the geography of the modern world-system, the key feature of the international economy is the division of the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery areas. The United States is not only a predator at the top of a food chain, but also the dominator of Game rule. However, since the post-9/11 moment, its national strength has appeared to be self-declining, thus “the rising of China” inevitably poses challenges and threats to its hegemonic power in the international system.

The modern world-system emerged in Europe at around the turn of the 16th century. It subsequently expanded to encompass the entire globe. The driving force behind this seemingly relentless process of expansion and incorporation has been capitalism.

But, in terms of national conditions in China, in politic, the People's Republic of China takes place in a framework of a socialist republic run by a single party, the Communist Party of China, headed by General Secretary; in economy, the socialist market economy of the People's Republic of China is the world's second largest economy by nominal GDP and the world's largest economy by purchasing power parity. However, China's position has reflected by its position in the global commodity chains as well as its class structure. Consequently, we need to have ourselves voice. Where is China placed in the capitalist world economy?

In the age of globalization, the technologically induced erosion of distance and time giving the appearance of a world that is in communication terms shrinking. Frankly, the technological revolution has changed the class structure and institutional arrangements, as well as cultural values, beliefs, religious dogmas, and other idea systems, are ultimately a reflection of the economic base of a society. thus, in the age of globalization, between the dialectical relationship between politics and economy, who will be given more profound practical significance? In fact, between facts and values, both has never had simple separation.

(三) Race

Referring to the multi-ethnic relation in China, in my dissertation entitled “the Research on the Management of Foreign Population in Cities (the case: Guangzhou)”, I talked about the three points: **first**, the Native culture (agricultural-based civilization) with the solid historical foundation; **second**, the multi-ethnic relations is deeply rooted in the Confucianism; **third**, the Ethnic Policies in China: the policy regional autonomy, the nationality recognition, the Policy Priority, the Financial Aid(the economic development), accordingly, Mandatory management and ideological transformation. Consequently, recent years, the predominant ethnic conflicts have eased, such as, Tibetan independence movement and Uyghur nationalism.

It is a truism that China-Africa relation problem, historically, Africa has always been controlled, dominated and influenced by Europe. with the implementation of BRI, after the summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in September 2018, the rapid and comprehensive development of China-Africa relations will inevitably affect African-European relations and the traditional position of Europe in Africa. Therefore, China-Africa relations are not a simple bilateral relationship, it will create complex international relations linkage problems.

Additionally, the dissertation entitled “One Belt and One Road and the Reconstruction of China’s geopolitical economic Strategy”, I have also mentioned that the strategical significance of “border governance” in the Chinese northwest region under the framework of the Silk Road Economic Belt--- especially, the policy/ economic coordination with central/west Asia and Russia that is on opposing the Three Evils and maintaining the mutual political and economic stability and security, furthermore stabilized Chinese western frontier area in terms of the geopolitical economic strategy. “the Three Evils” means terrorism, ethnic separatism, and religious extremism.

The spatial distribution of ethnically identifiable and politically vulnerable minorities made it likely that ethnic tension would explode violently at some point in western society and Islamic-centered ethnic group and countries, What happened throughout 2001 the United States 11/9 events, and then throughout the Sri Lanka Easter bombings on 27 April 2019, was a Terrorist attacks by Islamist extremists that turned into a global spasm of hatred against Islamic ethnic group and countries.

(四) War

“Since September 11, 2001, the US has launched a war on terrorism, but it has neglected the deeper causes of global instability. The nearly \$500 billion that the US will spend this year on the military will never buy lasting peace if the US continues to spend only one-thirtieth of that, around \$ 16 billion, to address the plight of the poorest in the world, whose societies are destabilized by extreme poverty---Jeffrey D.Sachs(2005), “The end of Poverty”

The longer-term impact of the Bush doctrine could very easily weaken America's global position over the long term. Inequality creates security challenges in the form of migration, refugees, and in certain instances, political violence directed against the more powerful West.

As the United States began to flex its not inconsiderable military muscle and widened the war on terror to include Iraq, North Korea, and Iran, some began to turn their critical attention away from the original threat posed by radical Islamism towards the United States itself. In this way the original target of 9/11 was transformed from the early status of victim into the imperial source of most of the world's unfolding problems.

Especially perhaps for the United States, a hegemon by any measure but one that fast seemed to be losing its capacity either to lead others or to solve the many challenges confronting it. It may be too soon to talk

--- as some are already beginning to ---of the end of the American era, or (more dramatically) of the collapse of what some of late have been calling a 'new' American empire. It is certainly premature to predict somebody else's century replacing that of the United States. But only a few years after the collapse of its main ideological foe in the shape of the USSR, America no longer looked or sounded as self-confident as it once did when it appeared to be riding high during the glory days of the 1990s. Pundits have predicted the decline of the United States before--- and been proved wrong. This time some believe they may be right. Perhaps another world order beckons?

Towards The Competition and Cooperation between China---U.S. in The Era of Globalization

There are three general conclusions that we can draw from these learned and valuable essays. **The first** is that markets were places of heightened experience and focused competition of globalization. In most cases, what happened elsewhere, happened in markets too, only more so. The relevant Huawei events, such as the US over a government ban on Huawei products and of which finance chief Meng Wanzhou arrested in Canada, the danger of public opinion bombardment was everywhere in the China---U.S. competition, but it was more marked in

the competition of market and resource allocation than in the national security debate and violations of Iran sanctions ; in the field of mobile phone business, Huawei has gradually become one of the world's mainstream mobile phone manufacturers in the short period of time, from 0 to 1, from low-end to high-end. In the first half of 2018, it successfully surpassed Apple in shipments and has become the world's second largest mobile phone manufacturer. Huawei's high-end mobile phones, such as the P series and Mate series, both is popular in most countries and regions such as Europe and Asia.

The second conclusion is that markets were setting for global capital conflicts of a kind which threatened both the globalization effort and the economic order *WTO*. This was because capital market is the political, military, and financial nerve centers of power. In order to understand the national level, we need, therefore, to ascend to a higher order of aggregation, although to markets with their own histories which are by no means identical to but intersect at crucial points with national trajectories and destinies, but the function of public mechanism that the government intervene in the “total amount” of economic activities that it can't be ignored either.

The third conclusion is that moving to the globalization level is one way to transcend the difference between China---U.S. in which it exists the dialectical relationship between competition and cooperation. After

the Fortieth anniversary of the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States, both still exists a giant competition and cooperation in the area of security relation and economic-trade relation; in additional to this, they are negotiate a lengthening list of issues, from territorial rights to cutting-edge technology and infrastructure projects. Thus, What we have instead are integration process, rather than the confrontation of principles, norms, rules and decision-making procedure, because Class solidification and cyclic rhythms periodicity are the essence rule of the development of things, while the history of unipolar world has shown that military hegemony policy to be an erroneous consciousness orientation. No one desire that the future of world rests on the war of China---U.S. On the contrary, the very success of the diplomatic history between China and U.S. has been its tendency to strengthen bilateral relations and the stability of mutual political systems. Furthermore, the way different countries' histories overlap with those of their neighbors and of their former adversaries or allies can be shown better on the globalization level than on the national level. The same is true for national differences, which are robust, since they can be acknowledged without descending to essentialism. What millions of people dwellers in the world and beyond had in common over the past century was at times the terrifying challenge of surviving in the various war? No one knows how

many people lost their lives in the brutal and original human fight.

whatever as Chinese and American, we are in a position, through telling ourselves story, to make some small contribution to ensuring that past forty years is not prologue.

10th. May.2019, Lisboan