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China Faced with the Prospect of a Multipolar World

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Abstract- In the current established political analyses a few circle has been put into circulation, such as: the USA is the only global superpower; the legitimacy of the United States of America's actions on the world stage is self-evident and cannot be questioned; it's preferable to have a globalization made under the United States of America, because this is an enlightened country and it promotes universal values; the Western values promoted by the USA are most certainly better than those of other civilizations' and can be extended on a global scale without any issue; introducing democracy into countries with a totalitarian political regime will automatically entail their economic prosperity; perhaps some of the actions of the United States of America are not good, but we shouldn't criticize them, because it would not be politically correct etc.

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China Faced with the Prospect of a Multipolar World

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Abstract- In the current established political analyses a few clichés have been put into circulation, such as: the USA is the only global superpower; the legitimacy of the United States of America's actions on the world stage is self-evident and cannot be questioned; it's preferable to have a globalization made under the United States of America, because this is an enlightened country and it promotes universal values; the Western values promoted by the USA are most certainly better than those of other civilizations' and can be extended on a global scale without any issue; introducing democracy into countries with a totalitarian political regime will automatically entail their economic prosperity; perhaps some of the actions of the United States of America are not good, but we shouldn't criticize them, because it would not be politically correct etc.

Our thesis, stated and unequivocally argued in the paragraphs below, claims instead that an emergent multipolar structure is being set up, that the hegemonic legitimacy of the United States of America is questionable and it has already begun its downfall, that the USA has entered a pronounced process of relativization of the values it promotes/its promoted values, that it has begun to significantly lose ground on a moral basis, especially after the Wikileaks revelations, a loss which will precede and cause future losses of a military, political and economic nature.

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I. INTRODUCTION

It is obvious that now and in the foreseeable future we are moving towards a multipolar world, that several military, economic and politically power poles are being set up, able to counter the US' political and military actions, to limit the single superpower status of the US and to compete with them. According to Henry Kissinger (Kissinger, 2005), next world power centers that the US will face will be: Japan, Russia, China, EU and possibly India. The Islamic world does not matter, at least for now, being weakly economic productive and highly religious and politico-military fragmented, the Arab nation is not grouped into a single state, Islam is a civilization which has not yet found a core-state as the Ottoman Empire once was. Political scientist Sivilu Brucan takes over the idea and in addition, he gives a set of rules that would govern the game. Namely: (a) None of the five or six players must isolate themselves

and must not let themselves be isolated from the others, if they want to play an important role on the global stage; (b) Each player must seek to form a coalition with the others, with as many as four or five others; (c) The coalition that will be able to form a majority will have the decisive word in international relations (Brucan, 2005).

According to those mentioned above, an interesting pole of power is Japan, being the second world power after the United States, as it was classified based on the analysis of some indicators. Ten years ago, in 2006, Japan ranked third in the world in terms of GDP after the US and China, but first in certain economic sectors such as siderurgy and machine construction. It has a population of 127 million people. It is a country without resources, it imports almost all of its raw materials and oil products, but, thanks to a stunning productivity and the promoting of high-tech, Japan reached a high index of capitalization of raw materials and an extraordinary economic performance overall. Japan has no wide military sector of its own, which would absorb large financial investments and human resources. Currently this has become an advantage in the global economic race.

China has the advantage of being most populated country in the world. It ranks first worldwide in terms of population (over 1.3 billion people), just behind the US in terms of GDP and fourth place on the extent of the territory.

In recent years, China has made important changes in its economic structure, partially gave up an centralized economy specific to the Communist Regime, it reformed the education system, sent its youth to study abroad, especially in Japan and the US, and favored imports in computer technology, telecommunications and biotechnology (Bueno de Mesquita, 2009). Also, according to the appreciations of some experts, China has become a military power of global importance (Bueno de Mesquita, 2009). Moreover, China and the US are currently the only military powers that have developed weapons that can target space satellites, weapons extremely important given in the context in which ground military operations are coordinated by communications satellites.

The Russian Federation holds first place in the world surface, sixth place in terms of population with over 145 million inhabitants and ninth place on GDP, but has the advantage of a huge amount of natural resources and has one of the most powerful military

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systems in the world. Five or ten years ago, Russia became the main beneficiary of the rising oil prices, as it has now become the country hit hardest by the fall of the oil prices.

Despite its internal problems, Russia's military recovery is a reality that cannot be ignored. Russia's GDP has grown tremendously during Putin's presidency, from 200 billion dollars in 1999, to 920 billion dollars in 2006. Russia is a global energetic superpower, even if it does not have a diversified economy, for thus being named an "oil-state". It is also an old nuclear power which generates economical growth without a development in the real economy (Shestova, 2008).

The EU constitution is probably the most ambitious political project of the last half century. EU is still far from the status of a federal state, the production, the economic policies and the budgets being organized on a national basis. However, several synthetic indices could be relevant. With over half a billion people, the EU population occupies the third place in the world after China and India, while the GDP classifies the EU on fourth place after the US, China and Japan. A proper integration of the various European countries in a Union which has the characteristics of a single federal state is a complex process that is already marked by uncertainties regarding the functioning of the euro area and the uncontrolled migration of the populations of Muslim confession from North Africa to the rich states of Europe. According to some eurosceptics, the European Union might have a shorter lifetime than the Soviet Union; the EU is nothing more than a simple extension of the US, from a political point of view.

II. "ARAB SPRING" IS ORGANIZED BY US AGAINST CHINA AND RUSSIA

In this context, the US wage a fierce battle, a hidden and unreported one, that is fought by intermediaries against all other great powers, primarily China and Russia, which could prove to be rival powers to the US who pretend itself that is the only global super power interested in establishing of an "unipolar" world under exclusive US domination and economic exploitation. Destabilization of Muslim states of North Africa under the cynical name "Arab Spring" is even part of this scenario.

The economist and contemporary political scientist, economic consultant and freelance journalist William Engdahl describes the US after the Second World War as a kind of entirely new empire, not based on military occupation of a territory, but on controlling some vital resources (www.williamengdahl.com, 2016). An informal empire, but an empire that controls the world finance, the basic food chain, the energy, the oil and chemical-pharmaceutical industry, an empire that became, after the collapse of the URSS, the greatest concentration of power in history. And this great empire,

like any other empire in history, will have an end, and the end of the US will come exactly from this trend of controlling certain resources on a global scale.

At the moment, the ultimate goal of the US – as Engdahl shows (www.rt.com, 2016) – is to control the resources in Africa and Middle East in order to block the economic growth of China and Russia, just to control Eurasia entirely. But now, Engdahl says, the US went into decline, although no one from Washington is willing to acknowledge this, just as in the UK, a hundred years ago, no one wanted to admit that the Empire is in decline. Currently, the US endeavor not only to keep its reached power intact (Zakaria, 2008), but also to extend its dominance over the entire planet.

F. William Engdahl believes that the uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa are, by no means, a series of honest and spontaneous movements started from the inside and aimed to remove abusive political regimes, but that that riots were provoked from outside and are part of a political-military plan announced by former US President George W. Bush at a meeting of the G8 in 2003, a project called "The Grate Middle East". This project was devised by the US to take control over the entire Islamic world, from Afghanistan and Pakistan, through Iran, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, to Gibraltar – by "democracy", by "balkanization" actually. The so-called "Arab Spring" was planned and organized in advance, the instigators on social networks being manipulated. The Arab leaders of the uprisings in Islamic countries were trained in Belgrade by American specialists from the Canvas and Otpor organizations, where there was a real school of diversion and political destabilization after the violent removal from power of former Serbian President Milosevic (www.rt.com, 2016).

What would be the reasons for the US to pursue a systematic dismantling of Islamic states? According to Engdahl, the first reason is that a huge wealth is concentrated in the hands of the leaders of the Arab world, consisting of accumulated funds and resources. These states have to be "democratized", as Russia was in the early 90s, because here the "market economy" can penetrate and the economy of these states can restructure itself – after the FMI imperative indications – such that "the banks and Western financial companies can come and take their prey" (www.rt.com, 2016).

The second reason is the "security" and the militarization of oil resources in places like Libya and Sudan, countries of interest for China's future economic growth. This fact was predicted long before Engdahl, by Zbigniew Brzezinski in a book published in 1998 (Brzezinski, 1998). In this book, the American political scientist, former security adviser of President Jimmy Carter, predicts the US strategy in Eurasia, showing no US competitor should be allowed to come to dominate Eurasia and to challenge the global pre-eminence of America (Woodward, 2010). To do this, China's access

to the oil resources must be blocked, to the resources of Africa in general.

Ten years ago, in 2006, China invited 40 heads of state from Africa to Beijing, offering them particularly advantageous business deals, also proposing to invest, build houses and hospitals in Africa and to complete large infrastructure projects, everything that the IMF did not complete in Africa in the last 30 years since the IMF infiltrated there (Economy & Segal, 2009), (Jacques, 2009), (Lorenz, 2010). Immediately after this event, The Pentagon formed a "Command center" specifically for Africa, AFRICOM, and began to destabilize the resource-rich countries of the north. The frightening results of the US policy are seen everywhere: Egypt, Syria and Libya – formerly wealthy countries – are now in anarchy due to them.

Meanwhile, with its huge financial resources, China is buying treasury bills from US, thus supporting the US dollar and finances, and ironically, even the military investments of the US, directed inclusively against China. To maintain the dollar, the US had to quickly find new areas of prey, and that's why they looked toward the fabulous riches of the Arab world. According to Engdahl, even the crisis in Greece has been primed by Goldman Sachs since 2002; he has encouraged the country to falsify official reports regarding the budget deficit and the public debt, declaring government spending and public debt lower than they were in reality. The crisis in Greece has been programmed to be detonated from a distance from the US at the moment when it would have been necessary and when the euro could have become a serious competitor to the US dollar.

Finally, another big, gigantic historical irony is that now Russia itself, a Russian military encircled in recent years by the construction of no less than 17 new US military bases, this Russia – perhaps together with Iran, China and some countries in South America – is called upon to play a constructive and political stabilizing role in the world, to play the role of counterweight to this extremely dangerous strategy of the US and NATO. Following the same irony, this time more comic than serious, Russia took the torch of the compliance for human rights, providing political asylum to Edward Snowden, one of the few people, along with Julian Assange, who dared to show the true face of the US.

III. THE ECONOMIC RISE OF CHINA

The economic and military rise of China is probably a fact too little analyzed. Those few relevant analyzes completed to date would seem to be subject to outright censorship (Laurențiu, 2009). China has chosen a path of works and sacrifices, two decades ago. The Chinese worker has been educated to work hard and be paid less, compared to European or American worker. China produces everything, in enormous

amounts and very cheap. China exported heavily, saturating Western consumer markets, but it imported very little, heaving therefore a trade balance with a very high surplus (Laurențiu, 2009). Up until 2012, Germany held first place in the world with a trade balance overstock, but in 2013 Germany was overtaken by China. A huge cash flow enters China annually. Many countries, beginning with the US, have significant financial liabilities to China. Obviously, this money must be invested somewhere. As any commercial power with a financial surplus, China is making huge investments abroad and repatriating profits, which attract a greater capitalization of the country.

The countries that have already been undercapitalized and transformed in colonies have no financial resources and are forced to borrow. Where from? Basically, those countries are forced to borrow from the IMF, the European or American banks. And these banks ask higher rates from those countries than the regular loans from the open market, with the pretext that these countries may represent a risk on debt payment. Hungary is again a unique figure in this chapter. It already treated, at the beginning of 2014, a loan of 10 milliard Euros from Russia under more advantageous conditions than those imposed to Romania by the IMF to build a nuclear power plant. In the case of Hungary, if it will not give up on this loan from Russia, it is possible that the US will dramatically destabilize the country in the near future.

But the undercapitalized and colonized countries that borrow from the IMF and European and American banks also borrow indirectly fromChina! The reason is that China is the most important "contributor" to the authorized loan of the IMF, except that the profit goes to the IMF instead of China. There is a similar situation with the American banks. The US is heavily indebted to China. If I took, for example, a loan of \$ 10 from the US and the US in turn owes China \$ 1,000, we may say that I borrowed indirectly from China, except that the interest goes to the US banks not to those of China, and China practically loses the difference between the smaller interest it charged the US and the bigger interest that banks controlled by US & EU charge the countries-colonies.

China has some strengths (Laurențiu, 2009) that make the hypothesis that in the near future this country overtake the US in terms of economic and military power plausible. These strengths are: China has a population that represents about a quarter of the planet's total population. It has a huge territory and already has access to certain resources. It has an important strategic position. It has a culture and a civilization older than two thousand years, in contrast to the US. It has ambitious people who proved that they are capable of self-sacrifice. It has strict laws against corruption. It has a centralized and authoritarian political system that

allows for a better adjustment in economic global competition (Zhao, 2006).

China succeed at having access to raw materials, but not by occupying certain areas of the world through war, but by commercial ways, buying effectively wide territories from Africa and Australia (for now), which shows once more the character of a nation with an ancient civilization (Zhao, 2006). On the other hand, just as the Europeans once stole Chinese specific inventions, like gunpowder and the magnetic needle, today China copies and reproduces any technical invention, with at amazing speed (Fogele, 2010). The centralized management of the country can also be an advantage because the decisions may quickly be taken and efficiently, without delays and without being blocked by the institutions of a badly understood democracy. Discipline and order are ensured by punishments that discourage crime, including the death penalty, unlike the example of Europe today, where the penal system is not discouraging, where the criminals have more rights than the injured parties and even than the honest people, some of the criminals living even better in prison than in liberty. Today, in Europe, most politicians who make the laws are nothing but representatives of the offenders.

Thus China has come to produce huge quantities of goods of daily use, clothing or electronics for the West, attracting enormous sums of money that are spent judiciously, however. Some Arab countries, whose governments are puppets of the US, also attracted huge sums of money from the West in exchanged for oil, but basically did not know what to do with money. They spent money in dazzlingly luxurious, consumerist voluptuousness, in morganatic investments, Babylonian constructions and artificial islands. The investments that produce nothing cause looses of money like pouring water into sand and, it is very likely that, in a certain future, this civilization will disappear, like an optical illusion of the wilderness. These Arab countries were not interested in the scientific research for the production of the alternative energy, because they must advantageously sell the oil, without energy competition. They were not also interested in investing in a proper defense sector, because they have US military bases on their territory.

In China's case, things are quite different. With money coming from the West being wisely managed, with a legal system to fight corruption, China bought factories, technologies and territories rich in resources; thus China owns the most important mineral wealthy of Africa and Australia, but it also made outside investments (Farndon, 2007) and credited western states. At the same time, China set up one of the best systems of higher education and scientific research in the world, it has advanced considerably in the production of alternative energy sources and created a fearsome military system. China's military technology competes seriously with the US and Japan.

The economic crisis started by American bankers in 2008 surprised the financial two superpowers, China and the US, in completely different situations. In the summer of 2013, the US public debt reached an unimaginable record, according to official figures, which apparently are about six times lower than the actual (www.gandul.info), 12,000 billion dollars (www.wall-street.ro), of which \$1,315 milliard is owed to China only and \$1,111 billion to Japan. The US owe to Venezuela with hundreds of millions of dollars for oil imported from here, and instead playing the debt, the US proceeded to demonize the leadership of this country and repeatedly tried to destabilize it. It seems that the US accumulated debts that they will never probably be able to pay. China has no debts (as of 2014) and even a trade surplus of \$33.8 billion (on 8 December 2013).

It is known that the market mechanisms spontaneously adjust many things, but – according to some authors – if “the big American companies would be left at the mercy of the market, the value of these companies would shortly fall so much that they could be purchased by China very cheaply for nothing [...] It is interesting to study how the major powers believe they have solved the 2009 crisis. The recipe was the issuing of electronic money and credits from the IMF for fools.” (Laurențiu, 2009). With this recipe, Americans have found a way to avoid the crisis, but only for a short time. In the near future, the dollar is likely to depreciate until it will become a worthless currency. America will then adopt a new currency or a currency that still will be viable, like the euro. Europe has no choice because it is blackmailed by an alleged US & NATO military threat that comes from the Russia – China direction (Kruger, 2005). Europe is vulnerable from this point of view, because outside NATO, it has no chance in a confrontation with such a threat.

As it was mentioned above, in the global economy, Germany had the largest current account surplus until 2013 when it was overtaken by China. In desperation, the US attacked Germany, regarding its economic policies. In the report submitted by the US Treasury in October 2013 harsh criticisms against Germany are inserted, Germany being presented as a country that seeks “to obtain a competitive advantage over US exports” (www.infopolitic.ro/criticile-sua-aduse-politicilor-economice-germane.html, 2014). In essence, Germany is criticized for maintaining a higher commercial surplus based on exports and for limiting the domestic demand; the IMF joined this criticism of the Treasury Department, giving “indications” to Germany to reduce the export surplus “at an appropriate rate” and to focus on meeting the domestic demand. In other words, it is said that the US products can hardly penetrate the European market and other markets outside Europe, because the US products are competing with better and cheaper German products; this is a reason to call Germany to discipline. Germany

rejected this criticism proving that "the US attack is incomprehensible" and that "its current account surplus cannot be a source of worry" (www.infopolitic.ro/criticile-sua-aduse-politicilor-economice-germane.html, 2014). Germany also pointed out that its current account surplus is a sign of health and competitiveness of the German economy, that it is better for Europe to have an export powerhouse in the German economy than to have no engine of growth.

The fact is even more bizarre, as the criticism from the US Treasury and the IMF against Germany were made in a totally inappropriate context, marked by the exposure concerning the illegal interception of European leaders' phones with the purpose of economic espionage, including those of German leaders, by a specialized agency of the US and the fact that President Obama asked the Congress to approve raising the US debt ceiling.

IV. CONCLUSION

It is possible that the US strategists, as a way out from the US situation, will consider the gradual starting of a series of regional wars, too, wars that will cause the overthrow of the current global order, with high chances of turning them into WW3. They do this by challenging China in an aberrant way, such as the accusations that China does not recognize Taiwan's independence, or that China does not respect human rights, reasons that the US considers "sufficient" for no longer paying their debt to China. The above data seems to put China and the US in a position of irreconcilable antagonism. Things are continuing to become more and more complicated because an objective irony of history is implicated here, as well. On one hand, the irony is that China, this great power, by buying treasury bonds from the US, finances the US, including the US military spending, i.e. the US arming themselves against China.

On the other hand, the International Monetary Fund, founded in 1944 by the Treaty of Bretton Woods, having the initial goal to reconstruct the world economy after the war and to promote it in a healthy way, officially began its activity on March 1, 1947. The system provided a stable exchange rate having gold as a standard reference, the single currency convertible in gold being the US dollar. But in 1971 the US took the decision to give up this convertibility. The countries exporting oil increased the oil prices and the US was very interested in paying for more expensive oil with a less valuable paper dollar. Thus, the system established at Bretton Woods is gone, but the IMF remained.

Subsequently, the IMF has been transformed by the US as an instrument of donation, control and financial robbing of poor countries, who are forced to borrow from the IMF. Given today's circumstances, the US cannot borrow other countries through the IMF

because the US is highly indebted. So the IMF is gradually being taken over by China which has excess money. The irony of history in this case is that the IMF is no longer for whom it was intended to be, but for who was fit. Apparently countries owe to the IMF, but indirectly they actually owe China.

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