

1 China Faced with the Prospect of a Multipolar World

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5

6 **Abstract**

7 In the current established political analyses a few cliches have been put into circulation, such
8 as: the USA is the only global superpower; the legitimacy of the United States of America's
9 actions on the world stage is self-evident and cannot be questioned; it's preferable to have a
10 globalization made under the United States of America, because this is an enlightened country
11 and it promotes universal values; the Western values promoted by the USA are most certainly
12 better than those of other civilizations? and can be extended on a global scale without any
13 issue; introducing democracy into countries with a totalitarian political regime will
14 automatically entail their economic prosperity; perhaps some of the actions of the United
15 States of America are not good, but we shouldn't criticize them, because it would not be
16 politically correct etc. Our thesis, stated and unequivocally argued in the paragraphs below,
17 claims instead that an emergent multipolar structure is being set up, that the hegemonic
18 legitimacy of the United States of America is questionable and it has already begun its
19 downfall, that the USA has entered a pronounced process of relativization of the values it
20 promotes/its promoted values, that it has begun to significantly lose ground on a moral basis,
21 especially after the Wikileaks revelations, a loss which will precede and cause future losses of a
22 military, political and economic nature.

23

24 **Index terms**— china, the US, globalization, multipolar world, arabian spring.

25 **1 Introduction**

26 It is obvious that now and in the foreseeable future we are moving towards a multipolar world, that several
27 military, economic and politically power poles are being set up, able to counter the US' political and military
28 actions, to limit the single superpower status of the US and to compete with them. According to Henry Kissinger
29 (Kissinger, 2005), next world power centers that the US will face will be: Japan, Russia, China, EU and possibly
30 India. The Islamic world does not matter, at least for now, being weakly economic productive and highly religious
31 and politico-military fragmented, the Arab nation is not grouped into a single state, Islam is a civilization which
32 has not yet found a core-state as the Ottoman Empire once was. Political scientist Sivliu Brucan takes over the
33 idea and in addition, he gives a set of rules that would govern the game. Namely: (a) None of the five or six
34 players must isolate themselves and must not let themselves be isolated from the others, if they want to play
35 an important role on the global stage; (b) Each player must seek to form a coalition with the others, with as
36 many as four or five others; (c) The coalition that will be able to form a majority will have the decisive word in
37 international relations (Brucan, 2005).

38 According to those mentioned above, an interesting pole of power is Japan, being the second world power
39 after the United States, as it was classified based on the analysis of some indicators. Ten years ago, in 2006,
40 Japan ranked third in the world in terms of GDP after the US and China, but first in certain economic sectors
41 such as siderurgy and machine construction. It has a population of 127 million people. It is a country without
42 resources, it imports almost all of its raw materials and oil products, but, thanks to a stunning productivity and
43 the promoting of high-tech, Japan reached a high index of capitalization of raw materials and an extraordinary

44 economic performance overall. Japan has no wide military sector of its own, which would absorb large financial
 45 investments and human resources. Currently this has become an advantage in the global economic race.

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

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

56 The Russian Federations holds first place in the world surface, sixth place in terms of population with over
 57 145 million inhabitants and ninth place on GDP, but has the advantage of a huge amount of natural resources
 58 and has one of the most powerful military systems in the world. Five or ten years ago, Russia became the main
 59 beneficiary of the rising oil prices, as it has now become the country hit hardest by the fall of the oil prices.

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

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

75 2 II.

76 "Arab Spring" is Organized by us Against China and Russia

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

82 The economist and contemporary political scientist, economic consultant and freelance journalist William
 83 Engdahl describes the US after the Second World War as a kind of entirely new empire, not based on military
 84 occupation of a territory, but on controlling some vital resources (www.williamengdahl.com, 2016). An informal
 85 empire, but an empire that controls the world finance, the basic food chain, the energy, the oil and chemical-
 86 pharmaceutical industry, an empire that became, after the collapse of the URSS, the greatest concentration of
 87 power in history. And this great empire, like any other empire in history, will have an end, and the end of the
 88 US will come exactly from this trend of controlling certain resources on a global scale.

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

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

105 What would be the reasons for the US to pursue a systematic dismantling of Islamic states? According to

106 Engdahl, the first reason is that a huge wealth is concentrated in the hands of the leaders of the Arab world,
107 consisting of accumulated funds and resources. These states have to be "democratized", as Russia was in the
108 early 90s, because here the "market economy" can penetrate and the economy of these states can restructure
109 itself -after the FMI imperative indicationssuch that "the banks and Western financial companies can come and
110 take their prey" (www.rt.com, 2016).

111 The second reason is the "security" and the militarization of oil resources in places like Libya and Sudan,
112 countries of interest for China's future economic growth. This fact was predicted long before Engdahl, by Zbigniew
113 Brzezinski in a book published in 1998 (Brzezinski, 1998). In this book, the American political scientist, former
114 security adviser of President Jimmy Carter, predicts the US strategy in Eurasia, showing no US competitor should
115 be allowed to come to dominate Eurasia and to challenge the global pre-eminence of America (Woodward, 2010).
116 To do this, China's access Ten years ago, in 2006, China invited 40 heads of state from Africa to Beijing, offering
117 them particularly advantageous business deals, also proposing to invest, build houses and hospitals in Africa and
118 to complete large infrastructure projects, everything that the IMF did not complete in Africa in the last 30 years
119 since the IMF infiltrated there (Economy & Segal, 2009), (Jacques, 2009), (Lorenz, 2010). Immediately after this
120 event, The Pentagon formed a "Command center" specifically for Africa, AFRICOM, and began to destabilize
121 the resource-rich countries of the north. The frightening results of the US policy are seen everywhere: Egypt,
122 Syria and Libya -formerly wealthy countries -are now in anarchy due to them.

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

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

138 3 III.

139 4 The Economic Rise of China

140 The economic and military rise of China is probably a fact too little analyzed. Those few relevant analyzes
141 completed to date would seem to be subject to outright censorship (Lauren?iu, 2009). China has chosen a path
142 of works and sacrifices, two decades ago. The Chinese worker has been educated to work hard and be paid less,
143 compared to European or American worker. China produces everything, in enormous amounts and very cheap.
144 China exported heavily, saturating Western consumer markets, but it imported very little, heaving therefore a
145 trade balance with a very high surplus (Lauren?iu, 2009). Up until 2012, Germany held first place in the world
146 with a trade balance overstock, but in 2013 Germany was overtaken by China. A huge cash flow enters China
147 annually. Many countries, beginning with the US, have significant financial liabilities to China. Obviously, this
148 money must be invested somewhere. As any commercial power with a financial surplus, China is making huge
149 investments abroad and repatriating profits, which attract a greater capitalization of the country.

150 The countries that have already been undercapitalized and transformed in colonies have no financial resources
151 and are forced to borrow. Where from? Basically, those countries are forced to borrow from the IMF, the
152 European or American banks. And these banks ask higher rates from those countries than the regular loans
153 from the open market, with the pretext that these countries may represent a risk on debt payment. Hungary is
154 again a unique figure in this chapter. It already treated, at the beginning of 2014, a loan of 10 milliard Euros
155 from Russia under more advantageous conditions than those imposed to Romania by the IMF to build a nuclear
156 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
157 dramatically destabilize the country in the near future.

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

166 China has some strengths (Lauren?iu, 2009) that make the hypothesis that in the near future this country

167 overtake the US in terms of economic and military power plausible. These strengths are: China has a population
168 that represents about a quarter of the planet's total population. It has a huge territory and already has access
169 to certain resources. It has an important strategic position. It has a culture and a civilization older than two
170 thousand years, in contrast to the US. It has ambitious people who proved that they are capable of self-sacrifice.
171 It has strict laws against corruption. It has a centralized and authoritarian political system that competition
172 (Zhao, 2006).

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

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

194 In China's case, things are quite different. With money coming from the West being wisely managed, with a
195 legal system to fight corruption, China bought factories, technologies and territories rich in resources; thus China
196 owns the most important mineral wealthy of Africa and Australia, but it also made outside investments (Farndon,
197 2007) and credited western states. At the same time, China set up one of the best systems of higher education
198 and scientific research in the world, it has advanced considerably in the production of alternative energy sources
199 and created a fearsome military system. China's military technology competes seriously with the US and Japan.

200 The economic crisis started by American bankers in 2008 surprised the financial two superpowers, China and
201 the US, in completely different situations. In the summer of 2013, the US public debt reached an unimaginable
202 record, according to official figures, which apparently are about six times lower than the actual (www.gandul.info),
203 12,000 billion dollars (www.wallstreet.ro), of which \$1,315 billiard is owed to China only and \$1,111 billion to
204 Japan. The US owe to Venezuela with hundreds of millions of dollars for oil imported from here, and instead
205 playing the debt, the US proceeded to demonize the leadership of this country and repeatedly tried to destabilize
206 it. It seems that the US accumulated debts that they will never probably be able to pay. China has no debts (as
207 of 2014) and even a trade surplus of \$33.8 billion (on 8 December 2013).

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

218 As it was mentioned above, in the global economy, Germany had the largest current account surplus until
219 2013 when it was overtaken by China. In desperation, the US attacked Germany, regarding its economic
220 policies. In the report submitted by the US Treasury in October 2013 harsh criticisms against Germany
221 are inserted, Germany being presented as a country that seeks "to obtain a competitive advantage over US
222 exports" (www.infopolitic.ro/criticile-sua-adusepoliticiilor-economice-germane.html, 2014). In essence, Germany
223 is criticized for maintaining a higher commercial surplus based on exports and for limiting the domestic demand;
224 the IMF joined this criticism of the Treasury Department, giving "indications" to Germany to reduce the export
225 surplus "at an appropriate rate" and to focus on meeting the domestic demand. In other words, it is said
226 that the US products can hardly penetrate the European market and other markets outside Europe, because
227 the US products are competing with better and cheaper German products; this is a reason to call Germany
228 to discipline. Germany incomprehensible" and that "its current account surplus cannot be a source of worry"
229 (www.infopolitic.ro/criticile-sua-adusepoliticiilor-economice-germane.html, 2014). Germany also pointed out that

230 its current account surplus is a sign of health and competitiveness of the German economy, that it is better for
231 Europe to have an export powerhouse in the German economy than to have no engine of growth.

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

236 **5 IV.**

237 **6 Conclusion**

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

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

254 Subsequently, the IMF has been transformed by the US as an instrument of donation, control and financial
255 robbing of poor countries, who are forced to borrow from the IMF. Given today's circumstances, the US cannot
256 borrow other countries through the IMF because the US is highly indebted. So the IMF is gradually being taken
257 over by China which has excess money. The irony of history in this case is that the IMF is no longer for whom it
258 was intended to be, but for who was fit. Apparently countries owe to the IMF, but indirectly they actually owe
259 China.¹

6 CONCLUSION

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