

Finally, the East has an opportunity to lead the world for a better life.



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Abstract:

The West's dominant power will be relegated in decades. The West's ability to conquer resourceful countries and undermine developing countries through democracy is failing. Its dominant power is starting to collapse. The Western strategy is no longer generating dividends; dividing and conquering developing countries through democracy, human rights, rule of law and terrorism is starting to backfire on the Western countries. An appropriate finale, perhaps, to a calamitous campaign during the recent elections that did no justice to the people who had hoped that their leaders could turn things around. After 700 years of Western dominance, the East has an opportunity to lead the world. It has been a long time coming and is contrary to all the rhetoric that the Western countries' fall will push this world into chaos. China's one-child policy coupled with manufacturing sector policies not only led to extraordinary savings; it also lifted human dignity. China didn't allow its people to increase the population in the name of human rights or religious beliefs. We degrade humanity when children end- up sleeping under the bridges, or at train and bus stations. The Chinese people are hard-working and dedicated; as a results, China has become a leading lender and builder of infrastructure projects in the developing world. Extraordinary savings have empowered China to reach out to invest in various infrastructure projects all around the world. The prominence of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) cannot be overlooked nor underestimated. The Dragon's gigantic reach across the world, linking entire continents, has opened vast opportunities for trade and infrastructure which will help the entire world to prosper.

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Invasions at the expense of others' lives

The West had invaded others' countries to gain resources at the expense of thousands of lives. Aboriginal people have occupied Australia for at least 60 000 years and they had once lived under their own rules. In 1788 British occupation of Australia began. In 1889 the government resident's reports on the Northern Territory stated 'after careful inquiry, I am of the opinion that this is the attitude of the aborigines towards Europeans: Entrance into their country is an act of invasion. It is a declaration of war, and they will halt at no opportunity of attacking the white invaders.' Aboriginal people fought hard to defend their land; however, spears and boomerangs proved no match for gunfire. Thousands of Aboriginal people were brutally massacred; even more, died from introduced disease and sickness. Since the invasion of Australia, Aboriginal people have resisted the colonisation of their land. The settlers pushed Aboriginal people off the fertile lands into controlled settlements; and justified their actions by a belief of their superiority (Lee 1982).

Australia was born in our land



But we have been systematically left out



**Invasion of Iraq
Where is WMD?
Did you lie for oil?**

North America was invaded by the West at the expense of innocent people. Professor Taiiaki Alfred is a Kahnawake Mohawk educator and writer and the founding director of the University of Victoria's indigenous governance programmes in Canada. He argues celebrating 'America's 400th Birthday' ignores the genocide of the continent's native people. 'It's hard for a native person to be anything but shocked and saddened to the core by the effrontery of it all. Jamestown 2007 is, in essence, a surreptitious celebration of the conquest of our homeland and the destruction of our people in the service of imperialism and the expansion of the white race. It marks the era that saw indigenous peoples ravaged by diseases introduced by European settlers (on average, our communities lost 75 per cent of their populations) and the dispossession of our homelands by fraud and deceit - not a single treaty entered into by the English Crown or the US has been honoured by the whites.' (Taiakake2007).

The West also invaded Iraq at the expense of thousands of innocent lives. According to the Independent newspaper of London, Britain discussed plans to exploit Iraq's oil reserves with some of the world's biggest oil companies five months before it joined the United States by invading the country in 2003. Citing previously secret documents, the newspaper said at least five meetings were held between British officials and BP and Royal Dutch Shell in late 2002. BP privately said to the British Foreign Office that Iraq was 'more important than anything we've seen for a long time.' The documents were obtained by the oil campaigner Greg Muttitt, author of the new book 'Fuel on the Fire: Oil and Politics in Occupied Iraq'. 'Mr Blair famously said in early 2003, the idea that we're interested in Iraq's oil is absurd, it's one of the most absurd conspiracy theories you can imagine.' While he was saying that, there was an internal secret document revealing the British strategy to exploit Iraqi oil, and it said, 'Britain has an absolutely vital interest in Iraq's oil' (Muttitt 2011).

The West not only invades other countries for resources but creates terrorism to keep its dominant power.

Bin Laden was a product of the United States spy agencies, according to a book 'Dollars for Terror: The United States and Islam' by Richard Labévière. The United States and its Saudi allies have been sponsoring and financing the radical Islamists. The author uncovers the money-laundering, the organised crime and the interlocking world of business and politics. According to the Washington Post, the United States funnelled more than \$2 billion in guns and money to the mujaheddin. It was the largest covert action program since World War Two. The United States deliberately turned Afghan and Pakistani youths into radicals. According to the Pakistani general Yousaf, who supervised the covert war, the US officials were ruthless in their approach, and they had a built-in hatred for the Soviets. The CIA operations officers helped Pakistani trainers establish schools for the mujaheddin to train Afghan youths to handle guerrilla warfare, urban sabotage and heavy weapons. Saudi Arabia agreed to match U.S. financial contributions to the mujaheddin and distributed funds directly to ISIS. The Afghans themselves did the fighting and dying for the United States, and ultimately won the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan, the last battlefield of the long Cold War (Labévière 2000).

According to the Independent newspaper in the UK, wealthy officials from Qatar and Saudi Arabia have provided financial support to ISIS. It is very clear; the Middle Eastern countries' leaders will be removed as were the Iraqi and Libyan leaders if they do not support the Western covert operations in the name of democracy, rule of law or terrorism. India also follows the same tactics; In the 1980s Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took an active role and supported ruthless terrorism in Sri Lanka which lasted for more than three decades, and it became the longest and brutal civil war in Asia (Reuters 2008). India did not plan to support the terrorism in Sri Lanka for decades -- obviously, India is not a wealthy country to continue to support Tamil armed groups. However, the Sri Lankan terrorism was hijacked by the West to have a foothold in the Indian Ocean. The West indirectly supported the Tamil armed group through Tamil diaspora. Eventually, the ruthless terrorism was eliminated in Sri Lanka with the help of China in 2009. India and the West reluctantly helped the Sri Lankan government to eliminate terrorism in Sri Lanka to reduce China's influence in Sri Lanka. 'The same year that Washington suspended arms sales, China provided Sri Lanka \$37 million in ammunition and ordnance to aid Rajapaksa's war against the Tamil Tigers. In 2008, it gave Sri Lanka six F-7 jet fighters, scores of anti-aircraft guns, and a JY-11 radar system' (Smith 2016).

China's innovative political strategy has been helping the developing countries to move forward.



Photograph: © 2018 All Rights Reserved. CHEC Port City Colombo (Pvt) Ltd, Sri Lanka.

Over the past decade, China has become a major player in global investment and finance. This has been made possible due to strong backing from the Chinese government. China's role in global finance has been increased by the establishment of the multilateral Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the Silk Road investment funds. Additionally, through the Belt and Road initiative, the Chinese government has renewed its support for outbound investment. These new initiatives focus heavily on infrastructure development in Southeast Asia; because of Southeast Asia's economic and strategic importance and its geographical proximity to China (Inclusive Development International 2016). The Chinese people are hard-working and dedicated; as a result, China has become a leading lender and builder of infrastructure projects in Africa. Extraordinary savings have empowered China to reach out to invest in various infrastructure projects in developing countries to create jobs, in order to eliminate poverty. Over the past decade, China has helped Africa with Chinese people's hard-earned money more than the Australian government has helped its Aboriginal people with the Aboriginal people's own resources (Expenditure on Indigenous Affairs and Social Services in the Northern Territory).

In Africa, China has been investing in large-scale infrastructure projects on hydropower generation and railways. Notably, more than 35 African countries are engaging with China in infrastructure finance. The biggest recipients are Nigeria, Angola, Sudan, and Ethiopia. The finance is channelled primarily through the China Export-Import (Ex-Im) Bank and it has been unprecedented in scale (The World Bank 2017). China has been doubling or tripling its pledges through the Forum of China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). China pledged \$5 billion to Africa in 2006, \$10 billion in 2009, \$20 billion in 2012, and \$60 billion in 2015. It committed \$35 billion as grants, zero-interest loans, concessional loans, and credit lines. On top of the pledges, the Chinese government has encouraged its companies to make at least \$10 billion of investment in Africa in the next three years. In 2017, China's foreign direct investment (FID) to Africa was \$3.1 billion, some 2.5% of China's global FID (Sun 2018).

The European Union and its eastern partners have also become involved with China's ambitious economic project known as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), aiming to revive economic, cultural and political exchanges along the ancient Silk Road. China has been one of the most important economic partners in Europe. Ukraine has become one of the main suppliers of grain to China. In terms of infrastructure projects, China has created an industrial park in Belarus and promised more infrastructure projects. China has also joined the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to increase its investment opportunities in Eastern Europe. Last year the land-based container traffic between Europe and China has increased to more than 30,000 containers, a remarkable achievement given that a few years ago only a few cargo trains operated on this route. It will continue to increase due to Chinese economic engagement and infrastructure projects in Central Asia (Makocki 2017).

China has been incorporating Latin America into its global Belt and Road Initiative; it has been investing heavily in infrastructure projects in Brazil, Chile, and Argentina. Over the past decade, China has loaned more than US\$140 billion to the region for infrastructure projects. Its largest trading partners are Brazil, Chile, and Peru (Evan Pheiffer 2018). The Chinese corporations are building dams and hydroelectric power plants in the Amazon and Patagonia. They are also laying thousands of kilometres of rail track to reduce freight transportation costs and connect populations in Brazil, Peru and Venezuela. China is also financing a state-of-the-art nuclear energy plant in Argentina. As the most ambitious civil engineering project in recent decades, a Hong Kong-based billionaire has been granted approval to build a canal through Nicaragua connecting the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, to compete against the Panama Canal, as a transcontinental trade route (Armony and Peters 2018).

In terms of investment stock, Chinese investment in Latin America had surpassed \$200 billion by the end of 2017. China has pledged to increase trade with Latin America by \$500 billion and foreign investment to \$250 billion by 2025. The China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China are providing more development finance to Latin America than the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and the Andean Development Corporation. 'In addition to bilateral loans, China also set up \$35 billion in multilateral finance platforms for Latin America. The \$20 billion China-LAC Industrial Cooperation Investment Fund and the \$10 billion China-Latin America Infrastructure Fund are two new funding agencies established in 2015, and China pumped another \$5 billion into the China-Latin America Cooperation fund that was set up in 2014' (Gallagher 2018).

Chinese investment has significantly risen in South Asia since China's Belt and Road Initiative began. Pakistan has received \$65 billion under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor; the CPEC infrastructure projects link Pakistan's port of Gwadar to China's western Xinjiang region. Bangladesh has received \$27 billion in investments and grants from China. Nepal has received \$16 billion (Mahendra Subed 2018). According to Nepal's Department of Industry (DoI), Nepal has received 87% of FDI from China's pledges within the first 10 months (Xinhua 2018). Sri Lanka has received US\$15 billion for Hambantota port, Mattala airport, Port City project and other projects (Lim & Mukherjee 2018). The Port City project is China's huge infrastructure project in Sri Lanka. It is the largest single foreign direct investment in the history of Sri Lanka - a \$1.4 billion project by the Chinese engineering firm China Communications Construction Company (CCCC). A small 'Singapore' will be built on 665 acres (2.6 sq. km) of land being reclaimed from the Indian Ocean. The city will be located along key shipping routes across the Indian Ocean; notably, it had been a hub for trade for more than 2,000 years. China's investment in South Asia has been the biggest game-changer in the 21st century. (Safi Michael 2018).

Recommendation

China is not doing enough to expand its soft power.

According to my own experience in Colombo, Sri Lanka, parents did not want to travel on the same bus, because bombs were going off frequently. Parents travelled separately to make sure that one of them would remain alive to take care of their children. However, China helped Sri Lanka to eliminate the ruthless terrorism and also invested in infrastructure projects. Now Sri Lanka is a peaceful country with many prospects, because of China. However, this is not the majority's view; because the others' voices are louder than China's voice. Others who supported the brutal civil war are creating fear among the people with headlines such as 'China: A country supports dictatorship and war crimes', 'Sri Lanka: A country trapped in debt' etc. Notably, China invests billions of dollars, but some countries are only throwing a small amount of money to the media and cultural organisations, in order to achieve their agendas. To change people, we need to change their mindset. To change their mindset we need to change the environment. China is not actively attracting media and cultural organisations to inform the facts to the local people.

China is not doing enough to expose the West's double standards.

As a writer, I have been facing enormous setbacks in Australia. The Australian government deleted my citizenship and traumatised me when I was made aware of the Aboriginal people's hardship. Nobody could help me, including human rights lawyers, because of the government's ability to manipulate the entire country. When I reached out to the international community, the government quietly reinstated my citizenship, without an apology. Ten years have gone; still, I cannot find a lawyer to get justice. Worst of all, the government has started to attack my health; however, it never fails to talk about democracy, in order to occupy the moral high ground. The West is extremely sophisticated when it comes to occupying the moral high ground to dominate the world. However, China is lacking in soft power and has very little or nothing when it comes to occupying the moral high ground. Therefore, China must actively seek intellectuals to raise awareness of the West's ability to maintain its duplicity to retain soft power, in order to occupy the moral high ground to continue to dominate the world.

Conclusion

China's policies created extraordinary savings and lifted human dignity.

I am well aware of what is working in developing countries, especially in Asia. I have travelled to more than twenty-five countries to understand cultures, languages, religions and political systems. I have also done research to understand 'What are the stumbling blocks for Asians to prosper as the world's majority?' And 'What made the West so powerful, and what does it take them to keep their power?' China's one-child policy coupled with manufacturing sector policies led to extraordinary savings which have empowered China to reach out to invest in various infrastructure projects all around the world. Those policies also lifted human dignity. China didn't allow its people to increase the population in the name of human rights or religious beliefs. Humanity loses its value if we have a huge population, but limited resources. We degrade humanity when children end up sleeping under the bridges, or at train and bus stations. Furthermore, divisions are inevitable when a country has a massive population, but limited resources, because people will fight among themselves to get hold of those limited resources.

The West has duped the developing countries.

The West has tricked the developing countries in the name of democracy, human rights, rule of law and religious freedom. They use human development strategy to keep the developing countries under them. They indirectly encourage developing countries to increase the population by promoting democracy and religious freedom. When a country has a huge population but limited resources, the people will fight among themselves, become enemies to their own people and also become prey for foreign powers, or move to the Western countries to live a better life. Either way, the West is the winner. Notably, China did not fall for the Western countries' trick. China has been playing wisely. I am pleased with how China has been handling its population and uses its people to develop the manufacturing sector. China's policy is the solution for the rest of Asia, especially for South Asia. Sooner or later, the rest of Asian will accept this bitter truth, whether they like it or not.

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About the author

Currently, I am studying postgraduate studies in Human Resources Management in Melbourne, Australia. I had completed my business degree program in Australia. I have read more than three hundred books to understand world history, cultures, languages, communism, capitalism, human development, democracy, global economics and international politics. I have also done two pieces of research. My first research piece was 'What are the stumbling blocks for Asians to prosper as the world's majority in Asia, as well as in the world?' My second research piece was 'What made the Western countries so powerful, and what does it take them to keep their power?' For both pieces of research I chose the research materials because the Western countries would not support this kind of information to equip billions of Asians; or tell the world how they have been ruling the world, and how are they intending to carry on.