

Some Enlightenment from the Long-Term U.s. Involvement in Sino-Japanese Relations

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Abstract: Since the Founding Ceremony of the People's Republic of China, the Influence of American Factors on Sino Japanese Relations Has Permeated through Various Historical Stages in the Evolution of Sino Japanese Relations. Four Lessons Can Be Drawn from This Historical Process: to Keep a Clear Understanding of the Long-Term Involvement of the United States in Sino-Japanese Relations; to Build a Sound Sino-U.s Relationship to Push Forward Sino-Japanese Relations; to Guard Against the Right-Wing Forces of Japan Using the Alliance of the United States and Japan to Block Our Modernization Process, and to Strengthen the Comprehensive National Strength Rapidly Are the Basis to Exclude the Influence of the United States.

1. Introduction

In the Course of the Evolution of Relations between China and Japan and Since the Founding Ceremony of the People's Republic of China Till Now Has Always Been Closely Related to the American Factor. and Because of This, the Interaction between China and Japan is Marked by the American Will. This is Mainly Because of the Strength of the United States, the Desire to Dominate the World and Japan's Attachment to the Us-Japan Alliance.

Economically, the United States has always had the largest economy in the world. In 2008, GDP grew by just 1.3 per cent, but its up to \$14,330 BN; In 2012 it was even up to \$15,0944 BN. [1] but China's GDP in 2012 was \$7,484 BN, it is only 49.58% of America's. On militarily, the United States is the only country capable of delivering nuclear weapons and conventional forces around the world, and its annual military spending has accounted for nearly 40 per cent of total global military spending since 1992.[2] Unless the United States experiences a serious disaster, there is only one way that the balance of power between the United States and other major powers will change at the turn of the Millennium: Slowly and over decades, commented a Canadian political scientist. This super-hard power is combined with its soft power, it will certainly further

Stoke America's global appetite for world domination. Since the end of the Cold War, whether it was Bush Bush's idea of a "new world order" or Clinton's strategy of "participation and expansion", or the "pre-emptive" military strategy of the Bush administration in the name of fighting terrorism, the Obama Administration's strategy of "returning to the Asia-pacific" and "Rebalancing" reflects this strategic goal. As long as America's goals remain the same, it will do all it can to maintain its strength. Thus, it is reasonable to pay close attention to the growing power of China, while direct collision with China is not in its greatest realistic interests. Therefore, the United States' policy toward China is based on strengthening its contacts and cooperation with China and using its alliance system in the Asia-pacific region to contain China. After the Cold War, the strengthening of the alliance between the United States and Japan has solidified the structural obstacles of Sino-Japanese Relations: it has further consolidated the structure that the alliance between the United States and Japan takes precedence over Sino-Japanese relations, making Japan even more unable to carry out Sino-Japanese relations independently; China will continue to include the Taiwan issue, the Senkaku Islands dispute and other issues concerning China's core national interests in its relations with Japan, making them a stumbling block to China Japan relations.

This shows that as long as the Us-Japan Alliance exists, such structural obstacles in Sino-Japanese relations will not be removed and will continue to deepen due to the strengthening of the Us-Japan Alliance. Japan, on the other hand, is willing to use American power to contain China's

rise, and to use that as a basis for its desire to become a “great power”. From the current situation, these are difficult to change in a short time, so, in the foreseeable quite a long period of time, the U. S. factor will also have an impact on Sino-Japanese relations.

2. To Build a Sound Sino-U.s Relationship to Push Forward Sino-Japanese Relations

Looking at the relations between China and Japan, China and U.S and their mutual relations, since the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China, we can see that the warmth and coldness of the relations between China and the United States directly restrict and influence the quality of the relations between China and Japan. The root of this lies in the alliance structure between America and Japan. Therefore, how to build a good and stable Sino-U.S relations will become a key move.

Since the end of the Cold War, the relationship between China and the United States has gone through ups and downs, but it has never gone to a complete rupture. Fighting without breaking is the bottom line that both sides have always adhered to. After 9 / 11, China and the United States again joined hands to fight terrorism. Since then, china-us relations have entered a rare period of relatively stable history after the end of the Cold War. This shows that the common interests are the basis and bond of bilateral relations, and it is in line with their fundamental interests to expand the scope and scope of bilateral cooperation. On the basis of conforming to the trend of the Times, China and the United States have finally reached the consensus of building a “new type of great power relationship between China and the United States” , which is a new orientation made by China and the United States under the new historical conditions. “No conflict, no confrontation”, “mutual respect” and “win-win cooperation” have been increasingly accepted by China and the United States. Of course, how to tap the potential of win-win cooperation and how to promote strategic and political mutual trust will be a difficult and continuous process of exploration. But if China and the US do find a way forward, both countries stand to benefit immensely. On the other hand, forming a United front with the United States on historical issues and using the position of the United States to contain the Japanese government and the right-wing forces will help to resolve the negative impact of historical issues on Sino-Japanese relations. The ultimate goal of Japanese right-wing forces to beautify and deny the history of aggression is to reshape the “imperial view of history”, and then to deny the justice of American war against Japan. But this is not acceptable to the United States. In response to Koizumi's repeated visits to the shrine, Henry Hyde, then chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee, wrote to the Japanese ambassador in protest. On May 13, 2013, Hashimoto, head of Japan's right-wing Restoration Society Party, blustered that “the comfort women system is necessary”. The US government immediately issued a strong condemnation of this statement, “Mayor Hashimoto's remarks are appalling and disgusting, and the United States has said that what happened to these women who were abducted for sexual purposes at that time was reprehensible and a grave violation of human rights, “ he said.[3]Shortly after the U.S. government's condemnation, hashimoto apologized. It can be seen that the U. S. right-wing forces in Japan to contain the energy is huge. If the United States can further effectively suppress the Japanese right-wing forces in the history of the rampant measures, Sino-Japanese relations caused by historical issues will be reduced.

3. To Guard Against the Right-Wing Forces of Japan Using the Alliance of the United States and Japan to Block Our Modernization Process

Since the end of the Cold War, Japan has repeatedly provoked China on the issues of Taiwan, Senkaku Islands dispute and history, resulting in the worsening of the political relations between China and Japan. The Taiwan question and the Senkaku Islands dispute question are related to the core national interests of China's sovereignty and territorial integrity .The issue of history concerns the national feelings of the Chinese people who suffered greatly from the Japanese invasion. Therefore, no matter which of these three problems is not handled well, it will seriously hinder China's modernization process. From the Japanese point of view, the three issues are again

integrated. The ups and downs of Sino-Japanese relations can be imagined, since most of the people who hold a deep-rooted wrong view of history are the “Taiwan Gang”[4] and most of these politicians deny the history of aggression. On the other hand, all three issues are closely related to the American factor. Among them, the Taiwan question is the most prominent. Whether after the war, the United States initially intervened in Taiwan and forced Japan to sign the “Japan-Taiwan peace treaty”, or later the Sino-American reconciliation, the establishment of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations and even the Sino-American diplomatic relations, the United States has all demonstrated its desire to control Taiwan. To this end, the United States in accordance with the “Far East clause” in the “Japan-us Security Treaty” and Japan into this, which also provides Japan with an excuse and “basis” for intervention in Taiwan. In November 1969, the United States and Japan issued a joint statement of Sato and Nixon, which further enriched the “Far East clause” into the “Taiwan clause”. [5] The United States has two objectives: First, to use the growing power of Japan to defend its hegemony in the Asia-pacific region; second, to use Japan's intervention in Taiwan to create Sino-Japanese disputes. Sure enough, the “Taiwan clause” made the already deteriorating Sino-Japanese relations during the SATŌ years even worse. After the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the United States continued to sell arms to Taiwan under the so-called “law on relations with Taiwan”, thus demonstrating its real intention to obstruct the reunification of the two sides. Constrained by Sino-U.S cooperation, the friction between China and Japan on the Taiwan issue is not fierce yet, but Japan's intention to deliberately create “two China” is on the rise.

After the end of the Cold War, facing the “heterogeneous” China's rapid development shows great potential to become a world power and a great power, the US and Japan constantly sing the “China Threat Theory” . From this point of view, the United States has been strengthening its alliance with Japan to contain China's rise. By signing the Japan-us Joint Declaration on Security Guarantee, remaking the guidelines of Japan-us Defense Cooperation, and enacting and implementing the “three emergency acts”, the US and Japan have completed the “redefinition” of the Us-Japan Alliance. Among them, “peripheral state of affairs” is rolled out grandly. The “peripheral state of affairs” directed by Taiwan has greatly harmed China's core national interests. As for this new alliance relationship, two points should be noted: First, Japan was formally drawn into the “Taiwan containment” war team by the United States, paving the way for Japan, especially Japan's right-wing forces, to gain access to Taiwan; and second, for Japan to break through the peace constitution, to change the course of the country. After 9 / 11, the United States further strengthened its alliance with Japan. In response to US requests to lift the ban on “exercise of Right of Collective Self-defense”, Japan published a new edition of the outline of its defense plan on December 10, 2004. In addition to the first mention to guard against “China Threat” , the nature of japan-us military alliance was redefined, and it was clearly proposed that the focus of japan-us military cooperation should be changed from joint defense of Japan's security to joint intervention in “Peripheral Emergencies” ; Japan and the United States to take joint military action from the Japanese “invasion” after the adjustment to the Japanese surrounding the “emergency” ; The scope of joint military operations between the two countries will be expanded from the territorial and surrounding maritime airspace of Japan to the “surrounding Japan” , including the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea, as well as the vast maritime airspace of the Pacific and Indian oceans. It is obvious that the alliance between the United States and Japan is being strengthened step by step, while the right-wing plot of Japan against Taiwan is also being strengthened. If, at the request of the United States, Japan were to amend its pacifist constitution to give itself the right to exercise “Right of Collective Self-defense” in the course of the US's continued strengthening of its alliance with Japan, then, the nature of the U.S.-Japan alliance will be returned to “two-way interaction” from the current U.S.-Japan unilateral protection of the alliance. Once the “two-way interaction” of the U.S.-Japan Alliance is formally completed, Japan will move towards the direction of “Japan's national interests”[6] . Then there is a high likelihood of a violent conflict between China, the US and Japan over the Taiwan issue, so China's path to peaceful development will be interrupted. Such fears are not unnecessary or unfounded. Its basis is on the various evil behaviors of the Japanese government

and the Japanese right-wing forces in Taiwan and Taiwan-related issues.

Japan's right-wing forces will spare no effort to support "Taiwan Independence" by adhering to the Credo of "pursuing only the maximization of Japan's own interests, while basing their own interests on encroaching on the interests of neighboring countries; pursuing only Japan's own absolute 'security', while basing their own 'security' on their neighbors' being threatened or even dismembered" ,[7] the first is to use the "Taiwan independence" forces to create chaos in the Taiwan Strait and then to urge the US to intervene. The second is to use the "facts" such as the Taiwan Strait crisis and the "China threat" to convince Japan that Japan is a "victim" and to urge the US to strengthen the U.S.-Japan Alliance Then the United States to play a greater role as Bait to amend the constitution, the third. Be On high alert for such sinister intentions on the Japanese right!

4. To Strengthen the Comprehensive National Strength

"A weak country without diplomacy", "backward will be beaten" , this is not only the modern history of China's century of humiliation, but also the history of humiliation left us a hard lesson.

After the founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China, the United States convened the San Francisco Peace Conference, which excluded China, and signed the one sided Treaty of San Francisco, thus, China, the victors who suffered from Japanese Aggression and made great contribution to the Resistance Against Japanese fascist aggression, lost the right to deal with the defeated Japan. Then the United States and Japan passed the "Japan-united States Security Treaty", which makes Japan tied to the U. S. hegemony in the Asia-pacific, containment of China on the chariot. Although the U.S.-led negotiations between Japan and Taiwan and the "Japan-Taiwan peace treaty" signed by Japan created the conditions for Japan to return to the international community, it brought huge difficulties to Sino-Japanese relations. The New China is in the United States created this extremely harsh international environment and the surrounding environment to carry out its own construction and foreign exchanges.

With the increase of China's own strength, China's influence and international status continue to rise. Facing the rising power of China, the United States finally made the strategic choice of "United China against the Soviet Union". The rapprochement between China and the United States undoubtedly led to the improvement of Sino-Japanese relations and eventually to the normalization of diplomatic relations between China and Japan. The rapprochement of Sino-American and Sino-Japanese relations and the improvement of China's relations with its neighboring countries have undoubtedly provided a good environment for China's modernization drive. But it is precisely because of its own strength is not strong, cross-strait reunification did not take the normalization of Sino-U.S relations to be resolved, the country's core interests are still under threat.

After the end of the Cold War, how to curb China's rapid development has become a major concern of the United States and Japan. To this end, the United States and Japan continue to raise the Taiwan issue as an important means of containing China's rise, Sino-American and Sino-Japanese relations suffered. The strengthening of the U.S-Japan Alliance has been accompanied by the deterioration of China's peripheral environment. However, facing the growing strength of China, the United States had to change its attitude towards China: On the one hand, it warned the forces of "Taiwan independence" and expressed its position against Taiwan independence; On the other hand, it wants China to be a "responsible stakeholder. Similarly, AUBAS came to power and, in the face of a rising China, accepted China's proposal to build a new type of great power relationship with the United States.

Therefore, both the history of humiliation in the old China and the history of struggle in the New China show the truth that only by constantly strengthening their own comprehensive national power can we realize the fundamental interests of the country and safeguard its fundamental interests, can also be in competition with the United States and Japan in an invincible position. This must always be borne in mind.

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