

On the Brilliant Achievements and Historical Logic of China's Diplomatic Work

Xiaohua Guo

Municipal Party School of Meizhou; Meijiang district South Avenue 27, Meizhou, 514071, China

Abstract: It is foreseeable that for a long time to come, China's external environment will become increasingly severe and complex, which requires high-level diplomatic work to deal with it. Peaceful development remains the mainstream of the world, and China still has a long period of strategic opportunities. Therefore, we should carry out active and effective diplomatic activities to provide a stable external environment for the development of our country, and never fall into the trap of the Americans. For that, we should grasp the brilliant achievements and historical logic of China's diplomatic work.

Keywords: China, Diplomatic, Achievements, Historic logic.

1. The Brilliant Achievements of China's Diplomatic Work

1.1. Enforcing impact on global issues

Behaving more actively is a distinctive feature of China's major-country diplomacy. In the past, China's comprehensive strength was not strong enough. In our diplomacy, we adhered to a strategic strategy and focused on economic development. We are well aware that the hard power of a country is the backing of our diplomacy. Only when a country is strong can our diplomatic work achieve tangible results. After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, China entered an era of strong strength, and its overall national strength ranked second in the world, laying a solid material foundation for strengthening China's diplomacy. At the same time, China is increasingly entering the center of the world stage, and it needs to provide a comprehensive diplomatic international environment. So, our country has taken a series of measures over the years. We will make unremitting efforts to solve economic, environmental and security global issues.

With rapid economic growth, China has contributed more than 30% to world economic growth annually for more than a decade, providing a strong driving force for global economic stability and growth. We will jointly promote high-quality development of the Belt and Road, build a road to peace, prosperity, openness, green development, innovation and civilization, and form a popular international public goods and a platform for international cooperation. By hosting the APEC Beijing Economic Leaders' Meeting and attending the Davos Forum, China has led the world economy to become more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all. The establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS New Development Bank was launched to provide a new platform for financing for developing countries. On environmental issues, we have pushed for the conclusion of the Paris Agreement on climate change. China will strive to reach a carbon peak by 2030 and be carbon neutral by 2060, vigorously support green and low-carbon energy development in developing countries, and never build new overseas coal power projects. Maintain world security. It has launched an emergency humanitarian action with the most concentrated and extensive assistance in the history of the People's Republic of China, provided assistance to

developing countries to fight the epidemic and restore economic and social development, and made vaccines become useful and affordable public goods for developing countries. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has actively participated in UN peacekeeping operations and has become a major contributor to the political settlement of regional hotspot issues such as the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue. China's constructive role has won widespread appreciation from all parties.

1.2. Fashioning a global partnership network

This is mainly reflected in the all-round, multi-level and three-dimensional diplomatic layout of the major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. That is to say, on the premise of ensuring that the independent foreign policy of peace remains unchanged, we are now adopting diversified diplomatic strategies and striving to maximize the two sides' interests according to different diplomatic targets.

Developing relations with major countries is a focus of China's diplomacy, mainly including China-Russia relations, China-US relations and China-EU relations. China and Russia now have a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination. President Xi Jinping has visited Russia many times and the heads of state of China and Russia have met more than 20 occasions. The China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination has reached an unprecedented high level. China and Russia have found a correct way to live with major countries and neighbors, and set an example of a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation. Promoting the sound and steady development of China-US relations. From 2013 to 2016, President Xi Jinping and President Obama had nine meetings, eight phone calls and multiple correspondence. Since the Trump administration took office in January 2017, china-US relations have faced some complex and uncertain factors. The two sides have agreed to jointly promote china-US relations based on coordination, cooperation and stability. On the Lunar New Year's Eve of 2021, President Xi Jinping spoke by phone with the new U. S. President Joe Biden at request. President Xi Jinping pointed out that cooperation between China and the United States benefits both sides and confrontation hurts both sides. Cooperation is the only right choice for both sides. China and the United States should uphold the spirit of non-

conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. During his historic visit to the EU headquarters, President Xi Jinping called for the four major partnerships for peace, growth, reform and civilization, adding new meaning to the China-Eu comprehensive strategic partnership.

The surrounding areas are the place for China and the foundation for development and prosperity. The surrounding areas are of great strategic significance to our country. The basic policy of China's neighborhood diplomacy is to build good and partnership with its neighbors, and to build good, secure and prosperous neighbors. This is highlighted in deepening mutually beneficial cooperation with its neighbors with the concept of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness, and building a community of shared future. China is committed to the right approach to justice and shared interests, expanded the circle of friends of developing countries, and achieved shared destiny and development. Righteousness and profit are a pair of words often analyzed by our ancients. In traditional culture, our values are righteousness, firmly opposed to cynical. Obviously, China's correct view of justice and interests in China's diplomacy has inherited this values. Here, it means that we have the responsibility to achieve common development of the world, especially to help other developing countries accelerate their development. Benefit refers to always adhere to the principle of win-win, to achieve both good and good. This is particularly evident in the development of our diplomatic relations with Africa. The working policy with Africa and the "Ten Cooperation plans" with Africa; established the China-Latin America Forum with the Community of Latin American and Caribbean countries to jointly create a new "five-sphere integrated" pattern of China-Latin America relations; and established the "1 + 2 + 3" with Arab countries. China has fulfilled its promise with actions to be a reliable friend and sincere partner of developing countries

1.3. Satisfying the development needs of the country itself

Over the years, China's diplomacy has achieved fruitful results in safeguarding the country's overall reform and development. We will promote the development of nearly 100 overseas economic and trade cooperation zones, including the China-Belarus Industrial Park, to facilitate Chinese enterprises, equipment and technologies to "go global". Defend national sovereignty and core interests on the Diaoyu Islands issue, fully demonstrate the determination and will of the Chinese government and people to defend national territorial sovereignty, fight the so-called South China Sea arbitration with reason and evidence, pushing the South China Sea issue back to the track of dialogue and consultation; clearly uphold the One-China principle and defend against external interference in Hong Kong and Macao affairs. We uphold the principle of "diplomacy for the people", and effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens and enterprises overseas. The value of Chinese passports has been increasing. China has successfully organized nine evacuations of overseas citizens, including the evacuation of overseas Chinese from Yemen, and dealt with more than 100 cases of kidnapping or attacks of Chinese citizens abroad.[1]

2. The Historical Logic of China's Diplomatic Work

2.1. Diplomacy is a basic national activity

During the Warring States Period, the seven states competed for hegemony, one of which the important contents was the diplomatic deception. The most familiar example is the game between Su Qin and Zhang Yi's union. Su Qin advocated uniting with the six states to resist Qin, and Zhang Yi advocated dispersing the alliance of the six states to strengthen Qin. During the Three Kingdoms Period, Cao Cao moved south to destroy Sun and Liu and unify the world. At the moment of crisis, Zhuge Liang put forward the strategy of uniting Wu against Cao. He went to the east of the river to fight the scholars, which led to an alliance and defeated Cao Cao in the Battle of Red Cliff. The development history of new China has also repeatedly illustrated the importance of diplomatic activities. In the early days of the founding of the People's Republic of China, when our country was just established, we immediately turned to the socialist camp and allied with the Big brother of the Soviet Union. With this premise, hostile countries will not dare to bully new China at will to build a new China. In the 1970s, through unremitting efforts, we normalized relations with the United States, which provided a good international background for the reform and opening up in 1978. Therefore, these examples can fully illustrate the extreme importance of diplomacy in a country's political life.

2.2. It is inevitable for China to learn the painful lesson from "isolation"

In the Han and Tang dynasties, the Chinese civilization reached its peak. At that time, the Han and Tang dynasties, with prosperous national strength, rich people and developed culture, became a civilized model for neighboring countries to learn from and learn from. The Han and Tang dynasties achieved unprecedented prosperity largely because of a peaceful and open foreign policy. Zhang Qian's envoy to the Western Regions and Jianzhen's voyage to Japan all show that the two dynasties had a broad mind and genes for peace. They paid great importance to strengthening exchanges with foreign civilizations in terms of trade and culture, and realizing peace and common prosperity with each other. By bringing history back to modern China, we can see that the Chinese civilization suddenly fell to the bottom of the valley and entered the most bleak historical moment of its own civilization. The reason why I ask is that the supreme ruler of China has pursued a closed foreign policy. Because they are in the east of the world, the small neighboring countries have been unable to challenge the top position of the Chinese Empire for thousands of years and provide better choices of value model, so the rulers of China regard themselves as "the upper state of heaven".[2]

In the middle of the qing dynasty, in the western countries have begun industrial revolution and the historical trend of the bourgeois revolution, China's supreme rulers ignored, against the historical trend, not only not communicate with the outside world, but more autocratic conservative, give up trade with western peace, the qianlong emperor treat the British envoy martial events to show in a glance. As we all know, the British opened the door of China with a big artillery, and China was forced to enter the tide of world globalization in a humiliating way, and struggled in the historical tragedy of

national destruction for more than 150 years. In the flourishing period of the Chinese Han and Tang dynasties and the humiliation and darkness of China's modern history, the positive and negative examples of the past and the present fully prove that the foreign policy of peace and openness is the right way for the world, and the road of closed isolation is only a dead end. Peaceful and opening up have brought progress and backwardness. These are lessons China has learned from hundreds of years of history. The early glory of the Chinese civilization is memorable, and the modern decline of the Chinese civilization is sad. This contrast of positive and negative aspects deeply inspires the Chinese people: only by adhering to the diplomatic outlet of peaceful development can China have a future, and there is no other way else. Today, the heavy burden of realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation falls on the Chinese Communists. As the core of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping is well aware of the historical iron law of Chinese history. Therefore, in Xi Jinping's thought on diplomacy, upholding peaceful development is its core essence. Similarly, as long as westerners understand China's past prosperity and the loss of modern times, they will understand that China adhering to the path of peace and development is the only right choice for China. It will not harm the world, but will bring peace and development to the world.

2.3. It is a necessity for China to draw lessons from the rise of great powers

In the splendid history of mankind, the rise and fall and evolution of national prosperity and decline. In the middle of the 19th century, Japan quickly completed the modernization of politics, economy, society and other aspects through the reform of the people, and from a weak feudal country to a second-rate capitalist country in the world. With this achievement, Japan should seek development internally and seek peace externally. However, his rulers arrogantly formulated the so-called "Eastern policy, trying to dominate Asia and then the whole world first. For a hundred years later, the emperor of Japan frequently launched foreign wars to implement this evil policy. Japan first launched the Sino-Japanese War against China, huge profits, and then launched the "September 18" and "Lugou Bridge" incident, launched a comprehensive war of aggression against China; and with Germany, Italy, even crazy aggression against many Asian countries, to achieve the so-called "Great East Asia co-

prosperity circle". History finally gave Japan a very painful punishment. When the United States entered the war and Germany was defeated, Japan had to defend its territory. In the end, the United States dropped an unprecedented atomic bomb, which completely destroyed the illusion of the Japanese militarists seeking to protect themselves. At that time, Japan, after experiencing the baptism of World War II, almost completely returned to the medieval times. [3]The modern development history of Germany and Japan fully shows that on the road of the rise of great powers, the strong policy of foreign expansion is doomed to failure. Therefore, whether looking back at the history of its own country or the growth of some developed countries, the most profound creed for China is that only by taking the road of peaceful development can China have a future and the world be in peace. Therefore, the western world's concern about China's power is completely unnecessary. China's proactive foreign policy of peaceful development has its own historical inevitability.

3. Conclusion

The world today is in a period of rapid changes unseen in the world in a century. The biggest variable in the big change is that the socialist China will fully overtake the capitalist United States to become the world's largest country by the middle of this century. We only know that the backwardness of China's modern history is the isolation, so the new era of the history lessons of weak countries without diplomacy, so the new era China must be strong on sovereignty and core interests; know the Chinese culture and the diplomatic ideas since the new China advocate "harmony without difference", "harmony", therefore advocate the principle of consultation, joint building and sharing, and the advanced concept of building a community of human destiny.

References

- [1] The Party's 20th Report [M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2022.45.
- [2] Jin Yinan: Suffering Brilliant [M]. Beijing: Writers' Publishing House, 2015.490.
- [3] Carl. Polanyi: The great transformation: The Origins of Contemporary Politics and Economy [M]. Beijing: Social Sciences Academic Press, 2013.460.