

**The Chinese Dream** → **Diaoyu Islands Dispute**

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# **INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION**

## **— Opinion of China**

### **2014**

**Compiling Group of This Book**  
**Translated by Gao Donghui**

**Syria's Crisis** ← **South China Sea Issue** ←

→ **Afghanistan's Issue** → **Iran's Nuclear Issue**

**North Korea's Nuclear Issue** ← **Syria's Crisis** ←

 **中国人民大学出版社**  
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→ **The Chinese Dream** → **Iran's Nuclear Issue**

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## Preface

Now the world is amidst storms of change and at an important turning point when powers are recombined. Various contradictions and interests are interwoven and at adds with each other, causing various endless hot issues and attracting wide attention from the international community.

Among them, old issues keep simmering. Iran's nuclear issue, Afghanistan's issue and other issues continue to evolve and no prospect of quick solutions can be seen yet. Although Iran has recently shown the wish to improve its relationship with the United States and deal with the nuclear issue, the two countries have long been enemies and it will take some time to thaw their relations. Although the Afghanistan's issue has entered the stage of U. S. troop withdrawal, the outlook is still complicated and confusing, and the issue is likely to escalate again.

Meanwhile, new issues are also emerging. The Middle East has been in an uproar over the past two years. The Syria's crisis which has attracted much attention reflects that the political campaign, known as the "Arab Spring" to the West, has changed its flavor. With the intervention from external powers, it has changed from han-

dling internal corruption, autocracy and people's livelihood into a bloody sectarian strife and a struggle over regional domination. The chaos of political transformation in Arabian countries and the heavy price they have paid serve as compelling evidence that any wonderful reform blueprint is nothing but a piece of waste paper if political stability, good social or economic order are absent. Snowden revealed that the United States stole confidential information of other countries via networks, which is world-shocking and also makes network security a priority of each country as well as a difficult issue that urgently needs to be resolved in international relations.

It's worth noting that new issues and incidents have emerged in the peripheral areas of China. With the development of China, aggravated right-wing nationalism in Japan and the intervention of the United States, the dispute over Diaoyu Island and South China Sea becomes increasingly highlighted. How to properly deal with conflicts with neighboring countries and defend national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity is an issue that must be resolved by China who adheres to peaceful development. China has always proposed solving related issues through dialogues, and called on parties concerned to adopt responsible attitude so as to get back on the track of properly dealing with and solving issues through dialogues as soon as possible and safeguard regional peace and stability.

It can be seen that the world now is not quite at peace. As a responsible power, China cannot develop itself in isolation from the world. The world also "attaches more and more importance to" China and pays attention to China's attitude, stand as well as policy towards the above-mentioned events. Meanwhile, since the 18th CPC National Congress, the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics has been pushing forward steadily and its achievements are remarkable.

The proposal of the Chinese Dream and the successful conclusion of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee attract the attention of the whole world. What is the Chinese Dream? Where will China go after the Third Plenary Session of the 18<sup>th</sup> CPC Central Committee? Along with close attention and a large number of reports, the western press also has doubts and misunderstandings. The world wants to learn more about China and China also needs to take the initiative to express herself to the world and make her voice heard so that the world will understand the Chinese Dream.

Just for this reason, this book introduces and analyzes the ins and outs of several hot events that the international community pays attention to, China's response and the trend of the situation. It aims at expounding China's stand and conveying the voice of China. The authors of this book are experts from China Institute of International Studies, Renmin University of China and CCCPC Party Literature Research Office. They have worked on the study of international issues and China's politics for a long time and with solid foundation. They describe the cause of events and Chinese government's stand, and try to look into the future in non-academic language that ordinary people can understand. The language is vivid and easily comprehensible, which reflects the authors' profound understanding of hot issues.

If the introduction and analysis can help readers to understand the changes in today's world and China's stand, or benefit domestic and oversea readers who care for China, then this book will have achieved its goal.

**Compiling Group**

Spring of 2014

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# 1

## The Chinese Dream

On November 29, 2012, during his visit to “The Road towards Renewal” exhibition at the National Museum of China, Xi Jinping, the newly elected General Secretary of CPC Central Committee, pointed out, “To achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation has been the greatest dream for the Chinese since modern times. This dream carries with it the long-cherished wish of several generations in China, represents the overall interests of the Chinese nation and Chinese people, and is a shared expectation of every Chinese.” This is a profound reading of the epochal proposition of the “Chinese Dream”. It is full of massive historical deposits and filled with heroic “Chinese confidence”, pointing the way towards uniting and conglomerating Chinese people to create a beautiful future. For every Chinese, to realize the “Chinese dream” is by no means a heroic utterance. Instead, it is of profound connotation. It is about making the nation more powerful and people happier, and the Chinese nation making greater contributions to the world.

## I What Is the Chinese Dream?

“So large and substantial, the individual possessing it is the co-equal of Earth. So high and brilliant, it makes him the co-equal of Heaven. So far-reaching and long-continuing, it makes him infinite.” The Chinese Dream is the flower of ambitions that is rooted in China, a land with a long history and traditions. More than 5000 years’ nourishment of cultivation, more than 170 years’ tempering of severe disasters, more than 90 years’ hard and bitter pursuit, more than 60 years’ arduous exploration, and more than 30 years’ blossom of reform and opening-up have provided China with the most profound his-

torical deposits.

With its uniqueness and glories, Chinese civilization has led the world for a long time and made great contributions to the progress of civilization worldwide. The historical cause of the Chinese nation's great rejuvenation lies in repeated emergence of glorious heydays in Chinese history. This provides us with the most long-standing historical memory to envisage the Chinese Dream. In ancient China, there was grand unification in the Qin, Han, Tang, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, her territory was unprecedentedly vast and broad, economic and cultural exchanges between all ethnic groups were unprecedentedly frequent, and China occupied a leading position in the world. The glorious heydays in the past can serve as an important frame of reference for us to forge the Chinese Dream today, i. e. to occupy a leading position in the world by means of strength and to play a greater role in the peace and development of human beings.

However, as capitalist mode of production emerged and modern industrial revolution sped up, China quickly fell behind. Conservative feudal rulers still immersed themselves in the dream of past glories, expecting "ten thousand nations to pay respects to China", only to be shocked by the troops of western powers and the calamity of being subjugated and being destroyed. Since 1840, due to the invasion of western powers and decay of the Qing Dynasty, China had gradually become a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. At that time, almost all capitalist and imperial powers participated in the invasion and plunder of China. Unequal treaties of national betrayal and humiliation subdivided Chinese land, and war reparations meant paying for the wars initiated by invaders with the money of China. At that time, Chinese people were nicknamed "sick people of East Asia". On the

Chinese land, there stood the warning signs which said “Chinese people and dogs are not allowed in.” Foreign concessions enjoyed extra-territoriality. Foreign forces burned down the old Summer Palace and ransacked Chinese cultural treasures.

It was since then that saving the nation from subjugation and rejuvenating China had become a dream that numerous and upright Chinese people pursued. They arduously explored and unyieldingly struggled. In order to realize the dream of making the country rich and its military forces powerful, they learned from the western powers how to make solid warships and powerful weapons, only to be greeted by painful failures. They counted on the feudal emperor’s “Reform Movement” to achieve the dream like that of Japan’s Meiji Restoration, only to suffer from ruthless suppression by the feudal rulers. They aspired to overthrow the feudal monarchy through bourgeois-democratic revolutions and build a democratic republic as the West did, only to be disappointed by a disintegrated old China where warfare was frequent and people still lived in misery.

After many futile explorations, the suffering China finally ushered the birth of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The emergence of CPC was an “epoch-making event” in the history of the Chinese nation. Just as Marxism excelled in its competition with various schools of thought, the leading position of CPC wasn’t innate. Instead, it was the result of the choice of history and people. Since the birth of CPC, it has shouldered dual missions and responsibilities: to rescue the nation in peril and to achieve the rejuvenation of the nation. Thereupon, CPC has been leading all Chinese people forward on the path to national rejuvenation. After 28 years’ struggle against imperialism and feudalism, CPC was able to find a new democratic road, founded new China, completed the first stage of the historical mission

of national independence and national liberation, and enabled the Chinese nation to stand independent among the nations of the world. Over the 29 years between the establishment of the new China in 1949 and the reform and opening-up in 1978, CPC explored arduously in order to eradicate poverty and backwardness in China and to achieve the historical missions of making the nation wealthy and prosperous. Despite formidable twists and turns, the success which had been achieved provided political prerequisites and system foundation for all development in contemporary China. Over thirty years' reform and opening-up, China has entered a new period of socialist modernization, opened up a socialist path with Chinese characteristics to achieve the country's prosperity and strength as well as common prosperity for people, and shifted from highly centralized planned economy to socialist market economy. Chinese people, socialist China and CPC have undergone historic changes, laying a solid foundation for continuing the fight for the "Chinese Dream" of rejuvenating the nation.

CPC has united and led Chinese people of all ethnic groups nationwide to pursue the Chinese Dream unswervingly for more than ninety years and countless accomplishments have been achieved. Now China's economy ranks second in the world, its overall national strength is greatly enhanced and its international status is dramatically improved, assigning it an irreplaceable role in international affairs. A powerful China full of confidence and vigor has again become the focus of the world. Now we are closer to the goal of rejuvenating the Chinese nation than in any other period in history, more confident and capable of achieving this goal than in any other period in history. The Chinese Dream is exactly an echo of the aspiration for national prosperity and rejuvenation as well as people's well-being. The vigorous development of our nation is its support in reality. That's why it

is so strong, touching and inspiring.

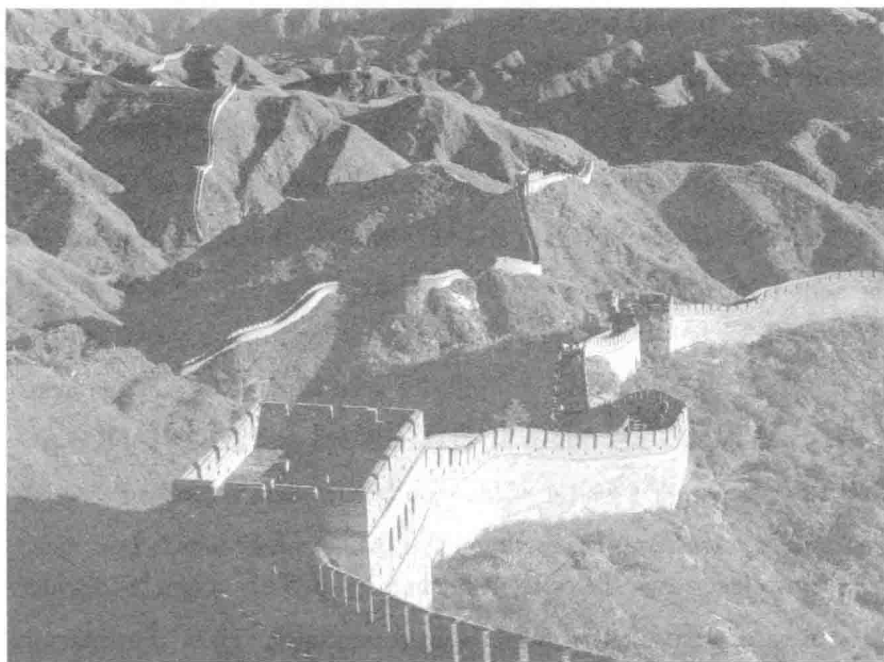
## II Who Has the Chinese Dream?

The Chinese Dream connects the past with the present, history with future, big families with small ones, and the nation with the individual. What do they have in mind when people are excited about the Chinese Dream?

The Chinese Dream is a dream that unifies national as well as ethnic feelings and people's emotions. General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that people can never live well unless our country and nation develop well. The basic connotation and goal of the Chinese Dream are the prosperity of the country, the rejuvenation of the nation and the well-being of people. The three are mutually related and inseparable. They pertain to the goal of building a comparatively well-off society, the goal of building a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally civilized and harmonious, and the goal of great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The three are the top consensus that unites the whole Party and people of all ethnic groups of the country and are quite appealing.

The Chinese Dream comes from the heart of the Chinese and is a dream of national prosperity. Each and every Chinese is eager for the motherland to become strong soon and to live under the protection of the motherland. The Chinese Dream originates from national emotions and is the dream of national rejuvenation. For Chinese people who are connected by blood, who doesn't expect the Chinese nation to stand among all nations of the world upright and proud? The Chinese Dream, after all, is the dream of people and the dream of people's well-being. Only

when people live a happy life will the Chinese Dream become really beautiful, wonderful and sweet.



### **The Chinese Dream belongs to Chinese people after all**

Today in China, millions of young people from rural areas pursue their career in urban areas in order to realize their “urban dream”. Millions of Chinese go abroad to invest and develop their business abroad in order to achieve their “multinational dream” and “world dream”. Numerous entrepreneurs who obtain their wealth by starting a business mention in their speech, “I am lucky to live in a good time.” When winning rewards, many celebrities who have accomplished both success and fame said, “Thanks for this era.” The victims of Wenchuan earthquake may have never imagined that a new beautiful homeland that can remain well-designed for twenty years would be built on the ruins of the earthquake-stricken area within as short as three years. Millions of overseas Chinese feel proud of the

motherland's powerfulness. They are generous and spare no efforts to help their native Chinese who suffer from natural disasters. As President Xi Jinping said, "People who live in our great motherland and in the great times all enjoy an opportunity to lead a successful life, the opportunity to realize one's dream, and the opportunity to grow and progress together with the country as well as the times. With the dream, opportunity and hard work, all wonderful things can be achieved."

### III What Is the Chinese Dream Like?

Since last year, the concept of the Chinese Dream has been widely disseminated across the international community. U. S. Secretary of State Kerry attempted to promote the dream of the Pacific Ocean. Russian Deputy Prime Minister Rogozin aimed to combine the Russian Dream with Chinese Dream so as to achieve common prosperity and rejuvenation. Managing Director of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Lagarde planned to cultivate the Asian Dream actively. And in his speech in Tanzania, President Xi Jinping put forward that Chinese and African people devoted themselves to achieving the Chinese Dream and African Dream, who also needed to promote the fulfillment of the world dream with enduring peace and common prosperity. This has sparked a wide echo from the international community.

(1) The Chinese Dream is the dream of peaceful development.

In modern times, Chinese people suffered from hundreds of years' foreign invasion and civil wars. Hence they are well aware of