

responsible country and China's rise up is sure to be of great contribution to the human being. However, reality showed it was not up to us to decide in many issues. Apparently, we have other forms of international struggles for choice than class struggle. Presently, all international parties have many expectations on China, which indicates the international community has taken China as a "critical interest party" in the global. Whether from perspective of international obligation or domestic demand, China should have to find a balance point between withdrawal and initiative in future international activities, which requires China to establish a extensive international united front. Theoretically speaking, China always needs withdrawal. However, from practice point of view, if we keep on withdrawing without considering the danger ahead and change of condition, we are the one who fears the strong and abet evil and will definitely invite troubles to ourselves. To be initiative, we firstly need theory tools. The reality calls for Marxism class struggle theory and class analysis method. In China, class polarization is the fundamental cause of the aggravating public security in various areas in certain period of time. Some of the contradictions, including class contradictions, which can be reflected in the public security problem, are antagonism and some are non-antagonism. We cannot explain them well without referring to class analysis. Thus, we have to innovatively develop class struggle theory (or class contradiction theory) in socialism market economy environment based on the reality. Only in this way can we effectively push forward Chinese characteristic socialism practice and achieve a harmonious society. To be harmonious is not to deny struggle. On the contrary, without necessary struggle, migrant workers would not have got their pays, to say nothing of achieving a harmonious society. Struggle is by no means a life-and-death one, for it doesn't repulse class compromise and class reconciliation. What stance and policy the ruling party and governments of all levels will take and make is of great importance. CPC ever had successful historical experience in this respect. Western developed countries also had rich experience in coordinating labor conflicts. In case we have really been controlled by special interest group and has gone too far away from socialism road, large scale overall conflict will break out sooner or later. In the new situation when social class polarization and domestic and international politics struggle are becoming interrelated, lucid and fierce, we need to review CPC's historical experience that "seeking unity (harmony) from struggle and the unity (harmony) will survive; seeking unity from concession and unity (harmony) will perish". Such experience is applicable to both international and domestic construction of a harmonious society. Most importantly, we should spare no expense in avoiding the historic doom, where a few feudal bureaucratic and comprador bourgeoisies think high of capitalism and push the whole nation and people into feudal capitalism and colonial abyss to serve their personal interests.

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**Imperial Thinking and Building of a Harmonious World**

## [CN] Gang Duan

Today, interactions among countries around the world have gone out of the imperial thinking in the last century. Especially under the background of globalization, with deepening of economic transaction and mutual influences in politics, culture and so on, a new kind of relationship between states gradually come into being.

Global relations saw a changing developmental process from classical imperia theory to the new ones. From Hobson, Hilferding, Schumpeter, to Lenin's decadent imperialism, Cooper's new imperialism, we can see characteristics of the times on international relations. Yet in the present era, the new features that characterize the world structure are as follows.

1. The relationship between states is not merely that of economic interests, but closely linked to national identification, values, ideology, etc. The divergences between states are no longer those of civilization, but more issues between nations. Thus that those arrogant great nations as before lightly condemned developing countries is gradually fading. On the contrary, to learn to respect other country before getting what one wants becomes the main tendency in international diplomacy.

2. The threat from economics between states is more than that of force. Giant states more and more take economic measures, such as establishing international institutions favorable to developed countries, making standards in their own interests, containing their opponents or creating unequal environment of competition. But these institutions and standards also came up against various oppositions. As always the just over G-8 summit met oppositions from the developed countries' people and the developing countries.

3. The role which cultural competition plays among countries starts to be highlighted in the economic competition. Cultural competition means not only economic benefits, but also victory in values of politics, ideology. For a period of time till now, cultural hegemony has reached a rampant level with a tendency towards colonization in ideology. For example, in the case of some cultural products for the mass, such as films, TV programs and medias attempt to change people's values in the form of entertainment, which has aroused the vigilance of many countries.

4. Because of the limitation of resources and environmental deteriorations, a majority of countries have been aware that endless exploitive development is a self-killing manner. Most of states nevertheless prefer to carry on negotiations so as to protect their sustainable development. For an instance, great powers in the near past reached a compromise on environmental protection, that's an effort. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the first international treaty that makes an overall efforts to keep the emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases under control, in order to reduce harmful effects on which the warming of the globe climate exerts. It is also a basic

framework for intergovernmental cooperation to tackle the challenge posed by climate change.

5. With the continuously rise of some developing countries, great nations' thinking expansion of has been restrained. Instead, they have to adjust foreign strategy and means to the situation through two flexible ways, one is to suppress politically, economically, culturally, etc. The other is to carry on more dialogues. On the one hand, threats from force still exist, but working weaker and weaker. On the other hand, channels of dialogue keep increasing. For an instance, the US took a milder and more patient manner in the negotiation with Iran and Korea and other countries after absorbing the lesson from Iraq war.

To set the goal of building a harmonious world, as the diplomatic code, and the co-existence of civilization as the pursuit of values are requirements of the times. The fundamental principles of world harmony are:

In the first place, a real self-reliance state must set up harmonious political system. The center of the state should rely on cultivation of democracy and law, pursuit of fairness and justice, and protection of interests of vulnerable groups, which can also firm up systems in protection. Moreover, the uneven development of world countries determines, on the one hand, that different country will select different way of social development, in other words, anyone can not impose one kind of model on the other, on the other hand, different country should enjoy the same basic political ideas such as democracy, law, and freedom, etc, thus pursued relentlessly as an object.

Secondly, in economic construction, the economic-indicator oriented behavior ought now to be abandoned, instead of putting human and social elements into economy's construction, so that market economy may operate based upon an order of fairness and justice. Accordingly, developed countries ought not criticize other country on issues concerning human development due to their having made progress in economy, but should help developing countries to strengthen their weakness. As for developing countries, although the motivation in the pursuit of economy is rather strong, they should not neglect the negative factors brought by economic development.

Thirdly, in cultural construction, the development of advanced culture should be used to help the harmony between nations or races, and harmony in spirit or religion. The basic attitude of cultural construction is to promote cultural ideas such as positive tolerance, diversity and common identification and realistically construct a harmonious world: harmony in diversity.

On this basis, international institution and regional organization should play a role in the building a harmonious world.

Firstly, the global institution with the United Nations as a core will bear heavy responsibilities, like the World Bank Group, the International Monetary Fund.

In a new century, the United Nations should, or could play a significant role. For

instances, to safeguard the authority of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on international peace and security is the grand mission entrusted by the UN charter, and yet, is all member states' promises. Whatever unilateral action is a challenge to UNSC, the core of collective security system. Especially today, in the process of economic globalization, with the rapid development of science & technology, although developed countries or developing ones are faced with different problems, they should seek solutions within a unified framework, otherwise more and more disputes, and even world war would emerge.

Secondly, regional organizations will play a greater part, like Shanghai Cooperation Organization, European Parliament, etc.

Regional integral organization may basically possess two functions. The first is to promote the establishment of regional rules; the second, to supervise the implement of regional rules. In this way, not only are the domestic economic and social affairs getting more internationalized, but also administrative efficiency enhanced due to the realization of certain functions through regional organization. With the progress of globalization, the pursuit of national interests is characterized by diversity and instability of interests. Obviously, it is not enough to depend only upon the existing system of traditional independent state to realize interests of the country, which need more cooperation between states. New demand for benefits inevitably calls for new mediation system, yet the regional organizations appear just to meet this demand. In conclusion, the competition of interests, to a certain extent, necessarily enters into a kind of system framework to mediate. It is through regional cooperation organization that issues beyond a single state's mediation capability would be settled.

Thirdly, more and more dialogues will be established.

To embark on dialogue is a good way to make up for unbalanced economic development between countries. In the present, the main function of dialogue aims at economic growth of various countries. The dialogue, can coordinate affairs concerning economic cooperation between different units, promote the communication on policy in the case of economic issues, solve major disputes, and eventually result in the efficient cooperation with mutual benefits acquired. Moreover, we should notice that the dialogue start to expand gradually beyond economics to a broader field. The G8 agreed on June 8, 2007 at their summit in Heiligendamm, Germany, to open two years of talks at ministerial level with the five countries— China, India, South Africa, Mexico and Brazil —, on topics such as climate change, intellectual property rights and social aspects of globalization.

Finally, the process of rule of law at a global level is being accelerated, with efforts to establish a unified legal norm.

This endeavor mainly refers to acceleration of globalization in public and private law. The most important law & rule is the WTO Agreements, a system of rules, for which every member states should respect. These documents, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the

world's trading nations , provide the legal ground-rules for international commerce. Additionally, the binding governments should keep their domestic legislation within agreed limits in the case of related rules. The last century has witnessed more and more law documents signed between nations, which are inclined to restrain each other by means of law. For instance, in 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed *the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. Following this historic act, the UN established a series of international treaty dealing with human rights, namely, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* ,*International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide*, *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* , *Convention on the Rights of the Child*.

Essentially, globalization is also a process of international society, heading for the rule of law and reinforcing it. For instance, different kinds of regional organization thus settle disputes in global society with the rule of law. In brief, these organization act as the law-founder and executor, administer in the international cooperation, which plays an inevitably significant part to build a harmonious world.