

Creating balance between China and the US

In an historical context, over three hundred thousand years ago, the primary body of the yellow race entered China from the south as coastal migrants. With each passing millennium, they gradually penetrated farther inland, but contact with their migrating Tibetan brethren was not established until relatively recent times.

The northward expansion of the yellow race, driven by population pressure, led to their encroachment into the hunting grounds of the red man. This encroachment, combined with inherent racial antagonism, resulted in escalating hostilities, marking the beginning of a crucial struggle for the fertile lands of further Asia.

The age-long contest between the red and yellow races stands as an epic in the history of Earth. For over two hundred thousand years, these two superior races engaged in bitter and unrelenting warfare. In the earlier conflicts, the red men generally prevailed, with their raiding parties wreaking havoc among the yellow settlements. However, the yellow man quickly became a proficient student in the art of warfare and displayed a remarkable ability to live harmoniously with his compatriots. The Chinese were the first to grasp the strength found in unity. The red tribes continued their internecine conflicts, but they began to suffer repeated defeats at the hands of the Chinese, who inexorably marched northward.

One hundred thousand years ago, the decimated tribes of the red race found themselves fighting with their backs against the retreating ice of the last glacier. When the land passage to the West, across the Bering isthmus, became passable, these tribes wasted no time in forsaking the inhospitable shores of the Asian continent. It has been eighty-five thousand years since the last pure red men departed from Asia, but the enduring struggle left its genetic imprint on the victorious yellow race. The northern Chinese peoples, alongside the Siberians descendants of Adam and Eve, assimilated much of the red stock and greatly benefited as a result.

The North American Indians never encountered even the descendants of Adam and Eve, as they had already been dispossessed of their Asiatic homelands fifty thousand years prior to Adam's arrival. During the era of descendants of Adam and Eve migrations, the pure red strains spread across North America as nomadic tribes engaged in hunting and practiced limited agriculture.

Today resolving disputes between the United States and China requires complex diplomatic efforts and cooperation from both sides and the international community. Here remains some points of action to create potential balance:

- Track II Diplomacy and People-to-People Exchanges by encouraging non-governmental dialogues, academic exchanges, and cultural interactions between citizens of both countries can promote mutual understanding and build trust at grassroots levels. Track II diplomacy initiatives, involving non-official representatives, can also provide alternative channels for communication and conflict resolution.
- Establishing a platform (possibly via the UN or G2 track) for open and constructive dialogue is crucial. This can be done through high-level diplomatic channels, bilateral meetings, or multilateral forums. Encouraging both countries to listen to each other's concerns and perspectives can foster understanding and promote peaceful resolutions.
- Diplomatic negotiations play a key role in resolving disputes. Both parties should be willing to engage in compromise and find mutually beneficial solutions. Identifying shared interests and areas of cooperation can help build a foundation for resolving specific issues.
- When bilateral negotiations reach an impasse, involving neutral third-party mediators or international organizations can provide an impartial perspective and help facilitate a resolution. This can help alleviate tensions and provide alternative avenues for negotiation.
- The two top economies to adhere to international laws, regulations and norms can provide a common framework for resolving disputes. Encouraging both countries to work within the existing international legal framework can help prevent escalations and promote stability.
- The US and China have significant economic interdependencies. Strengthening economic cooperation and trade relations through fair and transparent practices can create a conducive environment for resolving disputes. Addressing issues related to intellectual property rights, market access, and trade imbalances can foster a more balanced and mutually beneficial economic relationship.
- The US and China share common challenges such as climate change, global health crises, and terrorism. Collaborating on these global issues can serve as a platform for building trust and cooperation, fostering a positive atmosphere for resolving disputes in other areas.