

The "Open Door" Policy of the United States and the Political Structure of the Northeast Asia

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Abstract. The American "open door" policy is in the case of a crisis to dismember China, the crisis by Russia provoke, so "open door" directed against the invasion of China, Russia and curb the invasion of Russia, China to avoid the fate of the mapped. Then, the Japanese aggression began to swell, control of Manchuria region, and implement its exclusive "closed policy", "open door" to compete with the United States. The United States was once to military confrontation with Japan but in the end at the sacrifice is their economic interests the compromise with Japan. The United States can give up their own interests, but did not give up support for China's territory and sovereignty integrity that is always stick to moral and justice in the United States.

Introduction

In the 19th century, Russia took active "far east" policy, to the sea in the east, targeting the north and northeast of China. Russia's "far east" policy "mainland policy" conflict with Japan, Japan to first, in 1894 launched the Sino-Japanese war against China, capture Liaotung peninsula. Russia united Germany, France, in northeast military threat means to force the Japanese out of China. Russia adopted "joint" in the Middle East with China railway, the forces of aggression into northeast China, and the opportunity to Dalian and Lushun "loan", triggered a frenzy to dismember China, China is facing unprecedented crisis. Shortly after the china-japan treaty of Maguan, America's envoy to Beijing TianBei to the U.S. department of state has proposed a plan, plan to building Hankou-Beijing railway in China, Guangzhou, and Nantong Siberian railway in the north, and finally combine the Beijing and Tianjin, Beijing-Shanhaiguan two rail lines, and building a from Shenyang to the north Korean border, history says "TianBei plan". The primary goal of the plan is to implement in northeast China railway construction, directly to Russia's aggression, so firmly opposed by Russia. In 1896, Lihongzhang and Russia signed a "conspiracy" between China and Russia allowed railway built in the Middle East, Russia TianBei plan failed. The plan failed, but in a way "ushered in" open door "policy announced in 1899 that" [1].

Put Forward the "Open Door" Policy

On September 22, 1899, the American secretary of state John hay herein to the ambassador, issued a "instructions", asked him to Britain, France, Germany, Russia and other countries government of China implement the "open door" note. Note that need enough, first of all, "to show the British government, in the hope that the British government issued a formal declaration, and to assist us to other requirements as declared 'sphere of powers". Britain agreed to the suggestion, the British foreign secretary Suoshipai on September 29, herein to the note said: "China has always supported the policy, is in for people of all countries to ensure that the business enterprise of the equal opportunity, no give up such a policy of our government intention [2]."

This note was quoted as saying on August 15, 1899, the Russian government about the free port of Dalian to command and Germany about the "loan" Jiaozhou bay's statement by an agreement signed with Germany, Russia and Britain tried to maintain "open door" policy as the basis, to clarify the three principles of "open door" policy:

First, countries for its so-called "spheres of influence" in China, or concession of any treaty ports, or any vested interests, and shall not interfere in.

Second, China's current contract rate for all ports in the shipped to in the foregoing "spheres of influence", unless there is a "free port" of all the goods, no matter which belong to, shall be applicable, the taxes shall belong to the Chinese government to impose.

Third, countries in the "scope" of any port, the other ship, shall not be imposed higher than the shipping port of taxes, and in the "scope" in the construction, control or management of railway transport of goods belong to foreign citizens or subjects through the "scope", received the freight shall not be more than the domestic national transport of goods also the freight charge by [3].

This policy, besides the positive response, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and five countries made a positive reply. The most reluctant is Russian, but it is also helpless, Russia agreed to except in Liaotung peninsula "concession", all other port in China practice the principle of "open door". The timing of the "open door" policy is in Russia and in the invasion of northeast China power is rising and so it directly hit the Russian aggression of northeast China. The confidential secretary of the Russian finance minister Victor Romanov, points out that the United States "such requests an abridged the against Russia, of course... the third point is concealed the Manchurian railway first proposed" neutralization ". Because at that time, other people have no railway in China, so it became a special deal with the Russian plan [4]."

"Open door" policy in the United States is on the basis of safeguard China's sovereignty, in line with international moral and justice. In front of international morality and justice, a country's self-interest is to convergence. John's note, the United States to compete with England and Russia's third largest country status on the northeast Asia's international political stage.

The United States once again Put Forward the "Open Door" Policy

China's outbreak of the boxer rebellion in 1900, the Russian government think this is a good chance of aggression against China, secretary of libraries, Bart King said to the chancellor of the exchequer, Victor: "for me, I'm glad to see such events. This will give us an excuse to occupy Manchuria". "We were going to turn Manchuria into second Bukhara" [5]. On July 6, the tsar Nicholas II since commander in chief mobilized more than 170,000 people, an adventurous 6 road in northeast China. In December, occupied the northeast in all major cities and the main traffic line, and on the foam of the sea, Jiangdong sixty-four chariot, Aihui, a county in Heilongjiang province city, Hailar, Hunchun, three surname, Harbin, Newchwang, manufacturing, Chinese citizens were killed more than 200,000 people [6]. Starting in January 1901, the two countries on behalf of the start talks about Russian withdrawal, Russia to the Qing government put forward the Mukden pay to put its articles of association, demanded that China "to all the army are scattered, confiscated weapons", "Mukden provincial capital and so on, now leave a Russian garrison", no Russian troops stationed around the fort camp are broken down; "For China to set up the police, please Russian officers to deal with", etc. [7]. Under the support of the Qing government in the United States, led by the great powers, China and Russia talks lasted three months, and not yield to Russia.

As early as July 3, 1900, the United States embassy in Berlin, Paris, London, Rome, St Petersburg, Vienna, Brussels, Lisbon, Madrid and Tokyo, the Hague, diplomatic representative of the second note "open door", put forward the United States and powers act in concert, "first, open the Beijing pathway, to save us officials, priests and other American people in danger; second, try our best to protect the lives and property of the American people around China; third, all protection of the interests of the United States; fourth, to help prevent the unrest spread to other provinces of China, and prevent its recurrence." Note special emphasis on: "the policy of the U.S. government, are seeking a solution, make China get a permanent peace and security, maintain China's territorial and administrative integrity, protected the treaty with all the rights guaranteed by the international law, and maintain the principle of fair trade throughout China [8]." So, maintain the principle of China's territorial and administrative integrity gradually became the policy of the United States.

On October 18, 1903, is a Russian withdrawal from China, but Russia has no intention to withdraw. In April this year, the Russian government to ask seven the Qing government, instead, article 3 of them: "if Russia without prior notice, China will open new commercial port in Manchuria anywhere on foreign trade, and do not allow the consul stationed [9]." It's not only

naked aggression in China, but also on the principles of "open door" challenge. Russia held on August 14, diplomatic, finance, secretary of state for war to attend a special meeting, decided not to withdraw from the Chinese and pressure on China, China needs to make "assurance", "don't put any territory to Manchuria foreigners [10]".

In July, President Roosevelt notify the secretary of state John hay, said he had no objections to let the Russians know that he has completely were outraged, and not prepared to make concessions. Soon, he wrote a letter to the sea again John: "I hope that the people in the" Manchuria "I think we can tolerate me to which step, to which step. Even if we know the France and Germany will not participate, to Russia to take" extreme "means, I am also! [11]"

Against Russia's ambitions, the United States to adopt the corresponding countermeasures: one is to support China not to concessions to Russia; Two is to bring Japan to deal with Russia; Three is the power of collapse, the Russian ally to weaken Russia.

The United States claims that supported by other countries, including the most active in Japan. Japan note China, refused to recognize the Russian withdrawal seven requirements. In order for China to resist pressure of Russia, us, Japan and China started negotiations over the open trade in the northeast of China, and was signed in October continue negotiate trade sail treaty and the merchants sail contract, agreed in northeast China of provincial capital, Anton, Dadonggou, open for commercial port by the Chinese themselves.

Germany was an ally of Russia, the United States as early as 1898 before the "open door", has some rights in Shandong, the United States government worry about "open door" policy destroyed by German, so constant pressure on Germany. On February 14, 1902, the German government reply to the US government said: "the imperial government have absolutely no intention to abandon the principle of" open door ", admitted that this principle applies to Shandong [12]."

The United States Third Times Put Forward the "Open Door" Policy

Late the Russo-Japanese war, Russia was a major blow, in the face of that attempt to take over northeast China, Japan issued by the U.S. on January 13, 1905, "open door" note for the third time. The first two are for the expansion of Russia. This time is proposed for Japan. This note reiterated "equal opportunity" and "save" Chinese territory principle, further defined the U.S. balance of powers in the far of East. maintain the interests of the economic and political strategic objectives:

"According to a report in the future, the Russian peace negotiations, neutral, or may require the transfer of China's territory, it has aroused doubts. In some countries the President does not wish to have this doubt, because he believes that additional benefits, will severely hinder and delay the current problems of the far east, so that longs for peace harder to achieve. In terms of its own, the United States has repeatedly shown its position, and the United States has committed to strengthening and sustainable a complete and maintaining the China Oriental 'open door' broad policy enable the world to enjoy the equal business opportunities. And welcome to this, the United States deeply satisfied. America already hold this view, since not retains territorial rights or control in China, this means should be frankly, and in terms of the policy, and doubts about it should be clear [13]."

This note suggests that "preserve China's territory" and "equal opportunity" became the full content of the "open door" policy. Throughout the first half of the 20th century the evolution of international relations in the far east, the United States, though in different periods, different situation, the emphasis on the two principle have focused, but never give up any one of them. In the future to promote the different countries and regions in the process of the history of the "open door" policy, the United States has always been emphasized by the territorial and administrative integrity of countries and regions, according to the rules of the international trading system independent of the "open door".

Japan's claims to respect the "open door" on the surface, but in fact from the end of 1905 to the spring of 1907, Japan are installed in the Liaotung peninsula concession control station, the military and civilian rule, gives all kinds of privileges, Japanese businessmen and capitalists tariffs on goods

of other countries into the northeast and transport restrictions, almost make northeast portal closed, it makes us uneasy.

The "railroad king" Harriman put forward "universal railway" program, an important part of the plan is to buy south Manchuria railway construction and the law of railway the results are failed because of Japan's opposition.

The Influence of the "Open Door" on the Political Structure of the Northeast Asia

"Open door" policy in the United States, the earliest is aimed at Russia, the purpose is to curb Russia's aggression against China, forcing once wild Russia has to make strategic contraction of aggression against China. The Japanese invasion forces began to look up, the United States and will focus on the Japan, unruffled makes Japan's long-term. "Open door" policy in the United States adhere to the principle of two, one is to protect the Chinese territory and sovereignty ", one is the "benefits". China is the direct beneficiaries of "open door" policy, from the destiny was to dismember. Emphasis on "benefits" in the United States is good for us, no harm to China. From the strategy into consideration, it also easily accepted by the foreign powers.

Compared the above two principles, "preserve China's territory and sovereignty" is more important than the "benefits". When the two conflicts, the United States do not hesitate to give up the latter, but at the sacrifice of their own interests to maintain the former, the signing of the ROM off a high agreement is an example. In November 1908, the United States and Japan signed the ROM off a high agreement, the main content of the agreement is: maintain the Pacific "existing status and defend in south China university of technology business the principle of equality of opportunity for the target", "in which they can use all peaceful means, to support China's independence and integrity, and national industrial and commercial the principle of equality of opportunity in the empire, to save the common interests of countries in China." This is the acquisition of the United States "Manchuria railway" plan, the project to build the new railway has repeatedly failed, compromise with Japan. The United States would rather give up their own interests, but still not forget for a moment "to support China's independence and integrity". "Open door" policy is not backed by power, and by the international morality and justice. Axiom over power, was quickly accepted by the countries all over the world, to become an international diplomatic universal standards, the United States took the responsibility of the maintenance of world peace.

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