The Main Path and Strategic Intention of the United States Interfering in Hong Kong Affairs

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Abstract. Since the return to the motherland of Hong Kong in 1997, the United States has never stopped intervening and interfering in China's Hong Kong affairs. It can be seen that the United States has infiltrated anti-China ideology in Hong Kong, points the finger at the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong, provides economic assistance and political strategies for the forces of "Hong Kong independence", which hides the strategic intention of containing China's development and maintaining the unique supremacy in the world.

Introduction

Hong Kong is a highly modernized and internationalized Chinese city with extensive influence in the international community. It has been regarded as an important window for China to open to the outside world. As the forefront of the interweaving of Chinese and western civilizations, the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong will inevitably be disrupted by western capitalist countries led by the United States. From the United States policy towards Hong Kong and its strategy towards China, it can be seen that Hong Kong not only occupies a special geopolitical position, but also shoulders the strategic goal of the game of national interests between China and the United States. More importantly, Hong Kong is a demonstration point and transit station for the United States to import its values into Asia. Therefore, the United States shows strong political interest in the issue of Hong Kong, and tries to create trouble for Hong Kong society by means of ideological infiltration, geopolitical tricks and the cultivation of "Hong Kong independence" forces, which hides the strategic intention of "containing China's development".

Literature Review

The game between China and the United States has always been a national security risk for China. In the overall game between China and United States, Hong Kong cannot stay out of it. The status of Hong Kong as an independent customs territory, the trend of "Hong Kong independence“ in recent years, and the legislation of article 23 of the basic law have all been affected by China-US relations[1]. From the academic point of view, Hong Kong is an important fulcrum of the game of national interests between China and the United States. After 1997, the United States pay more attention to Hong Kong than before, and intervened in Hong Kong affairs in various ways[2], such as the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" from the aspects of political development, human rights and a high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong[3]. Some Non-governmental organizations of the United States have blocked the smooth implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy in Hong Kong by publishing research reports, providing technical support for elections and directly supporting anti-government activities of the pan-democrats[4]. By intervening in Hong Kong's affairs through legislative and non-legislative activities, the United States Congress tries to turn it into a base for containing the rise of China[5]. The Consulate General of the United States in Hong Kong intervenes in the political development of Hong Kong through the policy of exporting...
democracy, so as to safeguard the interests, image and status of the United States in Hong Kong[6,7]. So we can see that the United States has never stopped intervening and interfering in China's Hong Kong affairs through various means and ways.

Point of View

The United States Has Infiltrated Anti-China Ideology in Hong Kong

The contention of national interests and the export of ideology are two basic demands of American foreign policy. The comprehensive strength of the state provides a solid foundation for ideology to penetrate outward, and the output of ideology ultimately serves the realization of national interests. The infiltration of American ideology is that the United States, as a rational subject, symbolizes and idealizes national interests, and tries to control the actions of people in other countries by influencing their thoughts, which protect itself and exclude others, so as to serve the interests of the few bourgeoisie. In the critical perspective of historical materialism, the ideology of capitalist countries is a form of false ideas that covers the basic contradiction between private possession of means of production and socialized mass production. However, the United States and other western countries never recognize the limitations of their ideology, but package their values into a universal, superior and supreme ideology system, occupy the moral high ground, and point the finger at the opposite socialist country, naturally, China is no exception. Traced from the history of the world, western countries put capitalism and socialism in a completely incompatible situation after the Second World War. The anti-China ideology infiltration activity of the United States is not limited to the federal states, but spreads to every corner of the world with the expansion of capitalism, which fully reflects the penetrating, concealing, competitive and evolving nature of Western "Cold War" thinking. At the same time, it can be seen that many people in the American society have prejudice, rejection and even hostility towards socialist China, which not only has a larger social foundation, but also has a deeper historical origin.

The strategic value of Hong Kong for the United States lies not only in the transshipment of strategic military materials and the industrial investment of American enterprises in Hong Kong, but also in the realization of national interests carried by ideology. Although Hong Kong is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, Hong Kong people belong to the citizens of the People's Republic of China, the particularity of Hong Kong to the United States lies in that Hong Kong implements the capitalist system of the western political system, which corresponds to the western social ideology. Thus, the United States was able to exploit the "common ground" between a capitalist superpower and a capitalist region of a non-sovereign state, so as to evolve peacefully against socialist China. Different from the historical strategic logic of the eastern European upheaval and the collapse of the Soviet union, the United States knows that there is no objective possibility for Hong Kong to break away from China, but believes that it can at least influence Hong Kong to become an anti-China bridgehead or a trouble maker, and a loyal "ally" of the values of western countries. The United States has always emphasized the importance and contribution of Hong Kong to the international community in terms of individual freedom, freedom of opinion and information flow. In fact, it has created a suitable soil for the infiltration of its anti-China ideology and provided a convenient channel for it to collect mainland intelligence from Hong Kong. Since many Hong Kong residents' values have been modified and distorted by the American ideology, and mixed with a lot of noise of "anti-China and anti-Communist", it is impossible for them to fully follow with the reality of China, or even go in the opposite direction. At the same time, the American value system and education evaluation system implanted the western identity into Hong Kong people by producing a competitive national identity object for the circulation system of social significance in Hong Kong. The factor full of anti-China ideology color has caused great trouble to the values of Hong Kong residents.

The United States Intervenes in the Practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong

The practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong belongs to China's internal affairs
and concerns the core interests of national sovereignty, security and development. Any country's interference in Hong Kong affairs in any form will inevitably lead to a high degree of vigilance and firm opposition from the Chinese government. By virtue of its unique super power status, the United States has been pursuing power politics and cultural hegemony. It has always ignored the regulation of international rules for the sake of practical interests, and pointed the finger at the social development of other countries or regions.

As a concerned observer, the United States has shown great political interest in Hong Kong. Since the British withdrew from Hong Kong in 1997, the United States has taken over the role of the British and has repeatedly intervened in the political development of Hong Kong, which fully reflects the intention of the United States[3]. Hong Kong and the United States not only share the same market economy system (such as the linked exchange rate system between the HK dollar and the US dollar) and similar political structure of "administration-legislation-justice", but also share some common values of western democratic freedom. Based on the subjective identification of this "similar" relationship, the United States has always positioned itself as the monitor of the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong. It believes that this is not only a continuation of the moral responsibility of international supervision of the implementation of the Sino-British joint statement (1984), but also a fulfillment of Hong Kong's political commitment to human rights protection and democratic development.

On the practical level, the United States Congress formulated the “US-Hong Kong Policy Act” and regularly published reports on its implementation, creating a legal basis and an open platform for the US official intervention in Hong Kong affairs, so as to make it "normal". Obviously, its cross-border behavior on the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong has no legitimacy, the Chinese government has never acknowledged the US unilateral diplomatic action against Hong Kong, but it can be seen that, the driving force behind America's China policy is the overlapping of interests and values in the game between realism and idealism. Foreign policy dominated by the interests of the Trump Administration is more pragmatic than the ideology-tinged idealism of the Obama Administration. Based on the balance of geopolitical interests and ideological considerations, the US foreign policy towards Hong Kong bypasses the general rules of international relations between China and the United States, and adopts partial special "treatment" to separate "One Country" and "Two Systems". For “One Country, Two Systems”, the US government and academia actually pay more attention to the former, namely "one country"[8]. For example, it equates Hong Kong with an independent or semi-independent political entity in terms of economic and trade exchanges, immigration quotas, and the effectiveness of international conventions, so as to make a clear distinction between "two systems" for Hong Kong and mainland China from "One Country". The logical starting point for the US intervention in the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong is that, in order to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong's capitalist system and safeguard the human rights and freedoms of Hong Kong people, it is necessary to speed up the pace of the election of the chief executive and the legislative council members, and make use of the western democratic political system to build protective barriers. This is totally at odds with the basic logic of "One Country, Two Systems" and the basic law of Hong Kong. In the eyes of the Chinese government, the foundation of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability depends on whether the core interests and political bottom line of "One Country" can be effectively guaranteed, rather than blindly maintaining a high degree of conformity with the political order of western countries. In other words, the basic premise for the development of the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong is the recognition of the status of national sovereignty and constitutional order. The United States has been deeply involved in the practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong and wanted to promote the localization of western politics in Hong Kong. It is intended to create the power to undermine this basic consensus and set various barriers for Hong Kong's integration into the national development and Hong Kong residents to participate in the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao greater bay area.
The United States Provides Economic Assistance and Political Strategies for the Forces of "Hong Kong Independence"

Supporting "Hong Kong independence" means that it poses a major threat and trouble to China's sovereign security, territorial integrity, political stability and the national identity of Hong Kong people, and directly affects the healthy and stable development of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. From the perspective of a rational decision-maker, the United States deliberately pursues Hong Kong's regional interests while ignoring China's overall sovereign feelings and the core interests of the Chinese nation, which is not in line with the incremental development of the strategic interests between China and the United States. But the factors in reality that affect America's China policy are complicated. Those American officials and civil forces who are hostile or even trying to subvert socialist China conspired to support the operation of "Hong Kong independence" activities in Hong Kong, which not only increased the uncertainty of Sino-US diplomatic relations, but also caused a certain impact on the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong society.

For a long time, the non-governmental organizations (such as National Foundation for the Promotion of Democracy, National Association for the Study of International Affairs and Democracy, Freedom House, etc.) in the Hong Kong social activities are very frequent and hidden, which are not easy to attract the attention of the public. But they are closely related to the benefits of American officials, and they also get substantial support from some western financial groups with anti-China and anti-Communist tendencies. Whether it is for the exchange of economic and political interests demand, or by the call of duty spread by western centristm, the basic aim of these American official and non-governmental organizations are on the same line. They eliminate the alien existence inconsistent with the western political and cultural order through various ways (similar to the exclusion of pagan culture by Christians). At this point, the goal and path of "Hong Kong independence" undoubtedly constitute a resonance confluence with it. The essence of "Hong Kong independence" is to split China, fight for the governance of Hong Kong, undermine the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and damage the fundamental interests of Hong Kong people. Without the full support of international and external forces, the forces of "Hong Kong independence" could not become the climate in Hong Kong society. But the fact is that the United States is behind the "Hong Kong independence" forces to provide continued economic assistance and political strategies, including financial support, material supplies, personnel training and public opinion building, so as to cultivate a large number of "anti-China and anti-Communist" agents in Hong Kong and win over those pro-western politicians in Hong Kong. Such pro-Hong Kong independence members and organizations have been shaped by American "political donors" into a role challenging China's sovereign order, which not only impacts the constitutional order established by China's constitution and the basic law of Hong Kong, but also adds uncertainties to the stable relationship between the central government and Hong Kong. In particular, as an aggressive, destructive and dispersive force, it touches the politically sensitive areas of Hong Kong residents, generates a strong discrete kinetic energy for the centripetal force of Hong Kong's social development, and exacerbates the instability of national identity of Hongkongers. Throughout the track of the United States' support for the "Hong Kong independence" forces, a political trick that is never absent is to take advantage of the plight of the development of young radicals in Hong Kong (most of these groups are faced with problems such as housing, employment and education, etc.), incite them to take part in demonstrations, block traffic, disrupt public security or even create riots, so as to put political pressure on Beijing. The underlying strategic intention is to use Hong Kong as a pawn to hinder China's efforts to integrate the mainland China with Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and realize the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation [9].

Conclusions

After 156 years of colonial rule by the Hong Kong-British government and the extraordinary development of modernization, the network of relations between Hong Kong and the international
community is highly intensive. Commercial capital, ideology, information and personalities of
different countries and regions circulate unimpededly here. Complex interests contain various
political and cultural wrestling. Under such historical background and social environment, Hong
Kong not only occupies a special geopolitical position, but also shoulders the strategic goal of
comprehensive national power competition between China and the United States. We can see that
the United States has infiltrated anti-China ideology in Hong Kong, pointed the finger at the
practice of "One Country, Two Systems" in Hong Kong, and provided economic assistance and
political strategies for the forces of "Hong Kong independence". Its strategic intent is to contain the
rapid rise of China, so that maintain the unique supremacy in the pattern of world development, and
achieve its national interests as well.

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