
RIVALRY USA AND CHINA IN THE PACIFIC: INTERPRETATION OF COMMUNICATION THEORITIES

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Abstract: Communication is a way of interacting with fellow human beings, because communication is essentially a need for each individual to exist as a society. In communicating, ethics must be considered when communicating with others. This study aims to provide an overview of the perspectives and impressions exchanged by the United States and China during the Pacific War. Methods of the writings is qualitative, which sources are taken from many of Chinese and USA plus Australia and New Zealand's policies in order to gain economic benefit from Pacific States. Superpowers have been put a lot of intentions in the Pacific regions, since its Colonial times. This writing only want to stressed the rivalry which had been put in the region nowadays. This effort only tried to understand form of policies of the countries in the Pacific, to addressed these rivalries of ex colonial powers, USA and China, for least mentioned.

Keywords: super powers; rivalries; U.S.A; China; Australia; New Zealand; Covid-19

INTRODUCTION

This writing will try to understand the on going rivalry in the Pacific between super powers and ex colonial powers, so thus we could try to perform policies in the regions. Some of the impediments of the writing might be occurred, but at the end we would like to offer one of the simplest thing lately happened in the region which attract worldwide's attentions.

The strategic interest of China has extended beyond the China Sea, the southern islands, the Taiwanese strain and the peninsula of Korea. Historically, Chinese geopolitics mainly focused on land territories. Most of their territorial disputes were solved in the 1960's and 1990's and China now focuses on its maritime influence. Their mainly interest is to extend the limit of their trade deals and economic ambitions, eventhough they have to face big powers such United States, and ex colonial powers in the Pacific such as France and UK.

Are we witnessing a new economical war in the Pacific between the United States, first economic and military power in the world, and the People's Republic of China, its outsider, which might take the lead in a few years? The United States, considered in relative decline, intend to retain their pre-eminence all out ambitions of Chinese diaspora in the regions.

This study aims to provide an overview of the perspectives and impressions exchanged by the United States and China during the Pacific War. This research helps provide information about the role of good communication in the war that has stirred up heat between

the two countries, namely the United States and China ([Lynn](#), 2020).

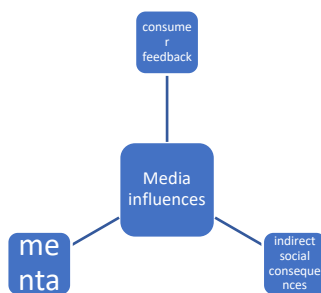
The modern state of the international system is undergoing significant changes that are in line with the reality of the current order ([Kardas](#), 2013). However, there is a stumbling block in the way of this "evolution" ([Vashbinder](#), 2022). Considering the shift in the center of international military activity in the Asia-Pacific area, as well as the technical growth of Asian countries, it is critical to view cybercrime through the lens of China-US foreign policy activity, which are the region's primary actors.

Information security and the prevention of cyberattacks and cybercrime are on the agenda ([Anton](#), 2015). The majority of countries are becoming more vulnerable as a result of technological advancement.

Despite China's dynamic domestic economic development and social reforms, the People's Liberation Army of China is technically inferior to the United States Army, but its growth and modernization rates are increasing. The basic elements in the framework of the international system cyber and information war are government-supported cyberattacks and testing of possible scenarios of hacking into infrastructure systems, energy supply, headquarters of large companies, corporations, and scientific-research centers of Taiwan Republic of China (subsequently, methods, which have been tested on the Taiwanese companies. are used for hacking American institutions and organizations).

METHODS

Methods of the writings is qualitative, which sources are taken from many of Chinese and USA plus Australia and New Zealand's policies in order to gain economic benefit from Pacific States. Methods for this writing, would be qualitative methods based on international relation's theory of Realism. Realism theory would provide assumptions that policies relations in the Pacific region, especially from the view of economic relations in the region. Realism theory offered accurate explanation of state behaviour traced from their interaction with other states, eventhough I would not put it different between realism (classic) or neo-realism because interaction of Chinese government and Chinese diaspora in the region could be seen as a new realism after new crisis during covid-19 pandemic. According to Singh (2006,p.69) Qualitative approach defined from specific to general, two specific condition that the writer wrote about neighbouring countries foreign policies compared to Chinese' foreign policy.



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The end of 2019 and throughout 2020 were global events that made history for the world's life because these conditions were never imagined before (Chakraborty & Maity, 2020). This situation would make the whole world complicated and unpredictable. Imagine a superpower

with a relative economic base, work ethic, and defense.

As the most economically powerful superpower (Abdullahi & Phiri, 2019), the number of world citizens exposed to Covid-19 reached 73,376,785 in 2020. From some articles about policies from super powers of the world, we could see that the engagement of USA was decreasing during the pandemic time (early 2020 until end of 2021), replaced by Chinese existence which could be seen from its big assistance for the island states in the region.

The fundamental driver of the US-China trade war is that the two countries compete for global technological dominance. For the United States, blocking China's high-tech development is critical to maintaining its economic advantage.

As a result, the Trump administration is mobilizing across the United States to put pressure on Chinese high-tech companies like Huawei in a bid to oust China from its 5G lead. To counter US tactics, China has adopted two strategies. First, encourage innovation by increasing investment capital, strengthening weak links in the supply chain, and developing core technologies to prevent the United States from stagnation.

Developing countries such as China face the need for innovation to address the structural challenges of rapidly developing countries by acquiring and developing new technologies (Yin et al., 2019).

China has learned from America's war experience (Carlin, 2018), especially the combat concepts of the Gulf War and

the war on terror. However, with the changing competitive situation between the United States and China, it is no longer enough to learn from the experiences and lessons of the United States to meet China's real needs. Therefore, China will devote itself to thinking about new related war concepts to deal with possible conflicts between great powers in the future. US rivalry, China has increased its military experience and strengthened its deterrence strategy against the United States. US "freedom of navigation" operation plans, China mobilizes Dongfeng-26 missiles to detain US warships in the South China Sea. In addition, China is further strengthening its maritime militia ([Küçüksolak](#), 2021) and mobilizing more forces to support its national strategy.

The security competition between the two countries is akin to a "ancient ritual" that the "new congregation" is now repeating. The political and security competition that ended with the conclusion of the Cold War did not make the United States the sole superpower ([Lebow](#), 1994), but it did give it the unilateral ability to continue to control global sociopolitical dynamics ([Hodge & Trip](#), 1986). China's presence in the Asia-Pacific area adds to the region's security interactions ([Jacks](#), 2011).

The launch of China's plan and the US's aggressive response will set the Asia-Pacific region's security pattern in the decades ahead ([Roy](#), 1994). Chinese identity has become a huge threatening factor as a result of China's ascent ([Chan](#), 2007). China is a threat to US regional security interests on the one hand, and a

competitor to US economic interests on the other ([Nathan & Scobell](#), 2012).

The superpowers have invested a lot of will in the Pacific since colonial times. This article simply wants to highlight the current competition in the region. This effort is simply an attempt to understand the form of policy in the Pacific countries to overcome competition from at least the former colonial countries, the United States and China.

CONCLUSIONS

Chinese engagement in the Pacific already raised Australia and its allies a feeling of fear that China will try to use its newfound leverage, such as diplomacy, debt, aid, trade, elite capture, to gain what might be the biggest prize, a military base in the region. While in a long shot, since the Pacific nations are not interested and Australia seems resolute in preventing it, the strategic return on investment which China could get in the region is appealing. Thus close system versus open system have been ruffled to Pacific and thus the rivalry in the region became played by more actors: ex colonials, U.S.A, and China (both PRT and Taipei).

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