

CHINESE MARITIME EXPANSIONISM

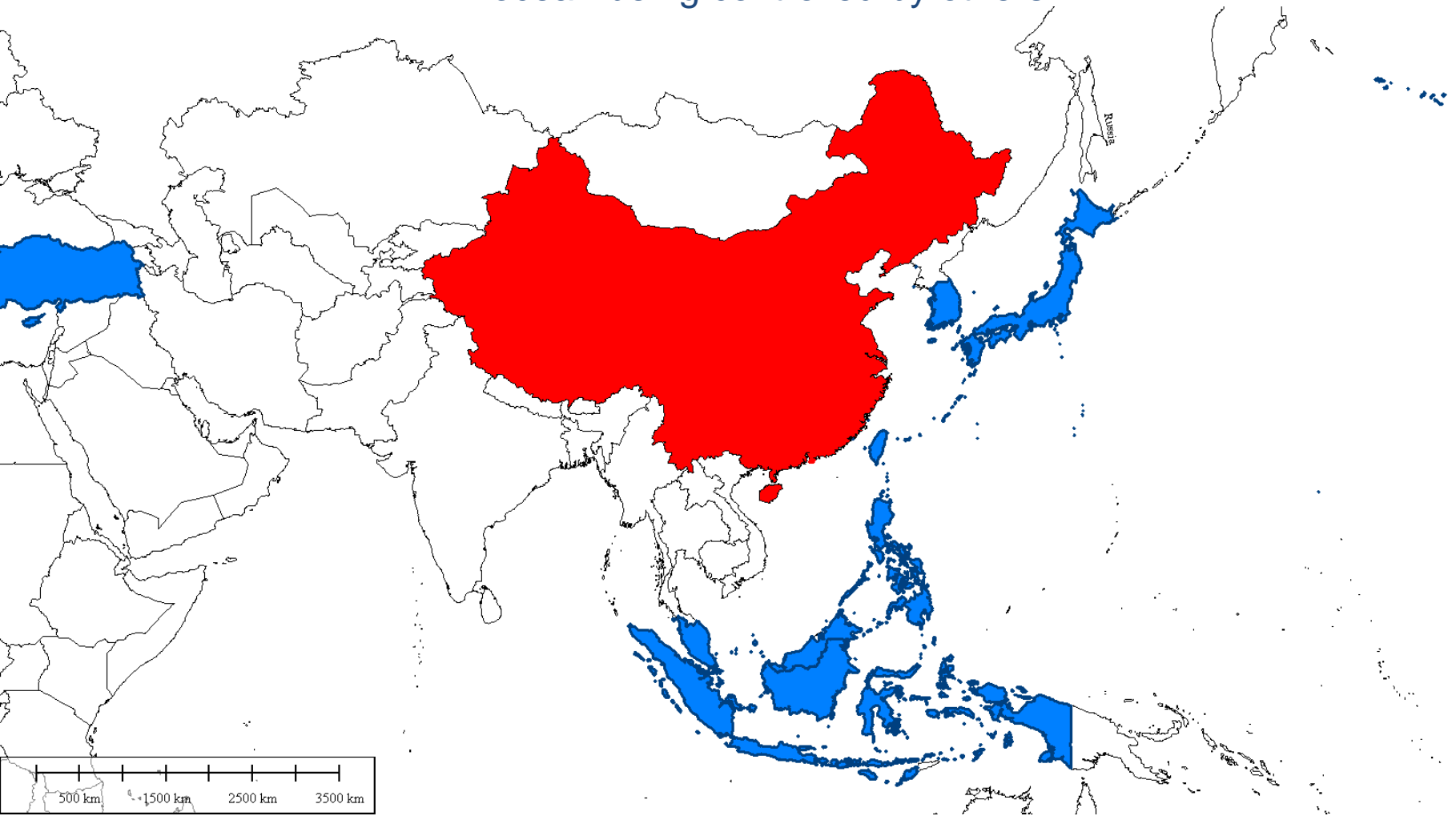
The United States enjoy 5,000 km of unencumbered oceanic frontage, not counting the Gulf of Mexico



The West commands tens of thousands of km of unencumbered oceanic frontage

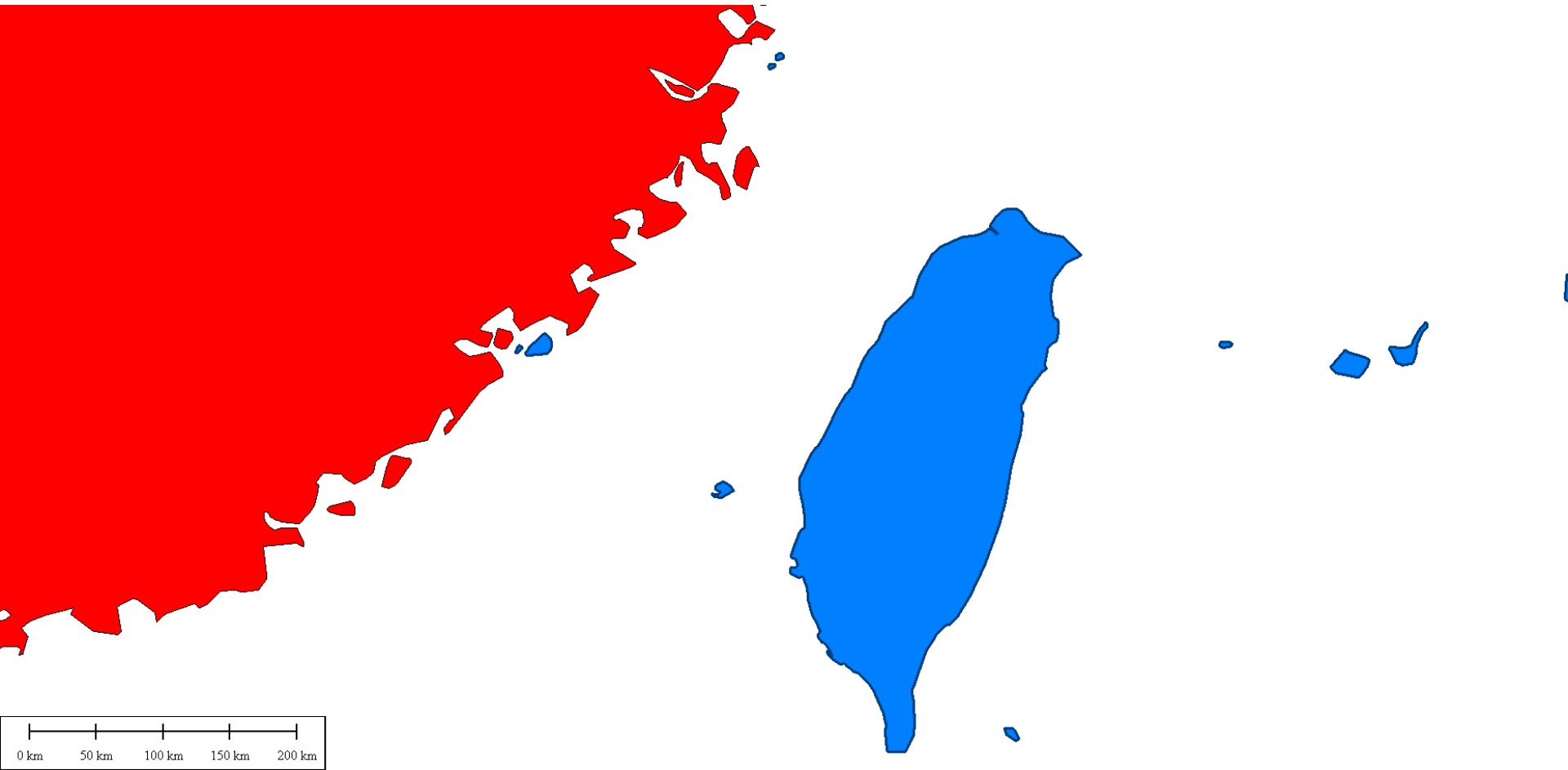
Cuba is shown as a theoretical Chinese protectorate, for the sake of comparison

While covering an overall land area equal to that of the United States or Canada, China enjoys 0 (zero) km of oceanic frontage, all possible access to the open ocean being controlled by others

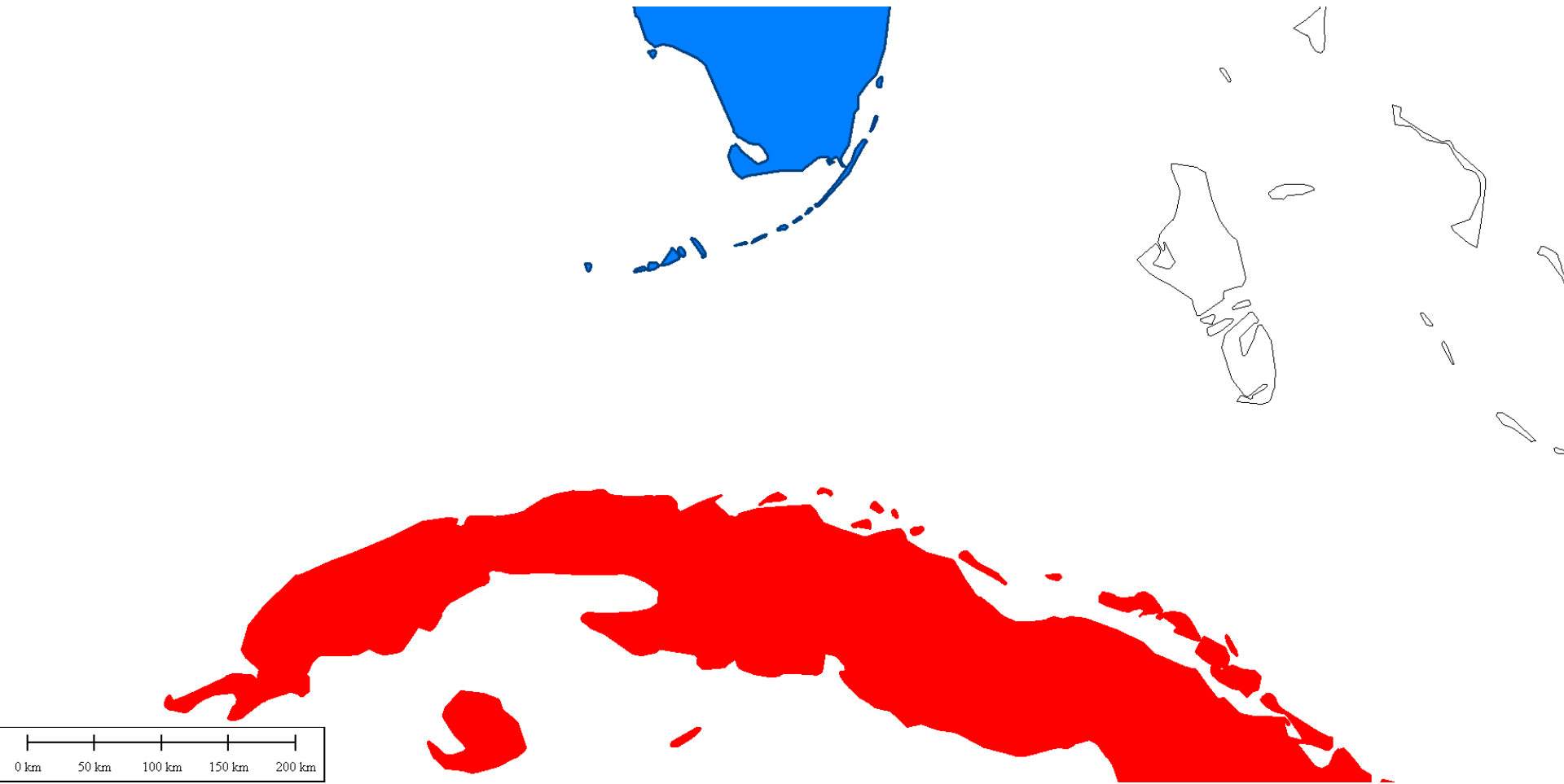


For reference, while France, the U.S., and Australia possess together 32 million square km of Exclusive Economic Zone in the Seven Seas, of the worldwide total of 138 million square km China owns a little less than 0.9 million, all of it in marginal bodies of water

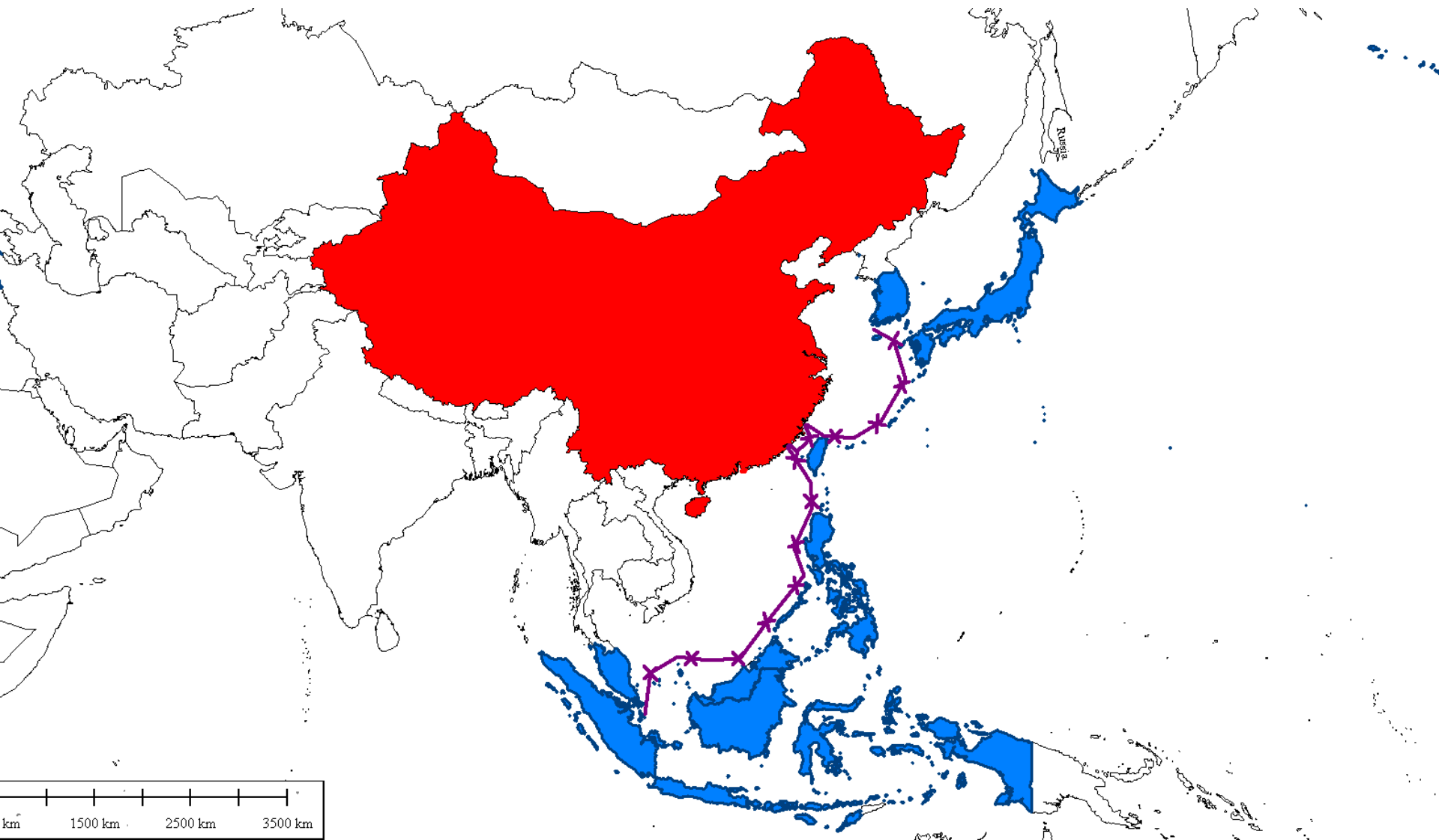
The territory of the Republic of China (Taiwan) comprises several islands located just offshore the People's Republic of China. The Formosa Strait separates the People's Republic of China in the West from the Republic of China in the East



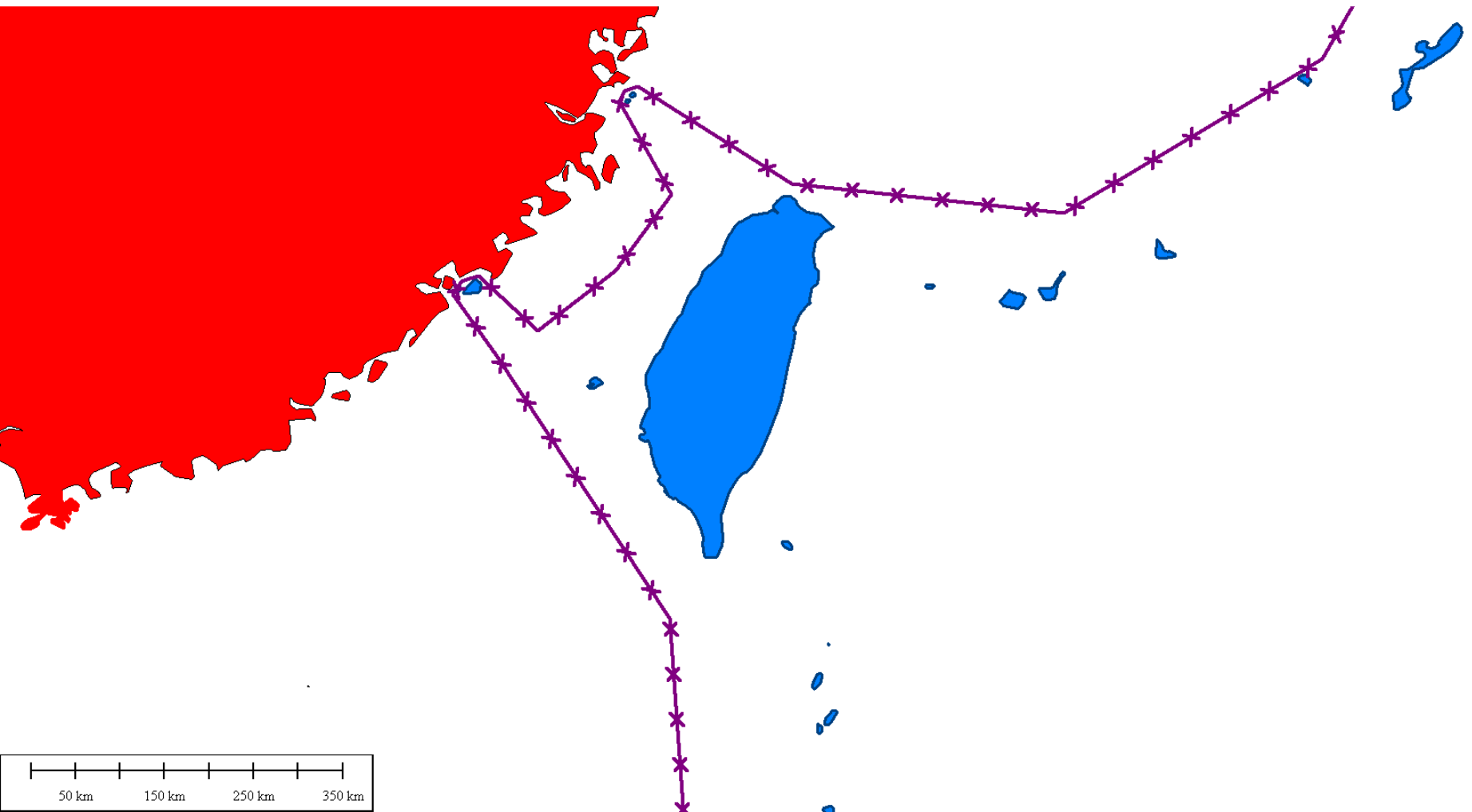
The United States and Cuba at the same scale



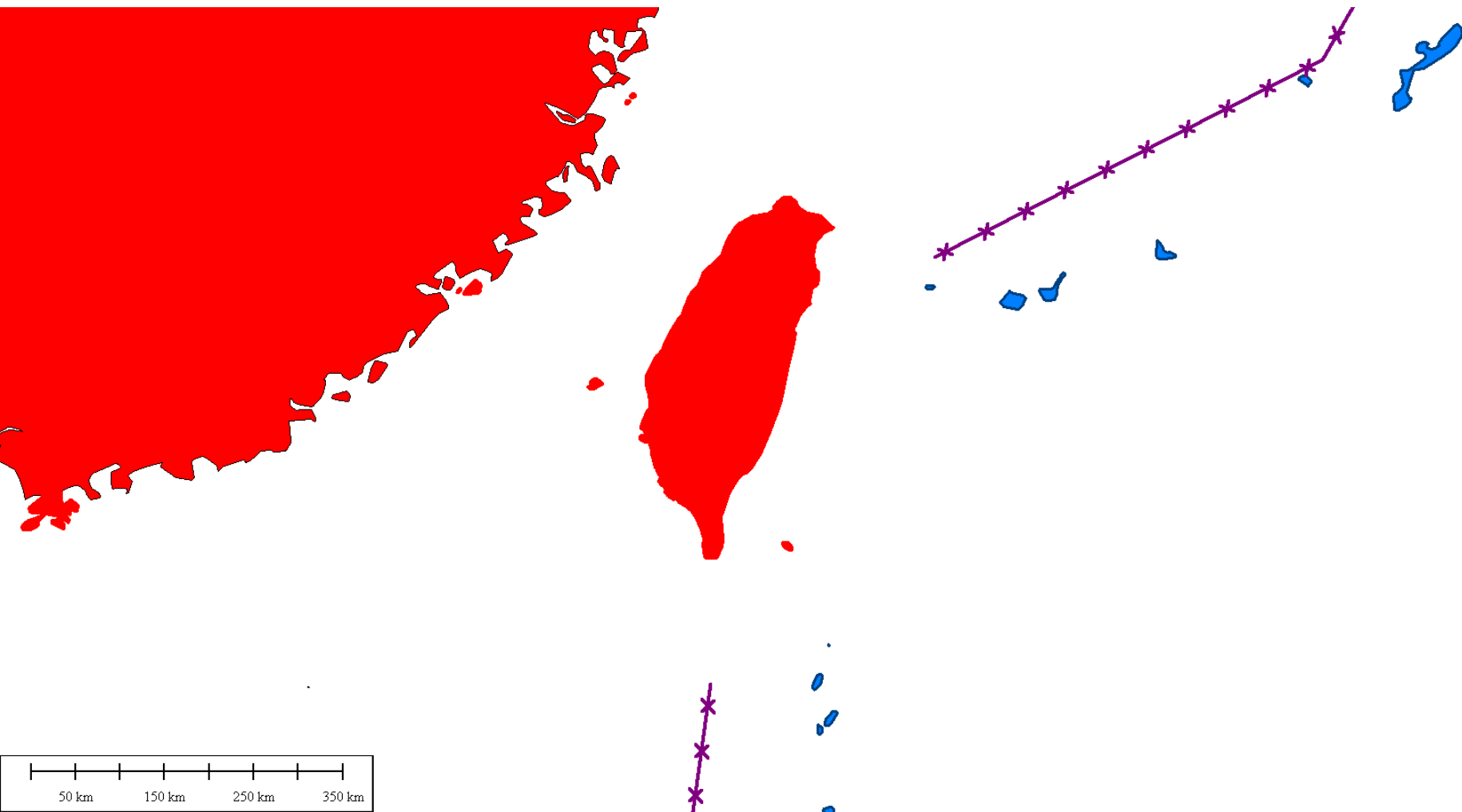
The virtual barrier shutting off the marginal China Seas is shown here from the Korea Strait to the Strait of Singapore



The barrier inside the Formosa Strait



The Chinese strategy for opening up the barrier consists in merging the Republic of China into the People's Republic of China



By locally opening up the barrier, China would obtain a narrow 480 km oceanic frontage and gain an extra 0.08 million square km of maritime Exclusive Economic Zone, over which the West seems willing to start an all-out war

