

**Open Expansion Blue Chrysalis
Closed Contraction Grey Dialysis**

The Structural Paradox of the New Silk Road
一带一路

Rob Krawczyk
33542737
MA Research Architecture
2018

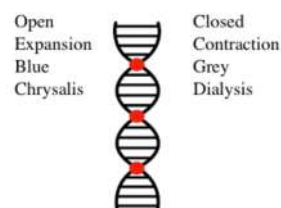
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INTRODUCTION. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is designed to offshore China's capital-works driven investment model while building access to global commons and global commodity resources (Kenderdine, 2018a). As China sheds heavy industry to newly industrialising nations of the Belt and Road, it effects a series of structural paradoxes where *Grey is blue. Open is closed. Earth is Cloud* and *Old is New*. For Massumi, a structural paradox 'suspends itself in a state of undecidability' where what are normally opposites coexist in superposition. The shape of the Belt and Road's paradox might therein be described as a rotating *double helix* of movement and counter-movement, expansion and contraction, opening and closure, operative in simultaneity as the Belt and Road evolves into a contiguous trade strategy in the demographic weight-lands of the Indian Ocean. The Belt and Road is the paradox of a system that opens behind a closed capital and currency account. In consequence, the possibility that the Belt and Road might develop into a parallel trade and investment system to the current Bretton Woods/World Trade Organisation structure has been raised.

This dissertation follows a year long research project documented at thenewsilkroadproject.com and <https://www.instagram.com/rob.krawczyk/>. The status of this image archive inflects its argument. Drawing across Economic Geography, Research Architecture and Political Economy, I am interested in the structure, shape and colour of a paradox. At one moment or another, the Belt and Road rotates its heartland and oscillates on its hinters in a constant forwarding (open expansion blue chrysalis) and retrograde (closed contraction grey dialysis) motion. Its helix vibrates like a steel tuning fork. The dissertation is split into four acts: *Heavy Heart*, *Soybean*, *Sole* and *Hinters*. Each opens on a scene, threading a visual cord through Bratton's call for 'a new aesthetics of the lived experience in an Eastern, Hemispherical stack' (Bratton, 2017). *Heavy Heart* opens on China's urban machine and financial bureaucracy as paradox generators. To understand where the Belt and Road is coming from starts in the workshop of the world with a sagging New Normal heart condition. *Soybean* traces the Belt and Road to its axis in the Indian Ocean and Eurasia and introduces the *Sinoparallel*.

Sole forms an allegorical structure for China and opens a number of paradoxes at its heart: Xinjiang, a China in the prime of life but on crutches, growing old before growing rich, the eternal recurrence of grey. As China offshores and sheds its industrial capacity to external geographies through the Belt and Road, this movement simultaneously grinds a slow, heavy rotation of the earth into a new technological layer of its eastern hemispheric stack: the cloud (Bratton, 2015). However the rotation also creates a paradox of *clean at home, dirty abroad* as China sheds its emissions to its hinterlands. *Hinters* therein concludes tracing how the Belt and Road intersects and relays the geography of the anthropocene, and creates both opportunities and risks to the newly industrialising nations of its Indian Ocean axis and endogenously to China itself. This dissertation forms part of a longer term research project opening ground between emergent visual forms (*geocinema*, Suess et. al, 2018 / *Bitter Lake*, Curtis, 2015) and travel writing that interlace with the political economy of the Belt and Road. Thus as it filters into dissertorial form, it holds its paradox of expanding in a contraction chamber. A further set of essays are in writing at: www.thenewsilkroadproject.com/writing/.



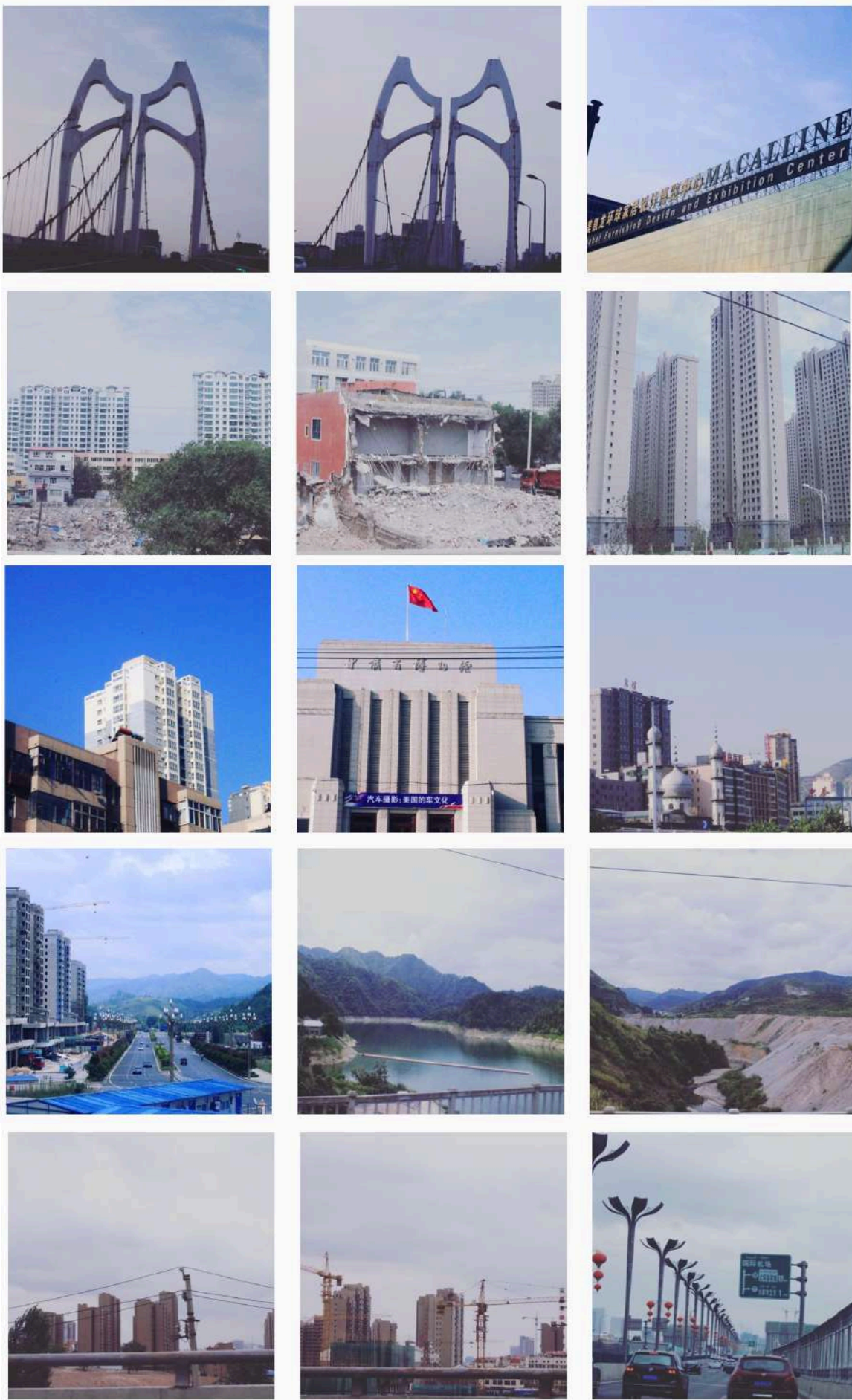
The Structural Paradox of the New Silk Road

一带一路

champion of globalization, while simultaneously advocating a model of Internet sovereignty and closing its cyber world to information and investment from abroad.

All of a sudden, communist China is emerging as the new vanguard of globalisation, as the West succumbs to bouts of economic nationalism. This is perhaps the greatest paradox of our age.

Another paradox: While China attempts to wean itself off coal by investing in renewable energy, "it is building coal plants abroad as part of an ambitious 'One Belt, One Road' initiative, designed to expand Chinese global influence," observes Sengupta.



The seeming paradox in the Third Plenum statements between the claim that the market would play "a decisive role" and the pledge to "persist in the dominant position of public ownership" has apparently been resolved in favor of the state. Despite the early promise of radical reform, SOE reform has been distinguished by a deepening of the already robust role of the party and the state in SOEs and limited opportunities for efficiency gains through privatization, competition, or bankruptcy. Many observers suggest that there is significant disagreement within China's political system over SOE and broader economic reform.¹⁹⁰

BEIJING - Facing a confounding paradox of labor oversupply and structural shortages, the Chinese government plans to take more targeted measures to improve the employment situation.

China's globalisation paradox
A timely account of how Beijing is expanding its influence makes for sober reading

China's Climate Change Paradox
President Xi Jinping wants China to replace the U.S. as the world's leader in fighting climate change, yet emissions from China are projected to increase at a higher rate than any other major emitter, according to the Global Carbon Project.

Economy writes that one of the "great paradoxes" of China is "Xi Jinping's effort to position himself as a champion of globalisation, while at the same time restricting the free flow of capital, information, and goods between China and the rest of the world."

ACT I: HEAVY HEART

Scene opens.

A man sits in a room.

The distant sound of cranes and metallic turn outside

Multiplier pressure on China's industrial mantle,

turning width and weight on a vertical

Viagra problem.

- too much talking, too much arguing, not enough kissing

Mirroring industrial capacity utilisation problem

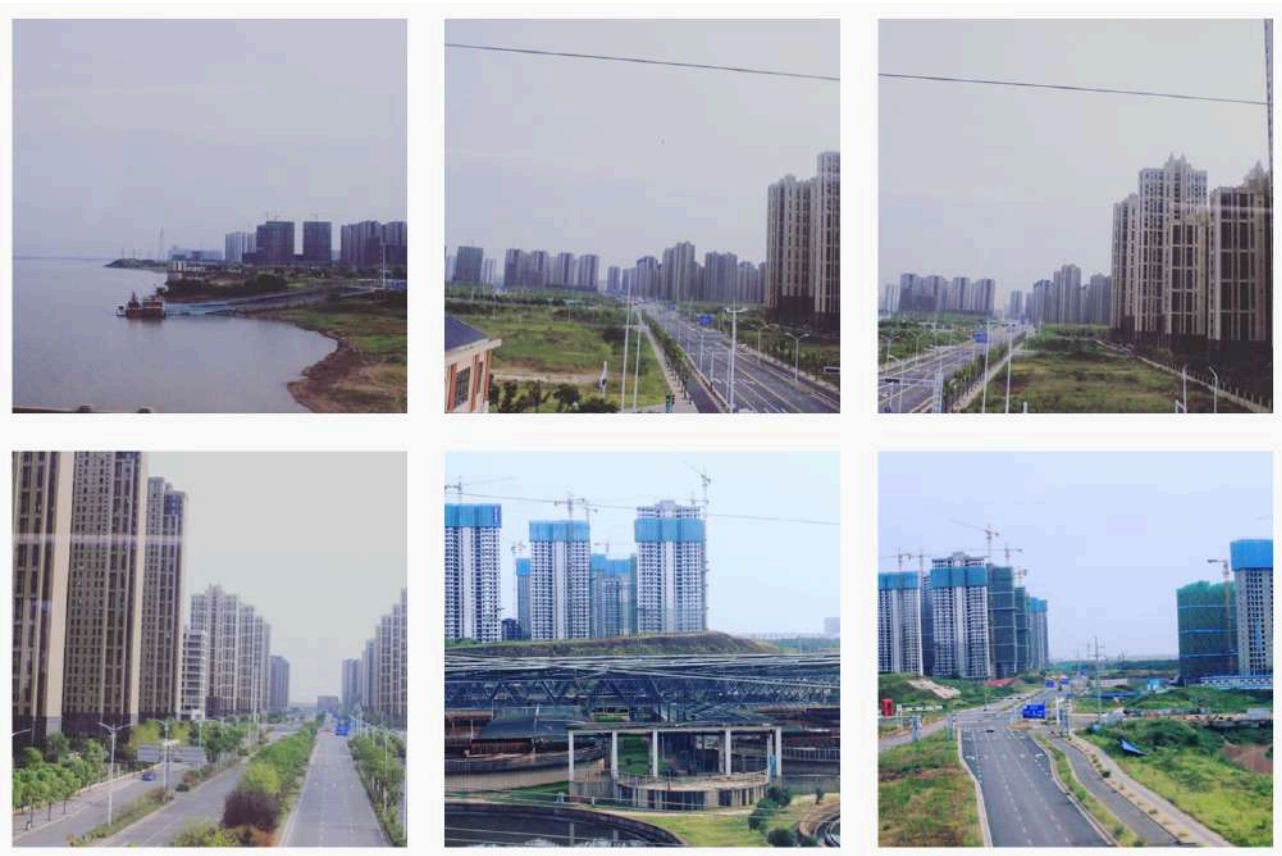
—too many factories, too much factory output, not enough consumption

The man - a laid off steeler - stands up and walks outside to the water's edge,

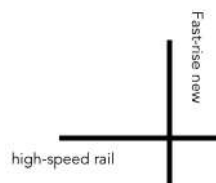
He coughs in the heavy air and leaves west.

REMANTLE

When I began looking into China's Belt and Road Initiative as a research project in October 2017, I wrote a first brief on the project called: *Vertical Logistics: Spheres, Stacks and Other Stories along the New Silk Road (一带一路)*: "when we think of logistics, or trade, the horizontal often forms the guiding frame of movement. However, more imperceptibly, logistics is also a vertical project, one which 'rewrites and redivides the spaces of geopolitics in ways that are inclusive of aerial volumes, envelopes and oceanic depths' (Bratton, 2015, p 7) [...] Thinking the New Silk Road Project as a foamic mega-structure, a telekinetic bubble machine generating stacks and spheres of manifold weight, density and insulation, therein begins to open out the parameters of the project. *Vertical Logistics* is a project for geometric vitalism and begins on unsteady ground, amidst the mediatic *polyssembly* of a New Silk Road proliferated by 'new lines, endogenous frames, anomalous segments, medieval returns, infomatic interiors, ecological externalities, megacity states and on and on [...] zones folding and flopping on top of one another, interweaving into abstract and violent spatial machines of uncanny jurisdictional intricacy' (Bratton, 2015, p 6).



Imaging now Bratton's 'abstract and violent spatial machines' interweaving in vertical operation, I think of those countless new cities passed on an eastern trajectory across China to its Pacific seaboard. And when I re-think now of the frame of logistical research being as much vertical as it is horizontal, I think of the sheer weight of steel, cement and glass of a Chinese fast-rise urbanism burning corneal. This is Bratton's real Eastern, hemispheric stack: a *steelacementocene* 'rewriting and redividing the spaces of its Sino-spheric supernova in ways that are inclusive of steel aerial volumes, glass envelopes and oceanic depths' of cement (Bratton, 2015, p7).



On 27 July, we crossed the Yellow River, in Gansu Province

Or one of its many tributaries blindsiding us after 15 of 18 hours carving the rail-line from Urumqi to Lanzhou. The number of tunnels and bridges crossed showcases the geo-engineering capabilities China aims to export to other geographically-complex regions in Asia through OBOR. It's not often you can cross the concept being exported but Gansu gives a real sense of the BRI and its structural manual, thinking and experience to date (notes, 27.07)

In Khorgos, a free trade zone on the Kazakh-China border, days prior:

The taste of noodles held as we left in the late afternoon with the sight of steel uploading into the sky. The thought occurred and re-doubles now, that Khorgos FTZ might not be the engine after all, but a structural sideshow to the heavier deep-motion bilateral moves being carved in grain, steel, cement and glass between China and Kazakhstan under the mountains. Welcome to Khorgos FTZ, front of house to a tectonic maze of high-pressure industrial kitchens, cooking concrete into the desert, shifting capacities (notes, 25.07)

It would seem strange to commence an essay on the Belt and Road Initiative from a heavy man's heart on the east coast of China but that to understand the structure of the BRI's open-closed paradox is to first take measure of China's interior, shifting weight. In 2015, news outlets in the US publicised the stark metric of how China had used more cement (6.4 gigatons) in the three years of 2011, 2012 and 2013 than the U.S did in the entire 20th Century in its 'great period of expansion in which almost all of its roads and bridges, the Interstate system, the Hoover Dam, and many of the world's tallest skyscrapers' were built (Swanson, 2015).



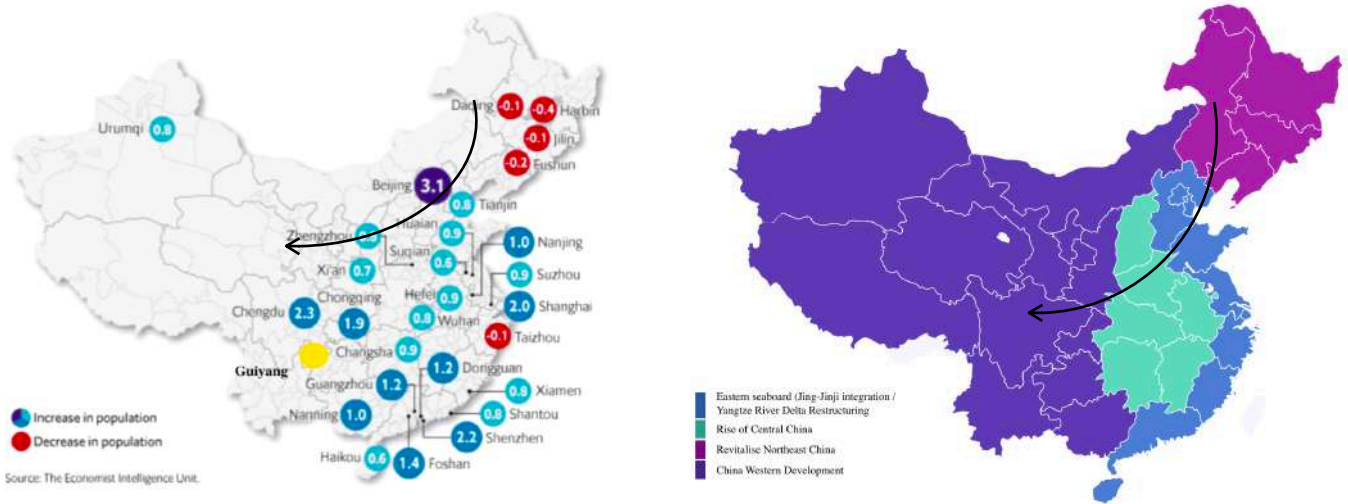
▲ Guiyang, the capital of south-west China's Guizhou province. Photograph: Xinhua/Alamy

Tan Guo is 24 years old and bewildered. After years living away from Guiyang, she returned last year from Germany to find the formerly small provincial capital had become China's fastest-growing city, and completely unrecognisable.

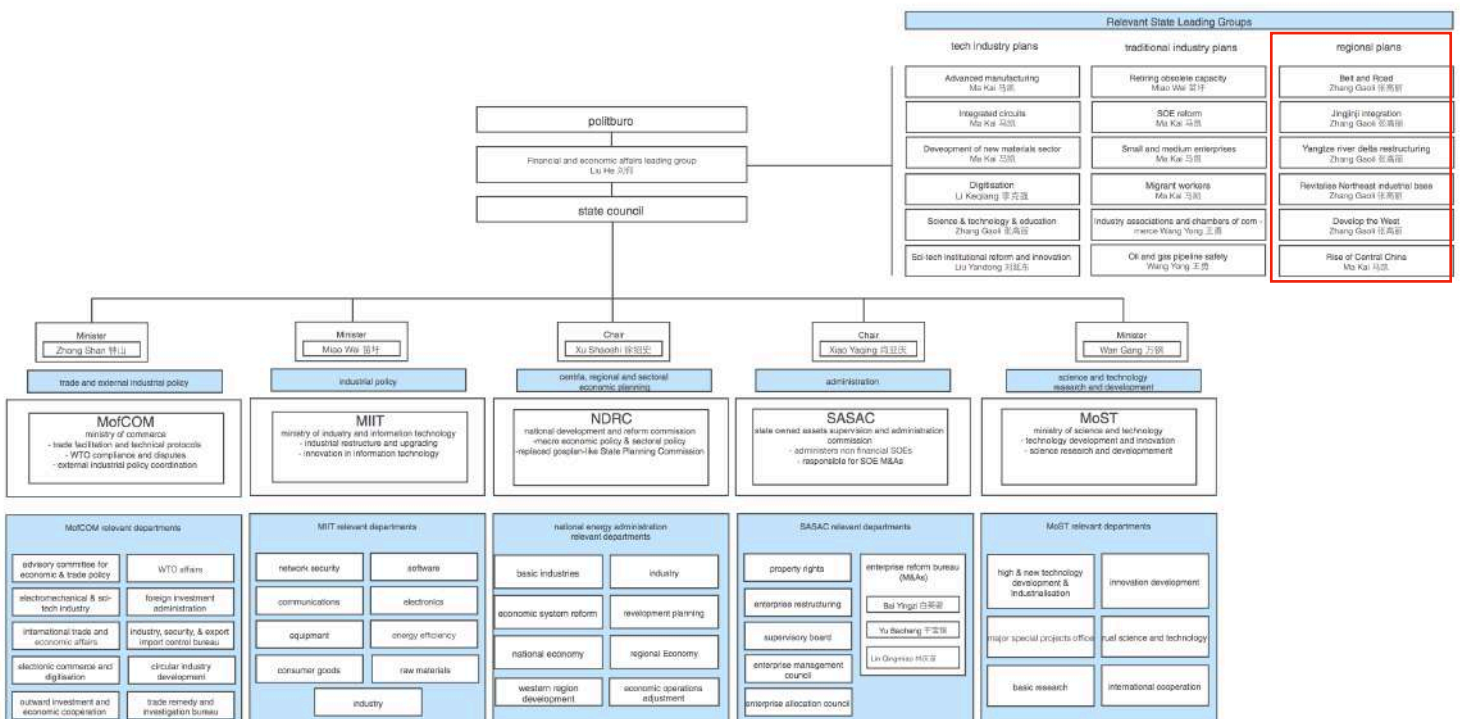
The fields her grandparents worked, once over eight kilometres from the small city centre, are now covered with closely packed high-rises. Her family members live on the eighth floor, looking over shopping malls and ring roads. Former slums have been razed, farmland converted, rivers diverted and forests felled.

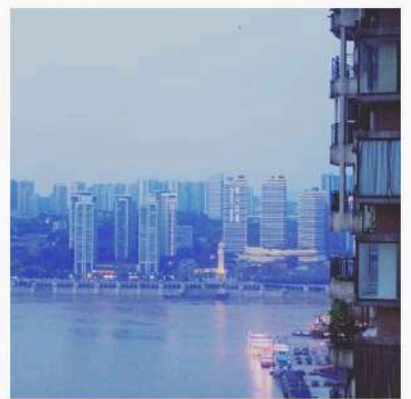
Each year China adds a population the equivalent of Australia's to its urban head count (Shepard, 2016). Within the past thirty years 400 million people, equivalent to the population of the United States, have transitioned from rural to urban areas. By 2030, up to 70% of the Chinese population - some one billion - will be living in cities (World Bank Group, 2018). As of June 2018, China had a total of 672 cities, more than 100 of which hold populations of over 1 million people. To put China's exploding urban fabric in perspective, in 2005, China had 286 cities (Xiaobing Li et. al, 2017). As the Economist Intelligence Unit notes, 'China's phenomenal economic growth in the past 40 years' - driven by urbanisation as a factor input and multiplier - 'led to a steady flow of migrants from central and western China to the eastern and southern parts of the country' (The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2018). This rapid migration created a number of "megacities" such as Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen, each with populations in excess of 10 million. These

trends did however also cumulatively begin to stretch the resources in China's eastern cities to their limits, resulting in skyrocketing apartment prices, industrial-scale air pollution and a sociopolitical backlash against new migrants (those with or without *hukou* provincial work-right statuses) among long-term residents. In recent years therein, a new wave of urbanisation toward China's western and inland cities has emerged. *He coughs in the heavy air and leaves west.*



Soybeans in the reverberation of a wave, individuals are drawn to increasingly better job prospects, cleaner air and cheaper living costs. Guiyang in China's Big Data Valley is a fast-riser, one of the fastest in China in 2017 (Roxburgh, 2017). Yet as Guiyang verticals, industrial northern China (Daqing, Harbin, Fushun) simultaneously sags where much of the economy is struggling and out-migration is predicted toward China's dynamic eastern, southern and western regions (The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2018). Within the vertical bureaucracy of the Chinese Communist Party, regional plans are implemented by several state leading groups and population movement is administratively controlled through a *hukou* provincial registration system that affixes individuals' work rights to location (Kenderdine, 2017). The names of the CCP's regional plans are illuminating for want of piecing together the developmental shape of China's future mantle: *Belt and Road*, *Jingjinji Integration (Beijing-Tianje-Hebei)*, *Yangtze River delta restructuring*, *Revitalize the Northeast industrial base*, *Develop the West*, *Rise of Central China*. As China shifts its urban weight westward, it opens an interesting parallel with the U.S in the 19th Century and the movement from its developed eastern seaboard to its western frontier/interior. Adding complexity to the thesis of a world economy shifting east (Rachman, 2017) is that its supernova is actually tilting west.





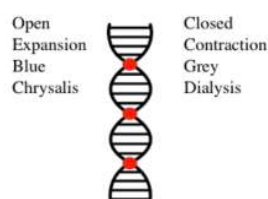
CEMENT HOUSE

Locating China's colossal cement usage is therefore woven into the shape of an intricate set of urbanising dynamics in the CCP's assembly hothouse of simultaneously building up China's second, third and fourth tier cities while alleviating pressure on its overcrowded eastern cities like Beijing and Shanghai. Urbanisation weaves pressure from the inside as China tilts west and demands cities. The strange loop of China's cement-house however is that its shape is also the structural effect of an outside. As the world economy contracted following the global financial crisis in 2008, the Chinese Communist Party's response to the slump in global trade and demand for manufactured products was to keep the lights of the workshop of the world on by re-pumping a huge Keynesian stimulus programme of cheap credit into China's mantle of state-owned heavy industries in steel, aluminium, cement and glass (State Council, 2013). Thus China's industrial Northeast and eastern powerhouses were propped up temporarily. The shape of its supply-side programme did however also begin to aggravate structural imbalances. This wave of cheap credit into China's overbuilt industrial sectors structured a 'new normal' of low industrial growth rates and an industrial capacity utilisation problem — *too many factories, too much factory output, not enough consumption* (Lin et. al, 2018). Between 2008 - the beginning of the programme - and 2016, plant capacity across a range of core industries in China was drastically underutilised, with ratios as low as 50 and 60 per cent in China (European Union Chamber of Commerce quoted in Kenderdine, 2017). For Wolf Richter, the underutilisation was furthermore a consequence of a structural paradox at the heart of China's bureaucratic political form: that an immature financial architecture, vested politically and over-invested industrial infrastructure co-exist and inter-operate, Richter notes that:

among the twelve largest steelmakers in the world in 2017, five [were] owned by various government entities in China. These entities receive no-questions-asked funding from the four state-owned policy banks. Many of the steelmakers' largest customers are also state-owned. China's Central Bank, the PBOC, is part of the same group and ensures that the state-owned banks do not collapse from the results of their lending practices to state-owned steelmakers that have turned into under-utilising, loss-making zombies (Richter, 2018)

The strange loop therein is that, as the Chinese Communist Party attempts to release pressure on its eastern board today it is responding structurally to its own multiplier pressure effects on its industrial mantle ten years prior. The wave, a heavy heart and a shoreline of new cities thus formed the strange old-new world from which the Belt and Road was announced in 2013 by Xi Jinping at Nazarbayev University in Astana, Kazakhstan. Xi in 2017 and at the inaugural *Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation* in Beijing would call for the Belt and Road to be built into a 'road of opening up', like 'the struggle of a chrysalis breaking free from its cocoon' (Xinhua, 2017). Yet this shies from its initial undergirding: a dialysis machine, propping an overweight industrial heart in closed operation on the base-floor of the workshop of the world.

Kenderdine locates the closedness of China's financial system as it inter-operates on China's industrial infrastructure more forcefully when he writes: 'between the closed capital account, state policy banks and state commercial banks, there is no finance that can be considered truly private. On 'private capital' in China, it is important to remember that there is none. There is only state capital and 'less-state capital'" (Kenderdine, 2018b) The CCP's administrative habitus of control - as with the movement of regional plans, cities and workers inside China - thus extends to Chinese capital moving broad. In the BRI, key provinces, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and industry associations are administratively matched up to target countries and industries through the bureaucratic arms of the National Development Reform Commission (Yu, 2018). The BRI emerges as the paradox of a system that opens behind a closed bureaucratic capital account. The risk then for its hinter, host-economies is that by accepting BRI capital, its embedded State-bureaucratic functions, begin to weigh or impinge on economic and political sovereignty. Undecided until: the Belt and Road oscillates on its hinters in a constant forwarding (open expansion blue chrysalis) and retrograde (closed contraction grey dialysis) motion. Like a tuning fork, its steel girders vibrate.



ACT II: SOYBEAN

As a coughing man leaves out west,

Lens tracks out to the East China Sea

To a soybean boat

drifting

SINOPARALLEL

At the time of writing, a 299-metre soybean boat is circling the Pacific carrying 70,000 tons of soybeans in its hold having missed a tariff imposition deadline from the China-US trade war by 30 minutes (Davies et. al, 2018). Soybeans in the reverber of a wave, the trade war is more fundamentally structured by U.S. concerns as the Belt and Road Initiative shifts the economic gravity of the world along a Westward axis from the Asia-Pacific to the Indian Ocean and Eurasia. The structural paradox: that ‘as China places strategic state investment in ports and trade lines in East Africa, investment in heavy industry in Central Asia, advanced industry and agribusiness in the Middle East, and transplanting manufacturing clusters to East Asia’ (Kenderdine, 2018a, p14), it in-builds globalisation 2.0 in a parallel trade and investment system to Bretton Woods between Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and South America which ‘does not conform to World Trade Organisation rules, uses the Chinese Communist Party’s own bureaucratic forms and institutions, and presents developing countries with binary rather than pluralist options’ (Kenderdine et. al, 2017). The structural paradox of a Sino-parallel opening behind a closed capital account emerges as Europe self-doubts, Eurasia turns up and the U.S. insulates *America first protectionist*.

Trump withdrawal from TPP creates high stakes turmoil

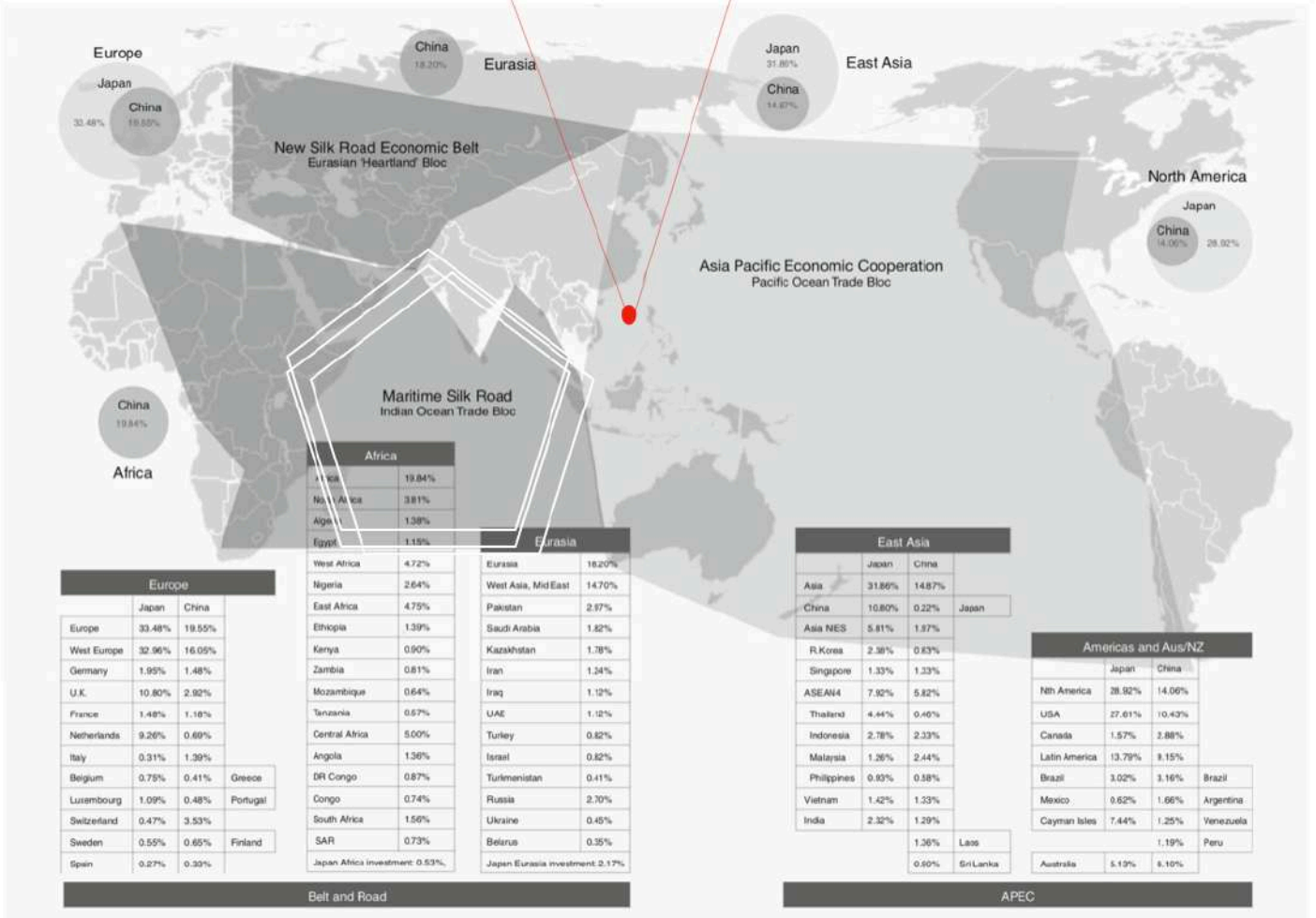
China can take advantage with the real RCEP pact as US allies try to repair damage



Giant shipload of soya beans circles off China, victim of trade war with US

Open Expansion Blue Chrysalis

Closed Contraction Grey Dialysis





ACT III: SOLE

Act III opens on a lens inland rising out of a glassy river to an urban haze of risers and tracks to a single high-rise - *Sole* - as a sliding lift shaft of strings like Moonlight (<https://youtu.be/O40LleRyyJU?t=1207>) dopplers in - subdued, underwater, vibratory, a surface exposed in heat islanding feedback

Tracking now towards *Sole*, the lens's movement is disrupted by four figures stood in the field arguing, the first:

Come no further. Do not be fooled by the Belt and Road and its words of integration. It is far more self-centred than you know.

The voice shifts to another distancing the previous:

Less hyperbole. 'Taking whole industrial chains abroad is designed to simply offshore the China model. The Keynesian capital-works driven investment development model has had much success in delivering steel, aluminium, cement and glass to Sole and his urbanising population.' (the figure glances back to the high-rise in the distance)

A different voice shifts lower and colder still:

'However it has also resulted in chronic industrial overcapacity and a local government debt burden which has not yet been fully accounted.'

The second voice retorts, snarling:

'The Belt and Road grants a stay of leave for Sole's industrial economy to move into legitimate competition with Europe, the US and its trading partners in Northeast Asia and the Asia Pacific.'

A fourth voice from the Split figure barrels in:

'Sole's Party-State-policy bank-SOE nexus has delivered an effective catch-up strategy for industrial development. For this model to be exported to the similarly developing low and middle income countries will mean more electricity, steel, cement, glass and food for the world, and for those countries struggling with industrial development and neglected by both the current system of international capitalism and the failed development aid doctrine of the past thirty years.'

The lower colder voice resumes:

'Energy security = Political security = The continuation of the Party. Let us not forget why we are here. The sole aim of the Belt and Road is to ensure that the productive capacity it cannot provide for itself is facilitated abroad. The export destination for goods produced under the BRI will increasingly be Sole itself, especially in industrial food production and energy production. Simply put, rather than rely on international trade to supply goods that Sole does not have a comparative advantage in, the BRI plans to replicate the cheaper labour and fixed capital inputs of moving factories to external geographies, while maintaining state control of the capital and supply chain'

The first figure shifts its gait, and propositions the lens forward to *Sole's in-fields* parting two riddles:

Do not be fooled by the Belt and Road, it is the eternal recurrence of grey, sausage meat.

Do not be fooled by Sole, it is the paradox that re-structures without restructuring at all.

When the lens moves on and approaches *Sole* as a heavy nebulous synth like Annihilation sullies in (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L6gwu8cOfVk>), it finds *Sole's* shimmer curving infinitely into a glassy sky, a moebial strip of steel, cement and glass breathing outward. The lens enters the tesseract only for the scene to start over in an infinite loop: rising out of a glassy river to an urban haze of risers, crossing the field, listing the figure, rising the tesseract-growth *Sole* and its shimmer.

(italicised with ' ', adapted from from Kenderdine and Lim, 2017 pp. 48-49)

RE-EDUCATION CAMPS

Sole's allegorical structure for China shares in its vagueness and indeterminacy a breath with early Daoist Chinese philosophy. Chu - the home of Daoism in 300 BCE (Hubei Province today) - was 'an agrarian society surrounded by the Jing, Tu and Dabie mountains, draining the Huai and Yangtse rivers' (Coutinho, 2004 p32). *Yin* and *yang* would develop here as 'metaphors derived from images relating the movement of the sun to the faces of a mountain, the bright side, and the shady side. In some places and at some times the earth and air are baked in the sun (hot and bright, clear, and dry, hard, dusty, and firm), *yang*; in others, they are drenched in the shade (wet, green and fertile, cool, dark, and cloudy, soft, and yielding), *yin*, and always there is some gentle transition toward one direction or the other' (Coutinho, 2004, p34).

The grindstone in the Daoist lifeworld thus came to be 'the slow, heavy rotation of the earth, where through the transformations of the seasons a natural displacement of opposites takes place: the heat of summer becomes the frozen winter; green shoots rise and fall then rise again on churned earth. The movement is a constant turning, a curvature that both moves always forwards and yet brings things around to the place from which they came' (Coutinho, 2004, p 150). Early Daoist texts would trace growth and transformation through 'pragmatic contrasts' in this way. Phrases would form series of logical paradoxes steeped in vagueness, metaphor, multiplicity and polysemy (Coutinho, 2004, p18). The scourge of Western philosophy and logic, this complexity, ambivalence, inconsistency and uncertainty was treated less as a puzzle to be solved through analysis and distinction making but as world-process for the individual to embody and process insights of the way of things. "I shall go to the bank by the river" - is she going to the riverbank or a financial institution? In this, the four figures on the outskirts of *Sole* in the polysemy fields form the nebula to the mediatic polyssembly of the New Silk Road and its *yinyang* cosmogram of simultaneous openness and closure, expansion and contraction, onshore and offshore, bright and shade. The Belt and Road's Chinese characteristics are Daoist, marked by 'incrementalism, inductive thinking, and experimentation' (Vangeli, 2017).

Sole's lens might as easily be the eyes of Xi Jinping in his adolescence, when his father, Xi Zhongxun, a revolutionary veteran, was purged for betraying the Communist Party in 1962, and his son, Xi, was sent from Beijing aged 15 to toil in a work brigade in Northern China. Xi would later state that he experienced his political awakening when he was "sent down" to Liangjiahe in Shaanxi province, as part of the campaign by Mao Tse-tung to "remould" the educated urban youth through hard labour and the experience of peasant life (Hsiung et. al, 2015). *Sole's* split figure in the field speaks of the light and shade, of Xi's China's steelcementic mountains (*yin*: the Keynesian capital-works driven investment development model has had much success in delivering steel, aluminium, cement and glass and *yang* but it has also resulted in chronic industrial overcapacity and a local government debt). In extension however the Belt and Road's polysemy fields press on a more onerous event-horizon: that as China's government now looks to open Xi's adolescent cave into a theme park-style tourist attraction; on its western outskirts, it transforms Xinjiang province into 'something resembling a massive internment camp' (UNHR, 2018).

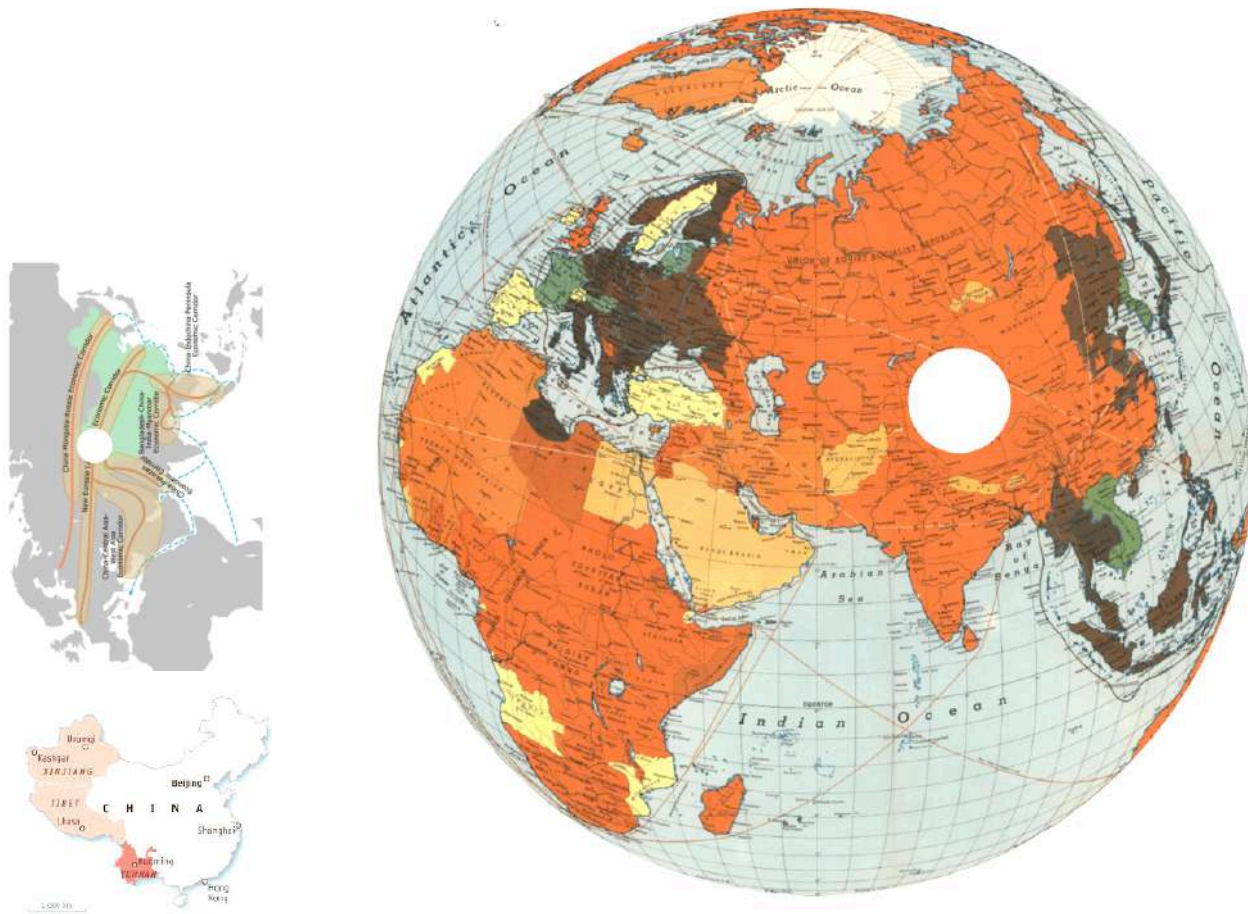
Xinjiang

Part of the paradox of the system that opens closed is that as Xi champions 'the road of opening up' and 'the struggle of a chrysalis breaking free from its cocoon', he appears to consign its inverse to the Uighurs in Xinjiang. Light and shade, open and closed, it becomes a dangerous paradox and precedent for "globalisation 2.0" that camps form part of the same infrastructural assemblage of the BRI aiming to open up China's densely industrialised heartland to its western hinterlands and the world. The structure of its paradox is its operative fold: topologically proximate yet held politically apart in topographic distance (Mezzadra et. al, 2013) - tune fork edges - such that one and the other are non-equatable: *Xinjiang* for the humanitarians, *Belt and Road* for the economists. In *The Hole at the Heart of China's Silk Road*, Sharma recounts the testimony of Bekali, 'born in China in 1976 to Kazakh and Uighur parents, who had moved to Kazakhstan in 2006 and received citizenship three years later [...] On his return to visit his parents last year, five armed policemen showed up at the doorstep and took him away' in a Kafkaesque arrest without reason. 'They said there was a warrant for his arrest in Karamay, a frontier oil town where he lived a decade earlier. He couldn't call his parents or a lawyer, the police added, because his case was "special." Bekali was held in a cell, incommunicado, for a week, and then was driven 500 miles to Karamay's Baijiantan District public security office. There, they strapped him into a "tiger chair," a device that clamped down his wrists and ankles. They also hung him by his wrists against a barred wall, just high enough so he would feel excruciating pressure in his shoulders unless he stood on the balls of his bare feet. They interrogated him about his work with a tourist agency inviting Chinese muslims to apply for Kazakh tourist visas, they



asked for days what he knew about two dozen prominent ethnic Uyghur activists and businessmen in Kazakhstan’ (Sharma, 2018).

U.N. Panel Confronts China Over Reports That It Holds a Million Uyghurs in Camps



Xinjiang in Chinese literally means “New Frontier” or “New Borderland” and it felt like a surveilled borderland when we were there. I remember our taxi driver waiting nervously at the other side as we went through the first police checkpoint of five in a sole day - *what are you doing? where are you going to next?* in coarse mandarin , translated via a mobile phone as our passports were taken and re-photographed. Behind, a policewoman siphoned through images of car number plates. At each train station, scanners captured our irises on entry (*burning corneal*) and we had to explain our presence and again re-hand over passports. Yet like the *New Silk Roads* or *Xi’s cave*, Xinjiang’s current state is also a re-conditioning of an historical relation-field. As early as the Tang Dynasty in 640AD, the *Protectorate General to Pacify the West* was established to control the region and secure the profitable routes of the Silk Roads (Tanner, 2009; Frankopan, 2015). In the very word for Xinjiang, ‘New Frontier’, a correlate threads with Anna Tsing where ‘frontier intensification and proliferation lurch forward in a hall of mirrors’, the frontier terraforming in the ‘shifting terrain between legality and illegality’, violence and law, new tarmac and tiger chairs (Tsing, 2004, p31). I take *5am24,07/ Chrysalis?* and *unanswered* on the blockaded street with new tarmac in Urumqi. I watch an old Uighur man pause with his arms folded behind his back, before moving on. I wonder if the figure in blue a litte farther ahead is an acquaintance, walking fast away as his soul’s in-fields outpour black on the frontierland/his home.



GREY DIALYSIS

Of the four-headed sphinx's riddles at the close are two which solve more directly toward the relation between China's interior, shifting weight and the Belt and Road as an external geosocial projection:

Do not be fooled by the Belt and Road, it is the eternal recurrence of grey, sausage meat.

Do not be fooled by *Sole*, it is the paradox that re-structures without restructuring at all.

The first returns to the continuing structural problem for the Chinese Communist Party - how to transform China's economic development model - from credit-fuelled investment and export-driven growth to higher domestic consumption and net imports. The shape of its problem - the workshop of the world with a sagging New Normal heart condition - re-surfaces. As *Sole's* figure alludes, 'the Belt and Road grants a stay of leave for China's industrial economy to move into legitimate competition with Europe, the US and its trading partners in Northeast Asia and the Asia Pacific' (Kenderdine et. al, 2017 p41). But the Belt and Road also 'allows the Chinese leadership to revert to what it knows best, breathing new life into the old model' (Rolland, 2017 p12). I think of *Sole's* tesseract lift shafts built in the 70s and 80s, regurgitating into glass sky. As Rolland notes, in these inertial chrysalis games, 'Beijing is once again investing heavily in construction and infrastructure projects' - the grey sausage meats it knows too well - 'only this time outside the already saturated territory of China [...] The hope', Rolland continues, 'is that this new "stimulus package in disguise" will enable the country to sustain the GDP growth rates deemed necessary for social stability—just as was the case after the 2008 global financial crisis—and to achieve the 2021 goal of a moderately prosperous society (Rolland, 2017 pp. 18 / 24).

Yet - and this ties the first to the second paradox - China's stay of leave does also create the risk of locking in path-dependencies which withhold the difficult business of economic restructuring and lose an important demographic window at hand. As Howard W. French notes: 'China has embarked on a process of aging (by 2050 the median age in China will be forty-nine) that is due to proceed with almost unprecedented speed, soon placing the country in a situation unparalleled in world history: that of a newly and still unevenly modernised country that must build a social welfare system on the backs of a rapidly declining workforce. In shorthand, China's new dilemma is the paradox of growing old before growing rich' (French, 2018 p142). China's leaders are often thought of as able to plan and effect longer-term policies than their Western counterparts due in large part to the continuity of its political system. Yet, this inertial paradox of re-structuring without re-structuring at all images like an economy put on grey dialysis, above all forward blue chrysalis.

For Kenderdine, the significance of China's doubling down on industrial policy and heavy state investment for another generation at the stage it is at is furthermore without historic precedent. In Japan's 'destructuring' in the 1970s and in the cases of South Korea and Taiwan during their state-driven catch-up industrialisation periods, industrial policy was used 'as a crutch to leverage themselves into Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development per capita income rates before conforming to the global trade regime' (Kenderdine, 2018a, p12). The paradox of China's catch-up industrial development however is that as it has reached OECD per capita income rates, it has remained by in large closed to foreign direct investment, instead relying on domestic primitively accumulated capital. The danger, Kenderdine writes - and it returns to the Sino-parallel in-evolution between Africa, Central Asia, the Middle East and Latin America - is that 'China's international capital has not been disembedded from its local governance institutional genesis.' Its shape is different to "clean" capital from economies with strong auditing practice, open capital accounts and clear administrative separation between local governments, state banking systems and industrial enterprises' (Kenderdine, 2018a, p14). A paradox of China's investment in BRI regions is therein that the capital provided has an embedded state function and comes with state capital strings attached. For China itself too, in Daoist metaphor - *in the prime of life but on crutches* - like the curious case of Benjamin Button, its inertia in political form and legacy in Soviet communism (a Leninist bureaucratic administration, five-year planning cycles and a centrally planned economy with vertical policy transmission down the levels of the state) carries the risk of a retrograde motion, Economy's paradox of China leading globalisation 2.0 in the 21st Century, on a 20th century bureaucracy and the control chassis of a Leninist, mercantilist party-state.

Yet there is also sleight of hand - a *yin* to China's *yang* of the eternal recurrence of sausage meat - which attends to securing the Party in China's future: *how a sausage sheds its skin*.





OFFSHORE

Day 62. Yiwu, China. We found Konke (*Hangzhou Konke Information Technology Co.*) in Yiwu's third of five districts. Inside the latest smart technology was on show with five microchip boards on display in surreal white Jurassic egg incubators. Outside Konke, families sold an assortment of small commodity items on fold-out tables. Here was a strange sense of China's structural upgrading and technology transfer working its fold against the yoke of Yiwu's present shape and colour. The microchip boards in their Jurassic incubators, the smart city devices for smart cities planned, the strange juxtaposition served as a reminder that while the BRI is outward-looking and resolutely spatial, it is also inward-looking and temporal, intimately woven to an interior programme of technology indigenisation and upgrading that aims to crystallise new names, technologies and products as much as the new routes, corridors and markets to which said names might flow. Of course, intelligent design, intelligent manufacturing and intelligent cities will play an important role in the future shape of the BRI, yet the sense was still a strange one, like seeing a shoreline of new waves lapping up against fold-out tables, parallel worlds opening paradox in an inch of ocean squared (notes, 01 August)



As China offshores and sheds its industrial capacity to external geographies through the Belt and Road, this movement simultaneously opens up space, grinding a slow, heavy rotation of the earth into a new technological layer of its eastern hemispheric stack: the cloud. To locate the subtle about-hand of this rotation and the *yinyang* cosmogram of China's expanding cloud layer with its contracting earth layer is furthermore to trace the relation of the BRI within the CCP's broader bureaucratic machine:

<i>Belt and Road Initiative</i>	一带一路	Politburo	Geoindustrial Policy
<i>Made in China 2025</i>	中国制造2025	MIIT	Industrial Policy
<i>International Capacity Cooperation</i>	国际产能合作	MofCOM	Trade and Industry Policy
<i>Supply-side Reform</i>	供给侧结构性改革	Politburo	Industrial Restructuring Policy

'*Made in China 2025* is the central coordinating industrial policy. Principally deployed by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT), MIIT coordinates the development of manufacturing innovation clusters, integrated circuits and new information technology, biotechnology and genetic industrialisation, green energy and nuclear power, advanced equipment and new materials, new generation satellites, space platforms and new payload technologies; commercial applications of remote sensing satellites; the construction of high-speed large-capacity optical communication transmission systems and the launch of the Beidou Navigation Satellite System (BNS 北斗卫星导航系统), China's equivalent to the US Global Positioning System, Russia's GLONASS and Europe's GALILEO. (Kenderdine, 2018a, p7). On *Supply Side Reform* and its earth layer mantle, the National Development Reform Commission is tasked with curbing capacity in traditional industries such as steel, coal, aluminium, cement, and paper. Where China offshores this industrial capacity to external geographies while maintaining control of the capital and supply chain is the trade policy role of *International Capacity Cooperation*, which functionally threads through the broader ambit of the Belt and Road as a linear long-term, geostrategic and structural project, in-building a sinoparallel in the Indian Ocean.

Thus, *as the man - a laid off steeler - stands up and walks outside to the water's edge, and coughs in the heavy air and leaves west*, the mantle under his sole is also shifting a *terraform blu*. I find its colour wherever the mantle is turning aqualine, flattened before the risers. The about-hand of its rotation is in the announcement. 'In 2017, the NDRC achieved targeted reductions in production capacity, by cutting steel and coal production and resettling close to 1 million workers in institutional transition' and announced plans for '240 of 400 further steel mills to be closed' in old Chu country, Hebei Province, by 2020.' The policy sweetener to Hebei's provincial government to achieve this was that 'Hebei is the vanguard of the Belt and Road and its mills - through Industrial Capacity Cooperation - will be offshored to Kazakhstan and farther afield' (Kenderdine, 2018a, p16) as fully-formed BRI inputs, shed of their material identity as the overcapacity of a chronically overloaded sector. Thus when we entered Khorgos and found its cheap Russian coats and consumer goods, it felt like a welcome to the *front of house to a tectonic maze under-sole of high-pressure industrial kitchens, cooking concrete into the desert, shifting capacities.*

terraform blu



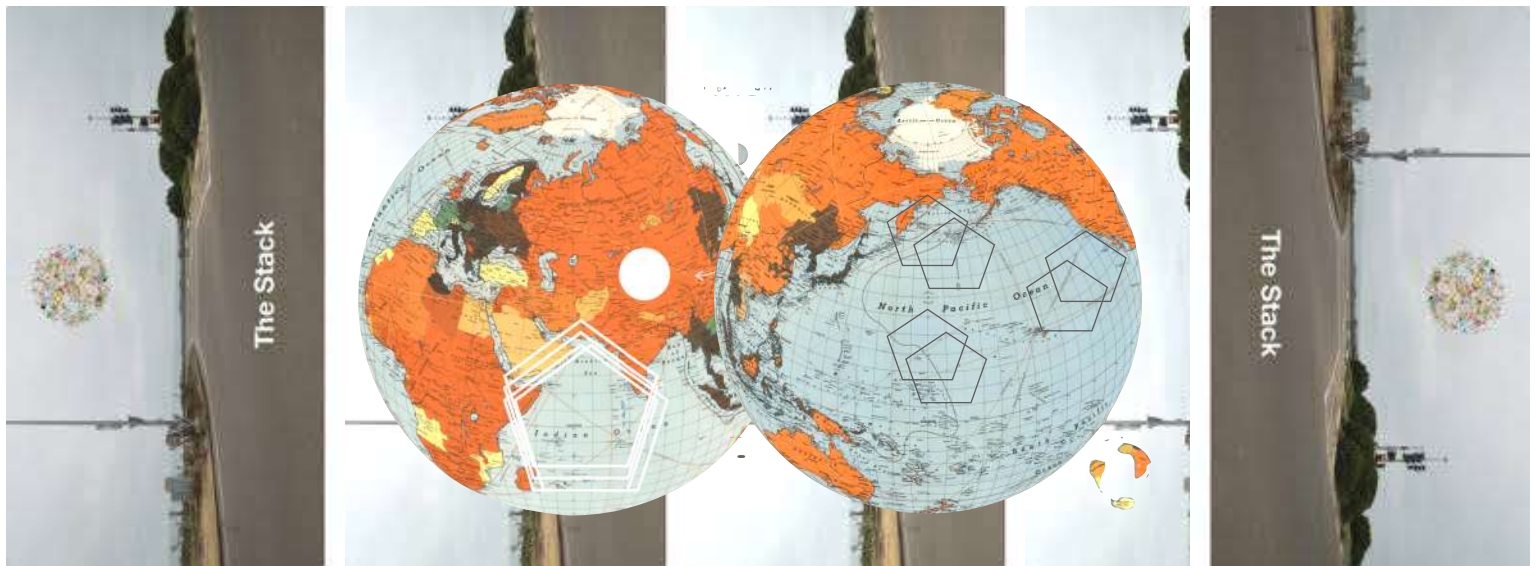
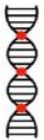
BLIPLANDS

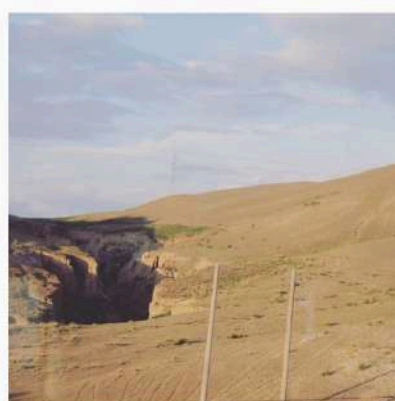
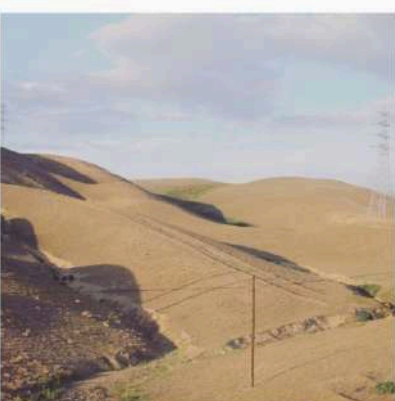
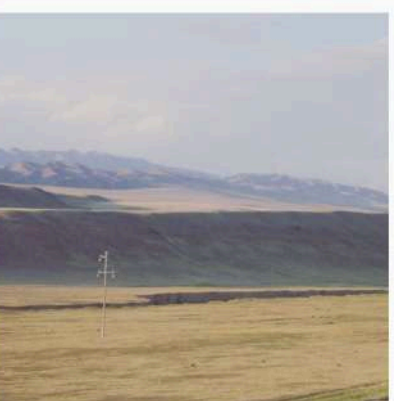
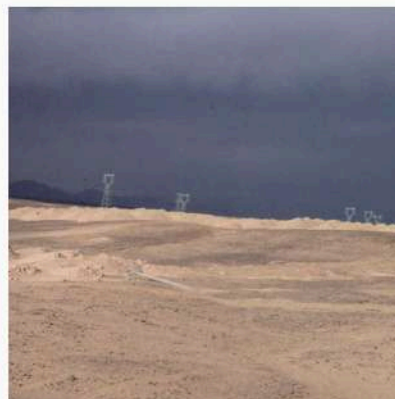
There are two final threads to the Soybean boat's drift and the US-China trade war that stack from China's perceived circumvention of the Bretton Woods/WTO system as it rotates from heavy industry to high-technology. On heavy industry, International Capacity Cooperation is considered by the current U.S. administration as an effective circumvention of WTO rules against dumping steel and aluminium on international markets at below cost. While there are rules on commodities, the WTO does not rule on the dumping of whole factories. Thus the subtle about-hand, as Hebei steel mills wash up in Astana, 'is that the factory output [in Astana] is no longer [China's] domestic overcapacity being dumped on the international market but the developed capacity of the host economy which become legitimated exports, whether back to China when needed, or externally to a third country' (Kenderine, 2018c). In this way, countries like Vietnam and Malaysia have become the rabbit holes through which Chinese-produced below-cost steel has circumvented the current rules and tariffs in place by whitewashing as BRI input China's steelic overcapacity (Yap et. al, 2018). On the cloud stack-layer, on March 22, 2018, the U.S filed the *Findings of The Investigation into China's Acts, Policies and Practices related to Technology Transfer, Intellectual Property and Innovation under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974* and reissued a statement from the President stating that:

'China has implemented laws, policies, and practices and has taken actions related to intellectual property, innovation, and technology that may encourage or require the transfer of American technology and intellectual property to enterprises in China or that may otherwise negatively affect American economic interests. These laws, policies, practices, and actions may inhibit United States exports, deprive United States citizens of fair remuneration for their innovations, divert American jobs to workers in China, contribute to our trade deficit with China, and otherwise undermine American manufacturing, services, and innovation' (Office of the United States Trade Representative Executive Office of the President, 2018).

The filing documents the CCP's *Made in China 2025* policy of IDAR (Introducing, Digesting, Absorbing and Re-innovating foreign intellectual property and technology), the sensitive information disclosure requirements for a U.S. or foreign enterprise to operate in China, and a list of recorded, state-sponsored cyber-intrusions by 3PLA, the cyber unit of the 'People's Liberation Army, Third Department, 'into U.S. commercial networks to gain access to a wide range of confidential business information, including trade secrets, technical data, negotiating positions, and sensitive and proprietary internal communications' (Office of the United States Trade Representative Executive Office of the President, 2018, pp151-152). Thus when Bratton writes of an 'uneven computational troposphere [of] deep cold wars over data aggregation across state and party lines', generated by 'Stacks' which overflow and distort Westphalian models of state territory, and are able to site, subdivide and occupy "new" worlds', the shape of the Belt and Road as surficial infrastructure is overly simplistic. Where steel, cement, glass and coal pour into the Indian Ocean, in parallel, tropospheric machine-shimmers terraform and disappear like storms, the BRI's Pacific bliplands of techno-subterfuge. In this way, Economy's paradox also appears to refine further: of a China leading globalisation 2.0 in the 21st Century on a 20th century bureaucracy with 21st century technology, growing in firewall-parallel to the Western hemispheric stack current, simultaneously osmotic and opaque, open and closed, tuning forks in superpositional hum, the bliplands and a thousand quantum servers at dusk.

On the coast near Ho Chi Minh City, dozens of factories follow a simple business model: Import steel from China, galvanize it, strengthen it and then export it—often to the U.S. at prices that undercut American producers.





ACT IV: HINTER

Scene opens.

A man sits in a room.

The distant sound of cranes and metallic turn outside

Multiplier pressure on []'s industrial mantle,

turning width and weight on a vertical

The sky is a grey, white and blue

CHEAP BARBEQUE SET

As Hebei steel mills wash up on the shore of Astana, a rotating China thus appears to hold the paradox of modernising its interior simultaneous to the traditionalising of its material gaze outside on a steellacementoscene. Like Seppuku it cuts its intestinal heavy industry to the outside. *Sole's* moebial strip of steel, cement and glass breathing grey outward shimmers not because of, but because it coalesces with a simultaneous light blue breathing in-ward, like the coalescence plume when a river meets ocean. As Katja Dombrowski notes, China's strange rotation extends further to a paradox of *clean at home, dirty abroad*. As China builds less coal-fired power plants and increasingly uses cleaner, smarter and more efficient technologies at home, 'international Chinese construction companies (in often closed contract tender processes) massively invest in outdated coal power abroad [...] By the end of 2016, China was involved in 240 coal-power projects in 25 BRI countries' (Dombrowski, 2017). In Pakistan alone, 'coal-fired plants constituted half of announced CPEC energy generation projects and 69% of capacity' (Reynolds et. al, 2018 p2).

For Pakistan, where cities can experience blackouts for 10 to 12 hours a day and in villages up to 18 hours, energy generation and distribution is key to its social, economic and industrial development. The risk is however that - whereas China developed its economy rapidly through a huge consumption of raw materials and energy, throughputted through an industrial machine with a chronic capacity utilisation problem and scant regard for externalities - the ability for the newly industrialising nations in the Belt and Road to repeat this model are low and stacked with risks. Of course, as China offshores and sheds its emissions to external economies with lower capital and labour inputs it repeats a structural relation established between developed western nations and China in the 1990s and 2000s, a key difference being that whereas in the former private multinational corporations instigated the outsourcing, China's emissions shedding is led by its State Owned Enterprises and Policy Banks. In this way, a steellacementic and coal Sinoparallel in the Indian Ocean - the same paradoxical ocean threading a warming Dhaka into the sea - suggests a new geography of the anthropocene is in-evolution between an old emitter core (U.S. / Europe), new emitter semi-periphery (China/India) and newly emitting periphery (the BRIScape) where Bratton's uneven computational troposphere saturates on machine life differentially.

The risk for countries like Pakistan therein is of its own paradox evolving through the Belt and Road, the paradox of *growing moderately prosperous on a cheap barbeque set (grey sausage meat on black coals) simultaneously as it aspires to grow blue and green*. In the Financial Times July 31 2018, shortly after Imran Khan's election win, CPEC's critics would argue that: 'while solar prices are falling, Pakistan is building a series of large power stations that will not only pollute the environment but could also saddle the country with high debts and could even become stranded assets in the long run' (Stacey, 2018). Economists furthermore pointed out that 'with the country's stocks of foreign currency reserves rapidly declining, experts expect[ed] the new government to approach the International Monetary Fund for a bailout within months. The terms of the bailout, they warn[ed], could include renegotiating or cancelling some of the projects backed by China' (Stacey, 2018). In a similar backlash to the Belt and Road, the Myitsone Dam in Myanmar was cancelled in 2016 due to an improper closer door process in which the agreement between Myanmar's Department of Hydropower Implementation and China Power Investment Corporation (CPIC) neglected to consult broader government, the communities affected and undertake proper environmental due-diligence.

In 2017, Sri Lanka struggling with debt repayments on the Chinese-funded Hambantota Port, and under heavy pressure following months of negotiations with China Harbor Engineering Company (one of Beijing's largest state-owned enterprises) - conceded to hand over the port and 15,000 acres of land to China on a 99 year lease. The risk therein for Sri Lanka was realised of its BRI capital beginning to weigh or impinge on economic, political and territorial sovereignty (Abi-Habib, 2018). This month in Malaysia, the Malaysian president Mahathir cancelled three BRI projects - the East Coast Rail Link (ECRL) and two gas pipelines, the Multi-Product Pipeline (MPP) and Trans-Sabah Gas Pipeline (TSGP) - on the basis of misappropriation of funds, corruption, fiscal mismanagement and unsustainable debt agreements between his predecessor Najib Razak (who is on trial ongoing accused of channelling over RM 2.67 billion (nearly USD 700 million) from 1Malaysia Development Berhad 1MDB), a government-run strategic development company, to his personal bank accounts) and China Communications Construction Co. and China Exim Bank (Bloomberg, 2018).

Thus when we speak of the shape of China's paradox - *the workshop of the world with a sagging New Normal heart condition* - the weight of its cement-house (chronic industrial overcapacity, an endemically indebted closed financial system, an inelastic and closed-door bureaucracy) has begun to press on the form of its host economy relations. Stacking back-reverb in its fifth year of rotation, the heart finds the hinters, Myanmar, Malaysia and Pakistan each ask:



is this the *open-closed door to a debt trap?* (Hurley et. al, 2018) *Will grey sausage meat stack into white elephants?* As Kenji Starrs retorts in a letter in the Financial Times to Gu Bin:

'Gu Bin is correct ("China has no interest in pushing its own Marshall Plan", August 8) that China's Belt and Road Initiative does not have the same level of security implications as did the US Marshall Plan for western Europe (although security considerations are certainly present, as China's first overseas military base in 700 years, in Djibouti, was partially built with BRI funds, as is the "string of pearls port network in the Indian Ocean).

But Dr Bin's intimation that BRI is solely a selfless act of building harmonious relations with the world ignores the very real concerns - both popular and elite - of debt bondage and even neocolonialism in various countries that the FT has amply reported on recently (especially in Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam).

More broadly, if the debt-fuelled, infrastructure investment-driven growth model is itself slowing in China - after three decades of the fastest urban, manufacturing and export boom the world has ever seen - then what are the chances of success for this development model in much smaller economies that are far from being the "workshop of the world"? For without an export and/or consumption-driven boom in recipient countries to approach the scale of China's BRI commitment (variously reported as up to \$1 trillion), much of this infrastructure investment will become white elephants on a scale we have never seen' (Starrs, 2018).

"Chinese debt has become the methamphetamine of infrastructure finance: highly addictive, readily available, and with long-term negative effects that far outweigh any temporary high," he wrote. "Massive loans can come with steep and opaque conditions."

FOURTH INDUSTRIAL

The significance of geography enters the equation more forcefully. In East Africa (Ethiopia, Djibouti, Kenya, Somalia), where Indian Ocean port infrastructure co-evolves on its eastern seaboard with heavy industry and a young, rapidly urbanising population, the paradox of *growing grey before growing at all* is exacerbated by its position against a landlocked, western interior in the protokaryotic stages of various industrial-development models of its own such that the risk: of becoming a sinking open debt outpost in an ocean of closed option, simultaneous to becoming the cheap labour and fixed capital input of a supernova east is very real. To the fore as with Pakistan, Malaysia and Myanmar is furthermore not just that the machines, plants, ports and railroads come but that they phase with the diffusion of technological know-how, skill, and education of a young, urban workforce to operate, and interrelate with them. The paradox of an African industrial revolution evolving inside a Fourth Industrial Revolution (artificial intelligence, robotics, the Internet of Things, smart cities, autonomous vehicles, 3D printing, quantum computing, nanotechnology) is however that much lower-skilled traditional manufacturing labour may not for too long be at the dispensation of large human labour workforces but semi or fully-automated, or otherwise producible cheaper elsewhere through non-human inputs. Thus when Saskia Sassen writes of a 'growing surplus population of the global economy' (Sassen, 2018, p2) and a systemic deepening of the capital relations and interlocking zones of deep financial integration which simultaneously expel people as they incorporate new terrain, the Belt and Road Initiative should be front and fore of this discussion and its resolutions.

More fundamentally, the Belt and Road has a position in the future shape of the world economy as it shifts to the demographic weight-lands of the Indian Ocean. A large majority of maps on the Belt and Road fixate on the infrastructure in-building across its east-west land axes of the old Silk Roads - Europe to Asia - however it is in the Indian Ocean connecting East Asia, the Middle East and East Africa, that globalisation 2.0 is unfolding. Where this Sinoparallel might structurally intersect with Europe is furthermore more complex than this east-west land axes. For one, as the Belt and Road in-builds and carries with it industrial and technical transfers to the surrounding economies of the Indian Ocean, it approaches the shape of a European migrant crisis at source (in South Sudan, Syria, Yemen). The structural paradox of a Sinoparallel opening closed however is that as it does so - and circumvents the Washington Consensus and its historically under-invested geographies - it also finds structural resonance with the economic function which Western capitalist economies achieved with colonialism: offshoring industrial production to geographies with cheaper commodity inputs, feeding the manufactures (industrial and agroindustrial) back to the mainland for consumption (Kenderdine, 2018). As Sole's fourtet riddles: *Let us not forget why we are here: Energy security = Political security = The continuation of the Party.* The Belt and Road also therefore intersects and relays the emissions-scape and geography of the anthropocene. On the hinters of the Sinoparallel, the sky is a grey, white and blue, trapped in a hothouse oscillation between open-expansion-blue-chrysalis and closed-contraction-grey-dialysis. Like a tuning fork, its vibration steels.



China's Xi assures African leaders Belt and Road is no 'debt trap'
China's investment in Africa comes with 'no political strings attached', Chinese leader tells African delegates at summit in Beijing

China pledges \$60bn for Africa as Xi rejects 'debt trap' claims

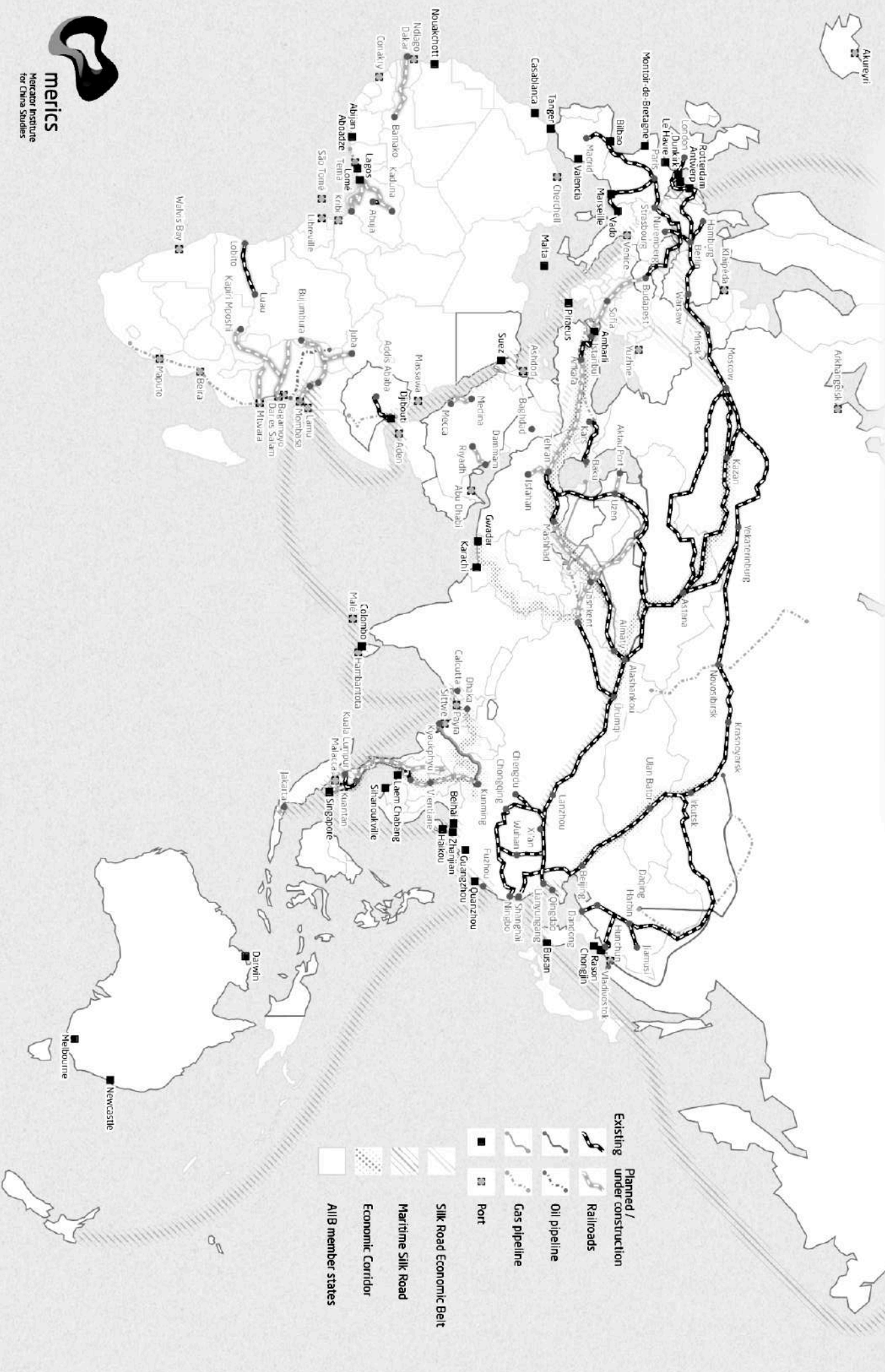
Legend

- China PRC
- Primary Geoeconomic Policy
- Secondary Geoeconomic Policy
- Tertiary Geoeconomic Policy
- Trade Corridor
- East Africa Resource Policy



The Belt and Road Initiative creates a global infrastructure network

China uses, acquires and builds railroads, ports and pipelines



- Existing
- Planned / under construction
- Railroads
- Oil pipeline
- Gas pipeline
- Port
- Silk Road Economic Belt
- Maritime Silk Road
- Economic Corridor
- AIIB member states

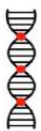
STRUCTURAL PARADOX

For Massumi, a structural paradox ‘suspends itself in a state of undecidability’ where what are normally opposites coexist in superposition (Massumi, 2015). The shape of the Belt and Road’s paradox might therein be described as a rotating *double helix* of movement and counter-movement, offshore and onshore, expansion and contraction, opening and closure, grey and blue, operative in simultaneity as the Belt and Road evolves into a contiguous trade strategy in the demographic weightlands of the Indian Ocean. Whether China will drive a new wave of inclusive globalisation or birth a debt-outpost sinoparallel evolves out from the structure of *Sole*’s paradox. It is the image of a 21st century economic powerhouse shedding its heavy industrial heart through the control catheter of a 20th Century bureaucracy, on the hinders of a field named world economy. As a soybean frigate floats its edge, there are critics who suggest that the rotating helix of the Belt and Road and International Capacity Cooperation is no sinecure, that while it ‘extends the lifespan of China’s industrial policy state capitalist investment-driven model, ‘it does not transform China’s domestic productive capacity’, does not integrate with the global trading regime, dilutes the international capital stock and carries with it the ‘lax banking standards, inefficient capital allocation, and endogenous risks’ of a closed bureaucratic financial system to newly industrialising and ‘middle-income countries which do not have the financial infrastructure to survive a collapse’ (Kenderdine, 2018c, pp. 14-16)

This twinning helix of open-expansion-blue-chrysalis and closed-contraction-grey-dialysis might further present the Belt and Road’s evolving *yinyang* frame between (open) geoeconomic and (closed) geopolitical structurations. Where geopolitics focuses on exercising control over territories and populations (Xinjiang, Hambantota), geoeconomics focuses on exercising control over currencies, commodities, technologies, and markets (an internationalising remnimbi, Vietnam steel mills, Pakistan power plants, East African agribusiness). Furthermore, where geopolitics is structured by military action and threat, geoeconomics is the reserve of trade and investment policy, economic and financial sanctions, debt diplomacy, energy, aid and cyber. The Belt and Road as state capitalist ‘extrastatecraft’ (Easterling, 2014) is a geoeconomic strategy building access to global commons and global commodity resources while offshoring China’s domestic industrial economy. However as with the case of 3PLA’s cyber intrusions on U.S. commercial networks and the 99-year lease handover on Hambantota Port, this helix increasingly intertwines and cascades. What is more, as China pumps trillions of remnimbi into a Sinoparallel of ports and trade lines in East Africa, heavy industry in Central Asia, advanced industry and agribusiness in the Middle East, and manufacturing clusters in East Asia, it in-builds systemic risks. Tooze draws the analogy to Europe in 2008, where - ‘as the US Federal Reserve and European Central Bank pumped trillions of dollars into the European banking system’ - the financial crisis systemically cascaded into questions of geopolitics: ‘Germany and Greece, the UK and the eurozone, the United States and the EU, Russia and the destiny of Georgia and Ukraine’ (Tooze, 2018, pp. 24-25). If the BRI is a system building in-parallel to Bretton Woods and leveraging China’s unique paradox of an immature financial architecture with an over-invested industrial infrastructure, then when a crisis does emerge, who will play its Troika? And who the caged PIIGS?

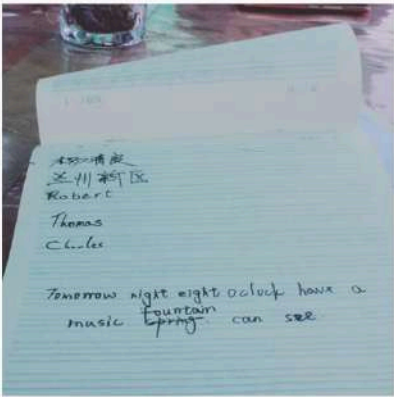
The helix finally then might present the paradoxical state of a world economy strung filtering its future shape between a *vacating* Bretton Woods/World Trade Organisation/Washington Consensus and *arriving* Sinoparallel/Post-WTO/Beijing Consensus. As Europe ekes by in Piketty’s paradox (the highest level of private wealth in the world and the greatest difficulty in resolving its public debt) (Piketty, 2014 p112); a German Paradox (‘its economy too dominant to preserve a stable balance with its eurozone and EU partners, yet too weak to enforce economic stability from above’) (Kundnani, 2016); illiberal paradox (anti-immigrant nationalism and an open door) and BREXIT (Open Britain/Closed borders, departing), the U.S. retreats into protectionist measure, withdraws from open trade agreements (Trans-Pacific Partnership) and existentialises NATO, the WTO, old binds. In this way, some argue the Belt and Road folds into the vacant or forgotten lots of a receding blond mop *Pax Americana*. The structure of its paradox is a buoyant *Soleian* soybean boat. As each wave of event and evidence (‘the BRI is a debt trap’) cascades to one end of the hold, a conflicting wave counter-develops (‘the BRI is an industrial kick-start), the soybeans slide, then sprint then densify out on the other edge of Weightland. Farther out, tropospheric machine-shimmers terraform and disappear like storms in the deeper structuration-games of Stacks and bureaucrats. Debt figures and utilisation rates spittle above the wave forms. *Heavy Heart Soybean Sole Hinter* might therien be read as first entry into the polysemy fields, chasing cascading interscales as the Belt and Road rotates, oscillates, and offshores a heavy heart oceanic. In this way, the hope is that the concept of its paradox-helix opens new visual forms, frames and experiments to trace the human face in all this machine and come paradoxically full circle: to *Spheres, Stacks and Other Stories along the New Silk Road* (一带一路).

President Trump Threatens to Withdraw U.S. From the World Trade Organization 'If They Don't Shape Up'



I was hoping we could talk about the legacy of the financial crisis. How would you characterize it? The legacy of the financial crisis: Donald Trump. The legacy of the financial crisis is Donald J. Trump. And I can give you the specific moment: When

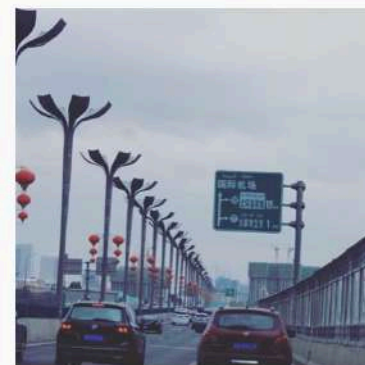
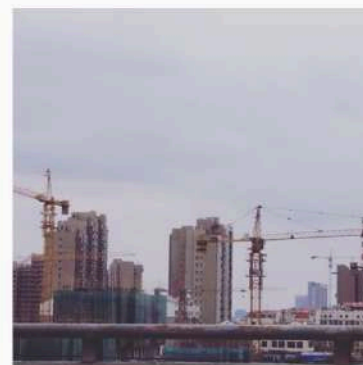
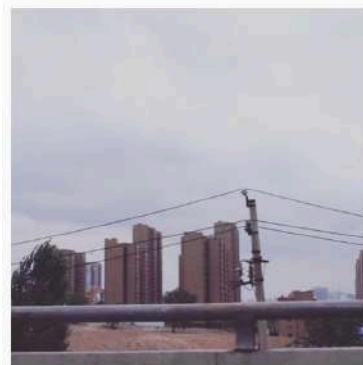
The Soviet Paradox: External Expansion, Internal Decline



champion of globalization, while simultaneously advocating a model of Internet sovereignty and closing its cyber world to information and investment from abroad.

All of a sudden, communist China is emerging as the new vanguard of globalisation, as the West succumbs to bouts of economic nationalism. This is perhaps the greatest paradox of our age.

Another paradox: While China attempts to wean itself off coal by investing in renewable energy, "it is building coal plants abroad as part of an ambitious 'One Belt, One Road' initiative, designed to expand Chinese global influence," observes Sengupta.



The seeming paradox in the Third Plenum statements between the claim that the market would play "a decisive role" and the pledge to "persist in the dominant position of public ownership" has apparently been resolved in favor of the state. Despite the early promise of radical reform, SOE reform has been distinguished by a deepening of the already robust role of the party and the state in SOEs and limited opportunities for efficiency gains through privatization, competition, or bankruptcy. Many observers suggest that there is significant disagreement within China's political system over SOE and broader economic reform.¹⁹⁰

BEIJING - Facing a confounding paradox of labor oversupply and structural shortages, the Chinese government plans to take more targeted measures to improve the employment situation.

Economy writes that one of the "great paradoxes" of China is "Xi Jinping's effort to position himself as a champion of globalisation, while at the same time restricting the free flow of capital, information, and goods between China and the rest of the world."

President Xi Jinping wants China to replace the U.S. as the world's leader in fighting climate change, yet emissions from China are projected to increase at a higher rate than any other major emitter, according to the Global Carbon Project.

China's globalisation paradox

China's Climate Change Paradox

A timely account of how Beijing is expanding its influence makes for sober reading

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6648 - AZ 18-BD-46	7533 - Jack from York	7814 - edge	8050 blu	8229 - pulpit // pylon // nation	8456 - Camcbi	9429 - KG
6660 - cranesapart	7540 - waiting for bus	7815 - windows	8054 - irrigating spintop	8240 - grandson	8462 - collapsibles	9430 - year 1
6664 - lastAZcaucca	7547 - Aral	7816 - green blu		8244 - Lenin	8465 - exosphere	9431 - prospectin
6671 - gridz	7558 - po	7820 - angle		8249 - CCCP	84444 - holding	9432 - resonance
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6676 - SOCAR	7574 - northwestbound	7823 - echo bench	8081 - tension sculpture	8256 - bouncy castle	8478 - layer	9436 - investment
6677 - impersonal flow	7575 - turkistan 331	7829 - blackturret	8084 - OKEAN	8257 - a hand	8451 - folds	9437 - investment2
6678 = impersonal flow 2	7582 - boysImen	7831 - group dynamics	8088 - Japan world	8260 - Gwen Stefani	8486 (from desktop) - town dance	9460 - grain yurt
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6729 - cutting east	7615 - Almaty 1170	7846 - heathen scaffold	8110 - coup	8278 - stadium	8504 - Asan	9491 - sign
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6735 - Economic corridor	7626 - grave	7845 - shymkent	8122 - undergrowth	8281 - stadium		9503 - squaringup
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6793 - Caspian cutup out middle - sundrop1	7639 - passengerttrain	7748 - cheers	8128 - tennis	8293 - heart	8510 - Irgeli 1	9515 - greenstrip
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6842 - heat noose	7686 - typah			8306 - Finacial	8536 - Mazza	9542 - 9532 - cross
6844 - system	7688 - Eurasia hotel				8543 - floor	EXTENSIVITY/ INTENSITY/ VELOCITY/ IMPACT
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7508 - monotony brake	7781 - fam	8003 - cyclin	8220 - people	8405 - shade	9334 - SWL.41 TON	9589 - idyll
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	7793 - lists	8009 - stoppin	8231 - sunset	8413 - lift	9354 - cathedral	9580 - half-eaten donut // corridor
	7797 - tourist routes	8014 - pylon in the rain	8234 - dispute	8430 - rollers / mountains missed	9362 - birdman	9587 - bellies.minds
	7801 - hotel	8027 - bike gang	8236 - State History Museum. Renovation sunset	8433 - life of Brian	9386 - man on rail	9644 - nappa
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	7809 - crack cavalry	8041 - rolling		8440 - headlights	9414 - rails	9649 - wheelin

world hothouse with many rooms

9650 - +87757 1317 9890	9857 - riviera (desktop)	0078 - sole	0172 - 5am24.07.chrysalis?	0544 - disequilibrating	0885 - zhongshan/ shimmer	1037 - dust
9653 - guard	9858 - Euro Auto	0080 - new	0176 - gold	0545 - darkening	0816 - multifaceted analysis of English words // lanzhouuni26.07	1038 - frost//forkin
9654 - 8795858	9859 - bellus	0082 - giant. Gone	0177 - BOC	0551 - undercarriage		1041 - honest law
9655 - e/i/v/i - Held et.al1999	9873 - glow	0085 - breath	0202 - 2050	0556 - tank		1044 - cracks
9658 - trees	9875 - sundroppin right	0086 - TWS	0208 - elevator	0558 - Hami	LANZHOU NEW AREA	1045 - 14yercake
9680 - tactical tree	9879 - solar crane worship	0099 - horizon.bulged		0562 - folkestone		1046 - horse
9684 - CCB	9888 - solar crane worship	0109 - channel 4		0565 - sheet	0895 - channels	1048 - lunch end
9687 - tissue	9878 - drop	0112 - linewalk	0391 - corridor	0567 - outskirtin	0897 - carved	1049 - inside a bin
9688 - mallgrab	CHINA	0116 - sorrow	0393 - passin	0568 - eutrophica 25.07	0899 - 27.07lanzhounewarea	1051 - VIP
9690 - cluster	9885 - Horgos.arrival 24.07	0123 - shroud	0399 - lantern	0571 - yellotops	0901 - engineers	1052 - sad
9693 - International Border Cooperation Center	9888 - east	0124 - cut	0400 - constructors	0571 - yellotops	0903 - borrowed/ burrowed	1054 - metafrack
9692 - parts	0033 - the gate	0125 - gathering on a point	0407 - dust	0573 - under the bluing	0910 - holding patterns	1056 - community on 26thstreet
9700 - desertion.exertion	0027 - turrets	0128 - poles	0409 - blu	0577 - smalling		1061 - oxygen world, give this man some
9709 - 3F	0028 - spheric lost	0142 (desk) - horseback	0413 - vertical streets	0581 - curved in grey	0912 - edifice	1062 - bucket hat
9710 - cold hot	9897 - oarsmen	0145 (desk) - academy	0418 - memory of bak	0585 - streak	0914 - undering	1063 - lottery lines?
9712 - flatteners	9899 - birokra		0419 - golden hallucina	0588 - outcable	0916 - steelers/stilts	1064 - winning numbers/onLGA
9713 - scaling	9892 - SHEN ZHOU LU	0152. 5am Urumqi 25.07	0421 - opening up // concrete chrysalis	0596 - grainy corridor	0919 - containers	1066 - on charge
9714 - all too much	9894 - key	0181 - gold. barred	0423 - this	0601 - wuwei 26.07 0700am	0921 - topos	1067 - U-YIN
9716 - world. constructing. cage	9904 - Lesso	0185 - rising	0426 - then	0611 - hummoks.hammoks	0922 - Eiffel.wedged	1070 - print machine
9726 - mallin	9900 - Usmile	0186 - quiet	0427 - when it rains	0636 - goldtop	0927 - rising	1075 - 80m2
9733 - sweep	0006 - road to yining	0187 - 5am, roadblocked	0431 - tarped earth	0647 - riverine	0930 - blu earth	1077 - highridin
9734 - trainspotters	0007 - characters	0191 - constructors	0433 - uplift. tocome	0651 - white van man	0932 - sphered	1085 - lanzhou spicy beef noodle
9735 - duty free brutalist	0010 - gutting wires	0194 - sole car	0435 - pink concrete	0657 - bridge	0933 - 8366644	1087 - phone at the noodle table//shame
9750 - china/russia/ US	0011 - since	0195 - on shift	0440 - urumqi station 25.07	0660 - in stone	0935 - sheen	1088 - outside/ablow
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9764 - ferris	9898 - CCB	0229 - distant	0445 - light	0666 - fold	0941 - agua	1093 - under the sun
9762 - cynicseesoil	0018 - 15719955758	0218 - mountains	0449 - outskirts	0667 - hi-vis	0944 - blue blu	1096 - barrow
9766 - growth	9909 - credit	0236 - curved	0452 - blu	0673 - CRCC	0954 - reddened	1097 - fighting/ emptyinghome
9768 - border	9910 - 0099 - 8799888	0236 - curved	0453 - stackd	0686 - Suess	0955 - erosive	1107 - fighting/ emptyinghome
9774 - Int'l Trade Korgas	9911 - 0099 - 3177886	0224 - sphere. camera.	0455 - Urumqi International Tourism Public Service Center. no use now	0692 - blu hats	0957 - scaffold/skelet	1111 - cones laying the flatness of I
9775 - unsung	9914 - 62	0234 - Chinapost	0460 - multiplier	0694 - melancholia_silt	0960 - grid	1112 - until the eyes end
9776 - Benjamin	9915 - 0999 - 3177886	0248 - characters	0464 - gutting wires2	0702 - strapped	0964 - outpost	1114 - sellingskies
9778 - balloons	9931 - 0999 - 8811999	0221 - Grain	0469 - dozer	0699 - crossings	0967 - blutip/risers	1116 - their concrete pouring
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9797 - road cross	9963 - the boy	026 - lit hat crew	0484 - urb/rur	0729 - cablers	0994 - risers and their machines	1131 - asphalt
9800 - east-facin	9977 - the lovers	0273 - three languages	0487 - over	0732 - brij	0996 - sole chord righting	1142 - modal
9805 - yellowblu	9982 - the chaser	0296 - silk	0492 - wheres walli	0735 - steelyso/ emulatin	0999 - soho	1146 - namegames
9813 - tianxia	9985 - the lacer	0306 - Xinjiang	0493 - intersect	0748 - mint	1000 - new area	1153 - music fountain
9818 - outpost	9987 - the weighter	0308 - beasts 0327 - china	0498 - rustbelt	0749 - lanzhou	1004 - whip central	1157 - cowboys
9821 - blubarb	9972 - the napper	0332 - three	0500 - world hothouse	0753 - blu	1013 - dome.spheric	1160 -
9823 - ladenwest	9993 - VIVO	0339 - photo op	0503 - spherical-loss	0760 - work/wander	1015 - optics	1161 - lake
9826 - leavinkGAlmatyboun d21.07	0030 - domed	0342 - yo gurl	0505 -	0766 - logistics	1017 - wide	1170 - bridge
9839 - folds	0036 - yining	0344 - swaying a swing	0509 - camel in boot	0771 - fair	1019 - desert	1182 - lens
9840 - agriculture	0041 - TCL	0368 - atrium	0511 - rock	0775 - Sany	1022 - a bin	1184 - shelf
9843 - Baiserke R. Runoff	0042 - yining station	0389 - selfi	0517 - C70E	0779 - mountains	1023 - an office	1185 - mao
9844 - waterin	0049 - berth	0390 - burial	0524 - spinnin	0780 - Tsuiyinh Hotel	1027 - too much	1188 - bathos
9852 - Almaty 24	0056 - passin	0163 - camera	0529 - scalar	0804 - lanzhou uni	1029 - directions	1192 - atlases
9854 - balconies	0073 - rest	0165 - weighing collapse	0248 - domed/ cathedralinecube	0811 - library	1031 - no frills	
	0075 - paint	0167 - flagging	0540 - oblique	0847 - polar silk	1033 - grey/yello/ green	
	0076 - corrugated	0169 - unanswered	0541 - osscil	0864 - glo	1035 - blu	
				0862-supernova		

1205 - fast, from many angles	1354 - floor10	2085 - two trucks	2279 - orange earth	2469 - sharing economy	2716 - emeraldisle	2990 - aqualine
1206 - receipt/relation	1358 - floor10/2	2087 - lakehouse	2282 - road	2470 - wardens	2717 - riverine	2995 - horizonline
1208 - ivy roads	1360 - stacks	2091 - rowers	2283 - rail	2472 - sichuan art museum	2686 - golden	2996 - serrating sky
1209 - readers	1361 - lowhanging fruits	2095 - relations	2285 - underbelly	2289 - chengdudong 29.07	2688 - blu helmet	3000 - hologram
1211 -	1366 - fallen parasol	2096 - wiringsigns	2291 - taxi/tuktuknationalist	2473 - plaudits	2697 - 62921888	3005 - earth in the green
1214 -	1368 - pave	2502 - hanzhong railway station	2297 - Newyork	2477 - maritime	2766 - vanke	3011 - atmos
1216 -	1369 - pink	2100 - tarp /green	2313 - the streets	2478 - standalone	2767 - street canopy	3019 - material/lineage
1220 - lens.orbit	1370 - lanzhou	2101 - terraform	2314 - twins	2480 - rooster	2703 - soot canopy	3022 - Wimbledon common, biking
1221 - white T// righting, curious	1374 - 7F	2110 - darkening	2316 - density effects	2492 - bridged	2774 - great hall of the people	3028 - valley / light volley
1222 - 12i CCB	1384 - atrium/aorta	2111 - niatnuo/m/otorway	2317 - officialdom	2494 - when it rains	2776 - dyads	3030 - sleeping units / plate-side
1224 - dominion	1386 - atrium2	2114 - overture2	2318 - botox	2499 - relation	2777 - three gorges	3032 - production units
1228 - outskirts	1391 - Chinese dream	2115 - parallax	2320 - rooftop globalisation	2500 - dancers in a storm	2780 - fam	3035 - river/road
1229 - white	1395 - basketball/ dusk/28.06	2116 - two trucks traced to styx	2321 - multiplying worlds	2501 - curving the cut	2783 - kid	3037 - urban canopy layer
1230 - undulator	1399 - badminton	2119 - atmos/geo/ ethno sphereintersect	2322 - global furnishing of worlds	2504 - blu	2789 - square	3038 - the new ones
1231 - measures	1403 - anti-dusters	2121 - nestler	2324 - swan lake	2505 - goldblu	2795 - inside dome	3042 - Zunyi/family
1238 - rollers	1407 - heat	2024 - raised	2325 - swanlake	2509 - war	2796 - world hothouse	3043 - ferris bridge
1249 - divoting skin	1409 - spheres	2126 - outpost/ unidentifiedobject	2326 - monoorb	2518 - be the better of you	2799 - lens	3046 - acrosssthestacks
1250 - 716m barrelling	1412 - Gansu, undereeves	2127 - parallax2	2328 - spring food court. Buffet	2519 - be the better of you	2840 - yihao bridge	3051 - Mei Hua Automobile
1258 - light space regurge	1415 - yello	2133 - guangyanman	2329 - rooftop globes	2520 - be the better of you	2846 - dug into riverbed	3052 - Ebusbar
1259 - YONGXIN	1417 - gold	2136 - orographic	2331 - umbilicals	2521 - be the better of you	2941 - dug into riverbed2	3053 - Greatland Electrics
1262 - leavinglanzhounew	1422 - heathen	2138 - tunnels	2332 - greenlight	2522 - drown you	2850 - ACs	3054 - Vigersys / neverheardof
1265 - futureland	1424 -	2140 - lightning/ staged	2335 - chengduentry	2525 - listen you	2851 - nongfu spring	3056 - regional production network
1268 - under a sheet, time of deafening, life	1426 - cranial	2141 - outcrop density giants	2336 - shit day	2532 - interlope	2862 - blu	3057 - vertical grade
1270 - surveyors	1428 - mosque	2143 - blu car in lead	2339 - tianfu square	2536 - chengdu	2866 - ballooning economy/air	3061 - Facility Q20 B
1272 - bellying	1432 - sphered	2146 - assemblin	2342 - turquoise wheels	2538 - arterial	2967 - agency/ structure/orange	3069 - holdingpatterns/ sprintingpatterns
1273 - overture	1433 - sphered2	2148 - structure	2343 - CCP	2540 - haemoglobes	2870 - shouldered	3070 - sphereintersect/ mirrorvolume
1274 - sculptable // canvas amass.	1437 - minaret	2152 - girders	2347 - against the grain	2544 - stadia/what was	2913 - washing drying	3074 - terraform's blu / aqualine.arborescence
1276 - sustaining what we have	1442 - officialdom	2153 - constructors	2348 - branch	2550 - oceanfloor	2875 - sister	3088 - wiring.poet
1282 - the return	1448 - leaving lanzhou blu	2154 - earth clearance	2354 - Louis Vuitton/ IFS	2558 - maoye	2887 - underground glasswalk apple	3098 - a barrell, having no name
1285 - silicatesphered	1453 - lanzhou rail station / buildingcapacity	2155 - sleep units	2355 - athousandstiarwells	2566 - be more selective	2891 - chongqing 30.07	3103 - railines
1288 - edging	1456 - lanzhouxi	2166 - rails	2368 - amazing panda adventure / Uniqlo	2579 - leaving	2895 - flourless	3108 - terraform blu
1294 - feeling/feeding	1455 - 16/17	2181 - plant	2377 - m	2580 - thoroughfare	2900 - warhorse	3109 terraform blu2
1299 - vertical men	1458 - line weight	2188 - power / plant	2382 - studystates	2586 - orograph	2912 - evening light	3113 - terraform blu3
1302 - returning	1459 - impersonator	2189 - the white house	2383 - chengdu	2589 - orograph2	2915 - yangtze	3115 - terraform blu4
1311 - GOSH	1465 - leavingLan	2207 - clockwork orange	2384 - oldcourtyards/ builtround	2592 - pylon	2916 - herd	3117 - Godot plinths
1311 - flag//lag	1467 - greymount/ industrial blu	2211 - roman	2387 - ICBC	2607 - banking	2918 - bridge/the morning after	3120 - greyfall
1317. cap/kid	1471 - craneville	2213 - unidentifiedobject2	2390 - tallest	2596 - sole	2925 - dreamliner. paintcans twisting	3123 - 11:35 01.08
1319 - traditional roof, inverting apartments	1474 - from	2215 - groundwork/ tower	2403 chengdu vehicles	2603 - curving bank	2926 - their muticolour dock	3125 - Time.fragmentsofA
1321 - lanzhou performance and arts group	1477 - in silver, lifeblood	2216 - half	2411 - sichuan science and technology museum	2605 - group dynamics	2925 - chongqing railway station	3132 - dominion null
1327 - height-limits // on belt	1495 - supplyline is a mound	2220 - ringroad	2413 - in cycles	2614 - neijiangbei	2975 - holding patterns	3133 - rustbelt
1328 - egg-shell city/ cityshell	1498 - hi-tops	2223 - cementsteelglass	2417 - westernchina mall	2617 - city and the city	2976 - overing	3134 - kailinan / tucked to plate
1329 - CICI'S LBN	1505 - pouring out	2224 - hydropotential	2420 - stormrollin	2618 - cage	2981 - chongqingtoyiwu01.08	3137 - kailinan railway station
1335 - china tobacco	1508 - a billboard at the edge of their collision	2234 - multiplier/ outlier	2422 - golden	2622 - astroing	2981 - chongqingtoyiwu01.08	3139 - minelines
1336-oldnu	1511 - loading capacity	2239 - sole	2429 - tributops	2629 - some place btween chengdu&chong	2981 - chongqingtoyiwu01.08	3140 - reservoir pier
1338 - zun de shou li	1512 - two figures dragging / beneath pylons	2250 - dome	2434 - savills developer	2664 - chongqing 30.07	2981 - chongqingtoyiwu01.08	3149 - nu
1339 - lanzhouunicorner	1514 - tianshuinan	2255 - minaret scaffolded1	2451 - pylon / light / orb	2705 - back	2981 - chongqingtoyiwu01.08	3150 - green shelf / in an orange room
1342 - 2018	1518 - a billboard at the edge of their collision	2256 - minaret scaffolded2	2452 - plane passing	2741 - office space.nophoto 2743 - Embassy	2981 - chongqingtoyiwu01.08	3151 - greying
1343 - Key Laboratory of Mineral Resources in Western China, Gansu Province	2075 - Xi'anphotosetlost // xi'antochengdu train	2257 - minaret scaffolded3	2454 - the yellow helmets	2744 - golden	2986 - cubes	3155 - fertile/ oasis
1344 - grid	2079 - grey	2273 - G108	2461 - timepass	2756 - domed	2987 - out from	
1347 - lanzhouuni spires	2080 - uniform		2466 -	2762 - Yangtze		
1349 - blu	2082 - barracking			2763 - fabric		

3162 - blu	5809 - bluroof	6051 - international trade rules / asthesoyboat drifts	6173 - cash economy / Bill Count Rise	6367 - board	constellation.seamist/skyscraper	7057 - urban shelf
3163 - black	5815 - windmill/parametric canopy / whitewall, spain as a kid,	6053 - horizon.24	6176 - sonosphere / canalheads	6387 - D5 5F/yiwu window exterior,suburban	6651 - capitaland	7061 - shek kip mei fire 1953
3164 - rollers	5817 - urbane	6054 - plane figure	6179 - traders	6388 - D5 5F/yiwu window exterior,urbanising	6676 - highrise, J.G.	7062 - resettlement estates / post Shek
3165 - terraform blu/evanescent	5826 - urb/rur. blur	6055 - elevator	6181 - too much/reloop	6415 - gold interior	6677 - overpass	7070 - Hong Kong industrial products exhibition 1969/70
3166 - carvers	5827 - churchbirds	6056 -	6182 - karaoke, golden / thebeach oasis cebu16	6421 - Heng Na International Hotel	6691 concrete ballet / white	7086 - 97
3167 - two highrises / watching the world turn	5832 - outskirtin absorption	6060 - made in china	6186 - yiwu/ dna window	6425 - scaffold blu	6692 - nordic lamp	7094 - deng xiaoping
3169 - riverine/ density	5835 - nosing shangrao	6062 - soul	6188 - sole	6432 - lives/ solar	6699 - officialdom	7202 - lamma
3174 - glassworks	5839 - entry	6064 - Sally: 0086 - 13777512237	6189 - disc grids	6439 - fractal effects	6700 - cosmetology	7211 - land-ocean.groupdynamics
3179 - no one never	5841 - completion pipes	6066 - 4F Orange	6190 - digital shadow / ME	6443 - neoglogy, in pink	6709 - milk	7212 - lifesupport
3181 - techno utopia/ earth shapes	5845 - rail street vertical	6067 - as lifts ascend /leftbehind	6197 - battery shapes AKQ	6445 - sanding ribbon	6741 - pink triangle	7216 - island.aorta
3183 - yello	5845 - pooltile white	6071 - Eric Zhuang: +86 13780010391 (whatsapp)	6198 - Zhejiang yiwu Suomi battery co. ltd est 1997 / red on water cooler blu	6449 - zirconium earth glass	6744 - height orders	7217 - buoys
3192 - lowlying village	5855 - strangetops, spheric, shrinking on a line	6072 - quadrangler networks	6199 - blood pressure	6457 - intermodal	6669 - cementer	7225 - harnessor
3195 - conical.haze	5867 -	6077 - Belt wrap	6200 - spheric pests / human	6458 - time/cost efficiency	6694 - golden tulip	7229 - asano cement plant
3196 - sympathy fields	5886 - yello, lowexposure	6082 - trading spheres	6210 - BrAons - design by Germany	6462 - cruise	6703 - bak	7231 - dialysis
3201 - parallax1/ isolant	5889 - exposure grain	6084 - influence games	6211 - the procreation of turtles / under plastic	6464 - Held et. Al : glob, (E/I/V/I)	6726 - bible	7236 - human is god
3206 - parralax2 / connector	5897 - atmos loop	6085 - closed	6212 - lens	6486 - All ways Import & Export	6753 - paramou	7233 - sok kwu wan
3211 - ml/emori	5904 - GF	6088 - a high elevator rises all feet	6222 - traders / kid / relation	6489 - in white	6781 - bund, burning	7241 - porkwall
3212 - Loudinan Railway Station	5915 - yiwu	6089 - Alexander Chen 0086-188 5896 1385	6223 - croptop	6490 - lucky	6787 - urban/orban	7252 - outskirting.rur/ urb
3214 - trucks	5918 - retina	6091 - old friends / under clocks	6224 - semi-finished products of cosmetics	6491 - christmas & pillows	6816 - Shanghai honqiao	7254 - guards
3219 - white car	5920 - yiwu	6096 - Home Appliances (Shaver)	6232 - family	6497 - overcast	6820 - terraform.HK. 06.08	7263 - mango / tree
3221 - plant silhouettes	5924 - yiwu	6098 - world hothouse with many rooms	6237 - CCB	6506 - GJ627Y	6823 - cloudformations/ glassformations	7270 - harvest
3228 - senim.emoh	5927 - angle/outdeep	6099 - technosphere/ cathedraline cube	6241 - air/roundabout	6507 - Uyghur food restaurant	6840 - Tsimshashui	7272 - yacht/ fishers.timefilled
3232 - passenger	5928 - yiwu	6100 - 100% satisfaction	6243 - yiwugou.com	6513 - yikazc. yello	6856 - tissue	7279 - density effects / Delamination zone // lamma delaminate
5717 - inch of ocean squared/concrete	5938 - 02.08 hotel room view	6104 - elevator/ levitator . red	6260 - hot drilling	6517 - lens	6857 - prudential	7381 - island blu
5729 - light blu industry	5943 - colour	6106 - haemoglobes / atrial	6261 - escape	6518 - spring green / Chinese dream	6861 - progeny.entropy.endg ames	7288 - densityeffects2
4735 - height orders	5948 - District 1	6108 - multiversal / tianxia	6263 - firestation feels	6519 - dreams are dug	6863 - CCB	7290 - Dawson's Heights/LON/the three regions
5740 - multiplier	5962 - China Commodity City // value quality / honour credibility	6109 - spheric/marble	6268 - mirrors	6520 - china creams / the world's hearts	6864 - angles	7293 - cargo liner
5741 - artery	5966 - world's dome. at rest	6111 - atrial2	6276 - the glassblower	6521 - unanswer.paraboliclo op	6887 - bea	7300 - glass
5742 - utility	5969 - economic corridor. bellying	6122 - incubation	6287 - Mecca	6529 - SANY	6888 - Kowloon mosque	7303 - lands department
5744 - artery2	5970 - ricefields	6123 - new age	6288 - J	6532 - yiwu great river garment	6880 - sphere	7307 - mo tat blurims
5745 - artery3	5973 - in layers	6124 - eudaimonia / as they sleep	6290 - painting selector	6534 - maritime curve	6889 - ocean empire	7309 - beghellights
5745 - ghost	5975 - despair/repair - oceanbottom	6125 - panels/pilots	6300 - silverine	6537 - gefeng	6894 - eveninglight	7312 - shrine
5748 - lifeline	5978 - boxer's entry	6121 - Hangzhou factory	6307 - control.shift	6543 - space	6898 - boat.pink	7314 - the swimmer
YIWU	5985 - Daniel Wellington	6128 - dinner hall	6317 - westworld	6557 - yiwu international	6899 - world hothouse	7320 - cargo.MSR
5756 - Yuzhou	5987 - per100 boxes edge	6132 - taihuoniao.com	6318 - the mannakin owner	6561 - rest	6900 - HK/orogaph	7322 - attenburial
5757 - edges	5988 - per1000	6142 - intelligent	6319 - mannakinmen	6568 - taxi rank /yiwu	6902 - intersect	7324 - door blu bin orange sky grey.
5760 - twin	5993 - blu	6144 - jurassic incubators	6322 - zhongfa	6584 - 03.08 yiwu.shanghai	6905 - world hothouse	7326 - green rain
5767 - nu	5994 - life	6147 - chip city layout	6326 - stack	6585 -	6909 - worldhothouse2	7335 - happy Lloyd
5768 - man on sphere edge	5998 - booth E4-9584	6150 - KK-2000	6330 - guizuhua	6587	6911 - 80	7344 - outpost
5769 - moebial/north	6006 - sleep	6152 - disc/orbit	6336 - fam	6627 - orient securities/ Shanghai	6924 - panasonic	7350 - multiplierhaze
5773 - acquisition	6008 - mirrors	6156 - Design Intelligence Award	6338 - District 4	6631 - canopy loop	6932 - grand theatre	7353 - 3
5774 - gated	6016 - interior	6158 - metallic clouds	6339 - model/ microcosm	6634 - hi-vis	6946 - hothouse	7356 - athousandstairwells
5786 - energy production	6043 - district 2.rooftop corridor	6164 - structural upgrade /ghostright	6347 - D4 F5/interior yiwu	6635 - mirrors	6950 - mirrors/blu	7357 - city/island/ liner. in series
5789 - yelloing green	6044 - honeypot	6171 - incubation.outpost	6348 - courier	6648 - Shanghai rain	6981 - incubate	7360 - horizonisasphere
5790 - the fields	6048 - honey gold		6357 - logistics	6650 - o3.08 yiwu.shanghai	6986 - maritime silk road	7364 - blueffects
5801 - terraform forest	6049 - floor layout.green		6365 - atrial3	6657 - waitline/ weightline	7019 - reloop.fragmentsofB	7369 - blu
5802 - cloud formations/spheric-interact_loop.electric rain				6660 - eastchina sea	7031 - 1860	7375 - temple
5803 - heartland				6670 - occupation	7038 - Japanese occupation	7380 - seafood
5804 - aqualine riser				6647 - sphere-intersect,	7047 - territory	7343 - south china sea / close
					7056 - lo-wu bridge	

**Open Expansion Blue Chrysalis
Closed Contraction Grey Dialysis**

The Structural Paradox of the New Silk Road
一带一路

Rob Krawczyk
33542737
MA Research Architecture
2018
Word Count: 8,899
Dissertation Tutor: Susan Schuppli