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FOCAL TOPIC: Research on Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy

Sino-U. S. Relations in Chinese Diplomatic Strategy during

China's New Era Liu Jianfei (9)

The Report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the concept of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era. This has made clear not only the new historic juncture in China's development, but also the blueprint for China's development in future decades as well as corresponding diplomatic strategy. In China's diplomatic strategy in the new era, Sino-U. S. relations still have an important role to play. Based on its development and diplomatic strategies, China looks forward to continuing steady Sino-U. S. relations. However, it can be seen from the U. S. "National Security Strategy in the New Era" that negative factors are on the increase in terms of its policies towards China, which means that Sino-U. S. relations will face more severe challenges. Nevertheless, the change of the world pattern and adjustment of the U. S. strategy create some opportunities for further development of the Sino-U. S. relations.

China-U. S. Relations: An Analysis from the Perspective of Forging

A New Form of International Relations Xia Liping (19)

The Report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China called "to forge a new form of international relations and to build a community with a shared future for mankind." That pointed out the direction of Chinese diplomacy as a major force with Chinese characteristics in the new era. To create a new type of major power relationship between China and the U. S. is an important part of building a new form of international relations. To promote coordination and cooperation with other major countries, including the U. S. , and to build a framework for major country relations featuring overall stability and balanced development are also important parts of building a new form of international relations. There are many benefits for advancing coordination and cooperation between China and the U. S. However, there are serious challenges. Now China and the U. S. are in a stalemate in strategic competition. In the future for a very long time the two

countries will both compete and cooperate. If they deal with it well, it will promise a long term of China-U. S. cooperation. Both countries should make great efforts to avoid cut-throat competition and promote positive competition so as to advance mutual coordination and cooperation. They should also stress their common interests and effectively control their differences in order to establish an overall stability in Sino-U. S. relations.

ARTICLES

The U. S. and the Tokyo Round: Trade Hegemony Facing New Challenges Shu Jianzhong (34)

The Tokyo Round was held within the context of profound changes in international structures, and its main agenda were all set up by the U. S. in order to deal with the challenges to America's trade hegemony. The Tokyo Round negotiation resulted in a series of agreements on non-tariff barriers, but made no substantive outcomes in the agricultural field. During the negotiation, the developing countries promoted GATT to achieve rule reforms for economic development. The Tokyo Round fully indicated that the challenges to America's trade hegemony were increasing, and new characteristics were arising in the multilateral trading system.

A Study of the Technological Innovation and Multi-Helix Model: Based on the Interpretation of American Manufacturing Innovation Institute's Paradigm Liu Jinshan and Zeng Xiaowen (50)

Nowadays "Manufacturing Returning" has become a common and popular trend in the global economy, especially the National Network of Manufacturing Innovation (NNMI) in America which has had a wide influence on the development of the global economy. According to the research of the NNMI, the policy of manufacturing returning tends to increase industry agglomeration, which coincides with local, traditional industries. Government, company, university, scientific institutes, and other social institutions cooperate with one another in the manufacturing innovation institute, while its organizational structure has changed from triple-helix model to multi-helix model. With the improved innovation model, parts of American Manufacturing Innovation Institute have become openly cooperative innovation platforms and advanced technology service centers. In the future, large-scale expansion of cutting-edge technology, fusion of cross-cutting technology, and upgrade of traditional industries will be the main development directions of American Manufacturing Innovation Institute.

U. S. Contributions to Global Climate Funding and Its Influencing Factors: A Case Study on U. S. Climate Change

Assistance Zhao Xingshu (68)

The United States has made significant progress in climate change assistance in the past 30 years, which continues to expand and deepen. Overall, the scale of the U. S. climate change assistance continues to grow, but its share of the total U. S. climate funding is much lower. Compared with other developed countries, the U. S. ranks top in climate funding but its share of the total global climate funding continues to decline. The channel for climate change assistance is widening more and more and the effect is improving. The U. S. climate change assistance is affected by two factors: international institutions and domestic policies. On the one hand, under the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities” and “respective abilities,” the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement set out clear legal obligations to signatory developed countries; on the other hand, the U. S. climate change assistance has distinctive characteristics at different stages, which is in line with the development trajectory of the U. S. climate policy under different administrations.

U. S. Climate Policy in the Perspective of the Hidden

Developmental Network State Liu Hui (88)

U. S. climate policy is not completely determined by market mechanisms. With the framework of market environmentalism as backing, U. S. climate policy is characterized by the hidden intervention mechanism of a developmental network state. This is mainly reflected in three aspects of industrial and innovation policy, sub-national governance, and rule-based regulation. The prevalent view is that neoliberalism is the dominant power shaping U. S. climate policy. However, under the developmental network state, U. S. climate policy is oriented to market mechanism and technological innovation, the focus of innovation and competitive advantage, thus ensuring economic dominance.

Romantic Historiography and the Building of American

National Identity in the mid-19th Century Gao Yue (101)

The American romantic historians' concern with nature defined how mid-19th-century immigrants viewed America. This established their deep connection with the new continent and was different than their European experience. The Romanticists' emphasis on a national culture and national spirit can be seen in George Bancroft's narration of the nation building process of

the United States, the national origin, national characteristics, and national mission of the American people. Since the concept of Romantic history was based on the public interest and common social values, and since America was trying to construct her national culture and searching for self-identity in the mid-19th century, which could distinguish America from the old Europe, the American characteristics explored in the national history helped the public to form their own origin story and to bolster their confidence in the young nation's future.

The Viewpoints of Public Lands and State-building in
the Development of Public Land Policies in Early
America Xu Yang and Tian Lei (118)

Since the founding of the United States, there have been two distinct viewpoints about public lands among American politicians. One is a view based on free land and the other is a view based on land revenue, which respectively reflects two views of political construction and state-building. In the beginning, the land revenue viewpoint was embedded in the land ordinance due to the grim economic and political situation. With the development of the west and its becoming the focus of politics, land policies in the 19th-century America experienced a tremendously democratic reform, which has broadened American historical research.

Two Models of Executive Leadership in the Early American
Republic Huo Xiaoli (134)

The president of the United States has the power to appoint, remove, control, and supervise the principal officers, and even the inferior officers of the executive departments. But this model was not necessarily derived from the Constitution. The Constitution is known for its brevity and occasional ambiguity. The author identifies and discusses the underlying conflict between two radically different visions of executive leadership.

BOOK REVIEWS

Reflections on *The End of American World Order*
by Amitav Acharya Luo Shengrong and Yang Fei (148)

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