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Study of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy

Three Myths of Chinese International Relations Theory

Wang Yiwei (9)

The Chinese School of international relations theory with Chinese characteristics highlights China's academic confidence and consciousness from concept to reality, and this has attracted attention from international academic circles. In recent years, the lack of innovation in Western theories, the rise of non-western international relations theories and the ongoing trend of global international relations have encouraged the rise of local, original Chinese theories. In an era of digital and ecological civilization, it is the right way to surpass the old thinking of China's rise with the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation, to set up a great-history view of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation, to build a grand view of the era undergoing profound changes unseen in a century, and to establish a great future view of building a global community of shared future. It is also right to fully explore the academic, theoretical and discourse systems of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy and to establish the Chinese School of humanistic international relations theory.

American Economy, Diplomacy and Society

How the Changing U. S. Domestic Political Ecology Is Reshaping Its China Policy

Wu Xinbo (30)

Against the backdrop of intensifying Sino-U. S. strategic competition, the changing U. S. domestic political ecology is reshaping its China policy in a comprehensive way. In the dimension of political ideas, populism has worked to redirect the value orientation of America's China policy, reconstruct China's identity and form a negative political and social environment toward China. In the dimension of political structure, both the Republican and Democratic Parties are drawing close to nativist forces while staying a-

way from those favoring globalization. As the two parties advocate for and implement a tougher China policy, the influences standing for the closer development of Sino-U. S. relations are declining and being marginalized. In the dimension of political process, the China policy has become a leverage in domestic politics and a chip in the gaming between Republicans and Democrats. The U. S. behavior toward China is becoming increasingly extreme, confrontational and risky. As America's China policy is more and more driven by its domestic politics, China should seek to change U. S. behavior by making good use of interests, power and international mechanisms.

Out of the Cycle: Paradigm Shift and Agenda Reformulation of the Study of American Party Politics

Wang Hao (47)

As one of the core areas of the study of American politics, the study of party politics has frequently faced challenges from practice in recent years. The mainstream party realignment/critical election model, the historical pendulum theory and the gradual improvement school fail to explain not only why the economic and social crises in 2008 and 2020 did not push American party politics into a new cycle but also some major practical problems, especially the rise of the Trump phenomenon. This article argues that the existing research on the evolutionary logic of American party politics is essentially a theoretical exploration based on the cycle paradigm, that is, historical experience shows that economic cycles determine political cycles, and economic and class factors are regarded as the core variables of the evolution of American party politics. However, after the Cold War, under the influence of the rise of multiculturalism, accelerated demographic adjustment, and the antagonistic narrative and political echo chamber effect of social media, American party politics entered an era of post-consensus and tribalization. As a result, the contradiction of culture-identity has replaced the contradiction of economy-class as the most important variable promoting the evolution of American party politics. Traditional party-class alliance issues, ideological left-right struggles, and economic class divisions are no longer at the center of American partisan political agendas. Therefore, the study of American party politics needs to get rid of the shackles of the cycle, carry out a paradigm transformation, and construct a new identity paradigm with culture and identity as the core variables. Accordingly, research agendas will also be reset with a new theme, in which the issue of cross-class party alliance is based on values and identities, the externalization and extreme orientation of ideologies, and the trend of identity and tribalization of public policy games.

**A Study of Latino Americans Based on the 2020 U. S. Census Data:
A Political, Social, and Economic Perspective**

Cai Hong (73)

Based on the 2020 U. S. Census Data, this article examines the evolving characteristics of Latino Americans in terms of demography, education, politics, and economy. It finds that Latino Americans' birth rate and average age have decreased, and their education level has increased. As compared with other ethnic groups, Latino Americans' economic status is lower, and their political party affiliation varies. The number of Latino American senators and house representatives is low and not proportional to their population in America. These characteristics, for the time being, have not Latinized America's mainstream society and culture, but in the long run, Latino Americans' influences should not be overlooked if their significant share of the population can help them gain a better life, education, and a higher economic and political status.

American Economy and Trade

Research on the Biden Administration's Adjustment of the Economic Policy Paradigm under the Covid-19 Pandemic

Gao Bo and Zhang Xiaotong (95)

The Biden administration adjusted its economic policy paradigm, launched a series of economic policies, and strongly intervened in economic operations to cope with the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. The main approaches of the Biden administration to strengthen intervention in the economy include the national governance model of "big government," the shift of macro policies to support the domestic economy, and improvement of the resilience of the supply and industrial chains. There are various reasons for the Biden administration to adjust the economic policy paradigm, including shifting geopolitical competition and strategic anxiety, restructuring the value chain and supply chain, improving the competitiveness of the U. S. economy, and boosting the effectiveness of economic governance. The adjustment of the economic policy paradigm by the Biden administration is the inevitable result of the changes in its economic foundation and social public opinion, in which the policy measures are mapped as superstructure and ideology.

Sanctions and Counter-Sanctions in Energy Politics: The Multi-party Game around the U. S. Sanctions on the Trans-Siberian Pipeline and the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline

Fu Jingyun (111)

The game subjects and influencing factors of sanctions and counter-sanctions are diverse and complex. Under the conditions of an open economy, due to the cross-border integration and interweaving of commercial interests, the game of sanctions and counter-sanctions will blur the division of interests based on state, and commercial actors can form transnational collective actions that will affect the game process among state actors. Based on the “Olson Proposition,” this article proposes a spontaneous and organizational model for commercial actors to form anti-sanction actions, and tests them through two cases of U. S. sanctions, the Trans-Siberian and the Nord Stream 2 Pipelines. Group size and selective incentives are two central factors that determine whether a business actor can take counter-sanction actions. The outcome of the game between sanctions and counter-sanctions depends on the mutual struggle between the two forces that strengthen and weaken the impact of sanctions. On one hand, transnational counter-sanction actions by commercial actors can alter the costs and benefits of sanctions. On the other hand, sanctioners can change the costs and benefits by expanding and escalating the scope and intensity of sanctions. When the costs of counter-sanctions outweigh the benefits, members of the anti-sanction coalition opt out, thus reducing the effectiveness of cross-border counter-sanctions by commercial actors.

The Political Economy Analysis of American Trade Policy’s Transmutation: Based on the Perspective of Economic Class and Partisan Interests

Sun Tianhao (134)

Both the “free, fair, and reciprocal trade policy” of the Trump administration and the “worker-centered trade policy” advocated by the Biden administration showed that the focus of U. S. trade policy is gradually shifting from “free trade” to “fair trade.” Starting from the perspectives of voters and interest groups, industrial geographic politics and factor flow, this article introduces economic class and partisan interests to explain the transmutation of U. S. trade policy. Drawing on the Gilbert model and combining case studies of the U. S. trade policy from 2009 to 2021, this article concludes that the consensus of economic class and partisan interests has led to a shift in the U. S. trade policy, which is also the main factor influencing the choice of different trade policies in the United States.

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