

Original Paper

Reflections on Sino-US Contradictions and Countermeasures

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Received: September 20, 2022 Accepted: October 15, 2022 Online Published: October 29, 2022

doi:10.22158/rem.v7n4p1

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22158/rem.v7n4p1>

Abstract

The world is surging, the current situation is turbulent, and China-US relations are more complex and sensitive. This paper makes a systematic analysis of China-US relations and explores ways to improve. The main contradiction of China-US relations is caused by different national strategic interests. China-US relations have adverse and favorable conditions, different values and cultural norms, which is objective and natural for the two countries. But fundamentally speaking, there is no geopolitical conflict of interest between China and the United States, no border issue or resource dispute. On the Taiwan issue, China's main goal is to realize the reunification of the motherland, not to fight with the United States. The two poles are connected between China and the United States, occupies a pivotal position in global geography, reflects the ecological characteristics of human society, and have an irreplaceable axle bearing role on the global socio-economic and political order. China and the United States need to face up to the objectively existing situation and work together to promote the establishment of healthy, standardized and benign competition and cooperation relations; need to hold high the United Nations Charter and jointly safeguard the international order. The US strategy moves eastward, and the contradiction directly points to China, increasing the challenge of China's external environment. China needs to base itself on the domestic market, take a global perspective, and strengthen multi-level and all-round international exchanges. Both two countries need to the unity of competition and cooperation, the unity of diversity and consistency, unity of "seeking common ground" and "reserving differences", and enhance computing power, maintain composure and master balance.

Keywords

Sino-US relations, competing development, bipolar connection, and co-evolution

The current international situation has increased the complexity, sensitivity, and risk of China-US relations. This paper adopts a systematic approach to analyze the root causes, adverse and favorable conditions, and solutions for contradictions between China and the US. By balanced thinking, China

and the United States are the two poles of the world, need to consider benign competitive development, play a bearing role and promote a community of shared future for mankind.

1. The Main Sticking Points and Contradictions in China-US Relations

The cruxes of China-US relations currently mainly appear the following aspects: **First, the internationalization of the question of Taiwan.** American politicians use Taiwan to against Mainland of China, Taiwan independence forces seek break away from China with the United States, constantly challenge the “one China” principle and endanger the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation. **Second, the coronavirus related stigma.** Some American politicians wantonly slander China for the sake of the elections and long-term damage to China’s image and core interests through racial discrimination lingers and bigotry. **Third, the long-term trade disputes:** Despite the phaseone trade deal between China and the US, the tariffs imposed by US administration still cover nearly two-thirds of US imports from China, with an average tax rate of 19.3%, compared with the previous rate of 3%. As a countermeasure, China raised tariffs on 57% of US exports to China, with an average tax rate of 20.5%, as against the previous rate of 8%. Especially the second-phase and subsequent negotiations may be more difficult, when it involves Chinese state-owned enterprise subsidies, market access, foreign investment review, network security, and other matters. **Fourth, the politicization of two side’s trade:** In fact, if the two sides treat the business dispute purely as a trade issue, it would not be difficult. One side earns more this time and the other side earns more next time. Friendship will remain even if a business agreement cannot be reached. However, the problem lies in that the US wants to use trade rules to oppress China on an increasingly larger scale, covering technology decoupling, intellectual property rights, 5G technology, investment, and even people-to-people ties between the two countries. American politicians use the new term “economic dictatorship” to accuse Huawei and prevent the United States and other Western allies from using Huawei equipment in 5G network construction. **Fifth, the complicanization of politics:** The United States plays combination boxing: politics, military affairs and security were entangled with each other, involving issues relating to Tibet, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the South China Sea, and human rights, which made the politics increasingly complicated. The US has constantly increasing its provocation of the Chinese mainland’s sovereignty over “one China”. On the South China Sea issue, the US strengthened the Indo-Pacific strategy and encouraged countries that have disputes with China to apply new pressure on China. A series of measures from the US side led to a deadlock in bilateral relations. **Sixth, the overall deterioration of the US policies toward China:** In its recently released reports of the National Security Strategy and the Summary of the National Defense Strategy, the US described China as a “strategic competitor” and a “revisionist power,” accusing China of intending to revise the current international order. The US signed the Executive Order on Securing the Information and Communications Technology and Services Supply Chain, indicating targeted actions against China. Both the Republican and Democratic parties of the US have reached a consensus to make China the main strategic opponent and leverage the power of

the whole country and engage the whole society to launch an all-round and long-term strategic competition with China. **Seventh, the deterioration of corporate and social foundation:** Some American enterprises have weakened their expectations of China, believing that China is a state capitalism and that private enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises are in unfair competition; dissatisfied with China's market access conditions, and had opinions on technology transfer, intellectual property rights and export restrictions on rare earth resources. What's worse is that quite a few Americans have a relatively serious misunderstanding of China, worrying that China will dominate the future of science and technology and thereby losing confidence in globalization and multilateralism. Some Americans are now openly talking about how to contain China's rise, just as they did with all-round containment measures against the Soviet Union in history. **Eighth, the radicalization of ideological discussion:** American neo conservatives and their radicals have always insisted on ideology as the leader, and constantly described the China-US game as "a struggle between different civilizations and ideologies." (Note 1). Amid the political polarization in the US, both the Democratic and the Republican parties are trying to highlight their identities through some extreme policies. On the other hand, China further strengthened and vigorously publicized the national system. In this way, the China-US contradictions in social systems, values and national interests have become increasingly prominent.

The principal contradiction between China and the US is caused by differences in their strategic interests. The US is worried about being replaced by China, which may undermine its vested interests under the current international structure. It regards the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the BRICS Bank, and the BRI that have been actively promoted by China as a threat to the international economic system dominated by the US. On the other hand, China is worried about the United States' restraining China's development, reunification and national rejuvenation, and worried about its suppression of China everywhere. It believes that many of the practices of the United States, even every move, are aimed at curbing China's development and trying to exclude China from the international community. The fundamental problems lie in China's overly rapid development and the US' desperate efforts to restrain China. The radical populism that emerged recently has further intensified this contradiction. Every move of both China and the US is possibly regarded as provocation and invites counterattack by the other side, which has severely damaged the broad relations between the two countries. The United States has vigorously publicized to wage an "allround war" against China with resources and means in economy, military, diplomatic, information, paramilitary law enforcement, and civil affairs (Note 2). It now appears that the China-US conflict is indeed increasing and both sides are taking a harder attitude towards each other, placing the world in a more uneasy situation.

While China-US relations have become increasingly complicated, sensitive and unstable, some other countries have also put forward some new requirements and worries about China that could be summarized as follows. First, do not agree that China will continue to enjoy the treatment when it

joined the WTO. In 2002, when China first joined the WTO, its commodity trade was less than 4% of global trade; In 2019, as time changes, China's commodity trade has tripled, accounting for 11.8% of the world's total. As a result, some countries cannot accept that China will continue to enjoy the trade arrangements and preferential treatment that received when China joined the WTO. They hope to make timely adjustments to the existing arrangements. Second, worried about China's military threats. China's defense budget ranks second in the world, and China's words and deeds have attracted the attention of the international community. Especially on the sovereignty of the South China Sea, there are some disputes and frictions between China and other countries, which cause some countries to worry and believe that China's foreign policy and security policy have abandoned the principle of "hide your strength, bide your time" formulated by Deng Xiaoping that year. In fact, China has always insisted on discussing with relevant countries through diplomatic channels, facing up to each other's national core interests and rights, and solving problems based on the principle of shelving disputes and cooperative development. In order to safeguard its territory and trade routes, China, like all countries and regions, naturally needs to seek to develop advanced and powerful military strength, not only to become a land power, but also to build a maritime power. These should be understood. However, when these behaviors are not understood for the time being, they are easy to be used by the United States and become an important basis for the United States to form an anti-China alliance on a global scale.

2. Disadvantages and Advantages of China US Relations

2.1 Unfavorable Conditions and Causes of China-US Relations

Even at a time when cooperation is particularly needed in the global joint prevention and control of the new coronavirus, despite many friendly telephone conversations between the heads of the two countries, the opportunities that should have been restored by the two countries are still being lost bit by bit. Although Chinese leaders have said that there are a thousand reasons to improve China-US relations, and there is no reason not to do so, China-US relations are still on the decline. In recent years, China has made every effort to deepen reform and expand opening up, and introduced a series of new measures, including removing restrictions on foreign investment in financial services. The negative list of foreign investment access is getting shorter and shorter, but the international community, especially the United States, is still saying that China is not open enough. What is the reason? Today's relations between China and the United States have not been deliberately done by the leaders of the two countries, nor by the people of the two countries. Both China and the United States hope that the two countries have good relations and a peaceful international environment. Why does the current tense and sensitive situation and confrontation mentality emerge in China-US relations? The deepen reasons are as follows:

The first is lack of strategic mutual trust. The United States believes that China's "Community of Human Destiny" and "Belt and Road" initiatives, as well as the creation of the Asian Investment Bank and the New Development Bank, are competing with the United States for the world; China is

concerned that the United States intervenes in China's internal affairs, system building and national reunification, and believes that many of the United States' practices are aimed at curbing China's development and trying to exclude China from the international community. No matter what China and the United States do, in the eyes of some people, it may be wrong, fake and intentional. Due to the lack of mutual trust, it is difficult to explain the increase of political sentiment and confrontation factors in the traditional way. The United States pays more attention to the use and display of overwhelming military advantages, technological advantages and modern culture to against China. In particularly, the **United States "using Taiwan to control China" seriously endangers the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation.** The Taiwan Relations Act, which has been manipulated by American politicians for a long time, and the Taiwan Policy Act, which is being promoted, have seriously disrupted China-US relations, hollowed out the "one China" principle, created the chaos of "one China, one Taiwan", forcing the mainland to hold a showdown, and provoke a cross Straits war. In fact, the more aggressive the United States is on the Taiwan issue, the faster the pace of China's reunification will be, and the more confidence and decisive psychological influence are emphasized in China. Due to the lack of mutual trust, there are always the zero sum games, interpreting international affairs as an inevitable struggle for strategic advantage. The United States has triumphalism, and China also has triumphalism. If the 21st century cannot become the first in the world, it will fall behind and be eliminated. Both of two sides neglected the existence of strategic compromise, and neglected the existence of double champion and multi win. In fact, the forest of advanced countries is not a tall tree, but a group of tall trees. As long as they are in this group, they are great. But, due to the lack of mutual trust, it cannot be denied that China-US relations may indeed fall into an abyss.

The second is the cultural dispute. China and the United States are not only nation states, but also cultural unity with two continental colors, one is the oriental cultural unity, the other is the western cultural unity. Different values, cultural norms and political civilizations of the two countries have irreconcilable differences that they would rather die than give up; Both countries, based on their political and economic achievements as well as the vigorous energy and self-confidence of their people, have high international status, believe that they have the right direction of universality, and often regard their own policies as one with the interests of mankind. Therefore, when such two entities meet at the center of the world stage, tension will inevitably arise. And some time, global issues intertwine with China-US relations. Some important issues are global and extremely complex, which is objectively difficult to reach consensus. Failure to reach consensus often leads to contradictions. The domestic challenges also have an impact on its international strategy. The current "deep state theory" of the United States, the conflict theory between the organic and non organic groups (Note 3), the deepening tribalism, and the consistent political system in which domestic law prevails over international law, especially the wealth gap and value differences behind its profound social and political conflicts, have an important impact on international strategy. In United States, both the left populists who advocate

reform and the right populists who advocate conservatism tend to be inclined to nationalism, trade protectionism and antagonism in the end, which deepen damages the relationship of China-US.

Due to the lack of in-depth cultural exchanges, it is easy to misunderstand some different cultural connotations and lifestyles. Under the epidemic situation, Chinese people are used to wearing masks, while Americans are not used to wearing masks, which is just a difference in culture and living habits, not a political issue. The Chinese are hospitable and always show their best to others; however Americans often think you are showing off your strength. The political culture of the United States is strongly **hostile** to China's "national system". The more successful China's Olympic Games, World Expo, Belt and Road Initiative and other international activities are, the more Americans and Westerners feel that China is not a developing country. The reasons are coming from different values and cultural norms. It is impractical to expect all countries in the world to adopt the same cultural values and political system. In fact, human power lies in diversity and creativity, and human progress depends on the exchange of ideas, as well as continuous learning and adaptation.

Due to different historical and cultural backgrounds, the functions and effects of media are different. The election and criticism of American media play a great role. For example, all previous presidential elections in the United States are good at using the media. In 1920s, Roosevelt made use of the newly emerging cable radio network to let the whole country hear his ideas directly; In the 1960s, Kennedy was elected President of the United States through television networks; In 2008, Obama was elected President of the United States relying on the Internet; Trump and Biden are also good at using the media. The voice of American media criticism is quite common and rooted in the American society. In particular, the criticism to the government and politicians is a social norm, forming a critical culture. However, China is accustomed to, and mainly focuses on, positive reports, with emphasis on propaganda and leadership, so its response to negative voices is often fierce. There is a big gap between the two. In the absence of communication, it is difficult to understand and easy to misunderstand.

The third is lack of a healthy social mentality. They can't rationally and comprehensively understand themselves and their opponents, arbitrarily belittle or elevate them, and mislead the society. Some of Americans believe that China is developing so fast and so big, which will certainly break the existing pattern of global interests, coupled with historical prejudice against the Communist Party, resulting in envious, jealous, hateful, and worry about that China will catch up with the United States. In fact, China's GDP has gone up and may lead the United States in some fields, but it still takes a long time for China to truly realize its national modernization. Some of Chinese are hot headed, over hyped, "brag drives tax", and have the mentality of upstarts when they see that the GDP has become the second largest in the world and that some industries are exceeding the US, and leading the world in terms of scale. In fact, Power is not in scale. The United States is by no means in decline, as some Chinese say, nor is it self closed. On the contrary, it is clear that the United States will go all out to compete with other countries in different ways, the American political system still has a certain gene of self correction. From the perspective of development, the world is indeed changing. The changes in the

world and the development of China may be unaccustomed, maladaptive, or even inconceivable to some people, who have not yet adjusted their mentality and straightened out their relations correctly. China's growth has objectively changed the international strategic balance and has an important impact on the world pattern. The world needs to adapt to the new situation. China cannot expect other countries to continue to treat each other in the early days of reform and opening up, although it may take decades or nearly a hundred years for China to become a truly developed country. Other countries also need to adapt to a developing China and accept the fact that China is developing constantly. Like other countries, China also has reasonable interests and expectations, including the development of local high-end technologies, such as information communication and artificial intelligence. As an important stakeholder in the international system, China hopes to play an appropriate and constructive role in international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization. China hopes to integrate the existing rules and regulatory system, participate in the drafting of new rules, including trade, intellectual property, network security and social media, and hope to have some say. These requirements could be reasonable. With the change of things, there are some different attitudes, which is inevitable. The key is to timely adjust and correct the mentality after finding problems. Actively adjusting the mentality is conducive to occupying the commanding heights in terms of morality, strategy and technology; passive adjustment may cost more than it costs. Countries, like men, have emotions and need to grow up. It is the image of a responsible big country that they keep their strategic focus.

The fourth is the lack of timely policy adjustment mechanism. According to the changes of the epidemic situation of the new crown, relevant policies should be adjusted in time. In the context of the Belt and Road Initiative, it is also necessary to establish a debt sustainability analysis framework in time to prevent debt risks. Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the Chinese and American people, the United States really needs to abandon the strategy of encircling China. China and the US really need to work together to promote adjustment of some international rules that lag behind the development of the situation. With the development of global economy and trade turning to mainly service industry, new industries such as digital science and technology gradually become more important, some of the WTO original rules urgently need to be updated and reformed, and it is urgent to formulate more appropriate rules for some industries.

The fifth is the lack of long-term strategic vision. For urgent political purposes or to meet the requirements of some people, ignoring long-term strategic cooperation interests and overall requirements, it is often easy to lead to strategic conflicts between China and the United States. American politicians often make an issue of China. Neither Republican nor Democratic candidates are willing to be accused of softening their attitude towards China. They all want to win in any competition. As China has been bullied by western countries in modern history, it will never yield to the West. Both two states leaders are very sensitive to being regarded as "weak". People who have no foresight must have immediate worries. If China-US relations continue to be tense and uncertain, even if there is no

serious conflict in the end, it will also cause great damage to the world. Many important international hot spots, such as the situation on the Korean Peninsula, nuclear non-proliferation and climate change, cannot be resolved without the full participation of China, the United States and other countries; and the economic and political losses will be ahead of us and will affect the healthy development of human civilization.

The sixth is the lack of in-depth research. There is a lack of systematic research on the Chinese and American societies, and a lack of in-depth understanding of each other's social, historical, cultural and political party systems, especially the ideas of their social, political and economic transformation. China once put forward the theory of "new major country relations", but the Americans was not active. The Americans believed that the topic of new major country relations alone has no content, and that this new major country relationship has not taken into account the adverse effects on the entire diplomatic relations of the United States. The United States also once put forward the G2 theory, but the Chinese was not active. The Chinese believed that the G2 theory does not conform to China's basic national policy, and they have not considered the adverse impact of the G2 theory on China's entire diplomatic relations. **The judgment and description of the international situation are not accurate enough.** The international situation is "complex and changeable" (Note 4). However, "great reform" does not mean "great change", the change of the world pattern is a long-term process, which doesn't happen overnight. Too much talk about "great changes" seems to be changing soon, which is easy to cause misunderstandings, and is not conducive to China's building a social atmosphere of "calm, less talk and more action, and stable development". There is a phenomenon of the socialization of intra party discussions and the internationalization of domestic practices. Failure to consider a statement in different environments may lead to different semantics and interpretations, resulting in unnecessary misunderstanding.

2.2 Favorable Conditions and Foundation of China US Relations

The first, there is no historical fundamental conflict of interest. Fundamentally speaking, there is no conflict of geopolitical interests between China and the United States, no border issue or resource dispute; In the history of China and the United States, cooperation was more than non cooperation. Shortly after the end of World War II, the two sides fought in Korea, but normal relations have long been restored; The benefits of bilateral cooperation to the both peoples and the world are very obvious.

The second, the core interests of China and the United States outweigh the ideological dispute. Although China and the United States have different political and social systems, they are both naturally inclusive and pragmatism. As a modern country established by extensive immigrants, the United States pays more attention to pragmatism, and is unlikely to let ideology exceed the national core interests. A considerable number of elites in the American society support the improvement of China-US relations, pointing out that "the new cold war cannot contain China, and other countries will not join the camp of the new cold war" (Note 5). In recent decades, China has been adhering to the principles of reform and opening up, market economy and seeking truth from facts. China and the

United States have a lot in common. They can seek common ground while shelving differences and deal with differences through constructive communication.

Third, both China and the United States are important members of the international community that share responsibility. Both China and the United States are defenders and builders of the current international order. China is the beneficiary of the current global governance and international order, supports and follows the rule framework led by the United States, and composed of existing multilateral institutions. In the 1990s, China and the United States signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and stopped nuclear tests; China has acceded to the Biological Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention, abided by the “Missile and Technology Control System”, and worked with the United States to prevent some countries from implementing their nuclear programs. From 2000 to 2018, the United States promoted more than 190 resolutions in the United Nations Security Council to “sanction countries violating international rules”, of which China voted in favor of 182. China is the second largest contributor to United Nations peacekeeping operations. At present, China has more than 2500 peacekeepers deployed globally, which is more than the total number of other permanent members of the Security Council. China is now a larger contributor to global economic growth. China has cut its global current account surplus from 10% of GDP to near zero, which means that China uses its own demand to drive global economic growth. After China’s accession to the WTO, it has reduced its trade barriers to a level lower than that of developing countries such as India and Brazil. China paid off in advance the loans of the World Bank International Development Association, which provides funds for the poorest countries, and made donations to the Association. For more than 20 years, China has been the fastest growing export market of the United States. During the global financial crisis, China implemented the largest stimulus plan at the fastest speed to prevent the global depression from happening again. In response to the global new coronavirus, China launched the largest global emergency humanitarian action in the history to provide support and assistance to the world within its capabilities while taking good care of its own protection. China supports and maintains the current international order, which has won good external conditions for its own development, created opportunities for the cooperative development of the world and brought benefits to the world. Only cooperation can create an open and stable environment for all countries to thrive in peace. Both China and the United States have ideas and can play a constructive role in the current system, which is an important condition for improving relations.

The fourth, the Chinese and American markets are highly complementary. China and the United States are the most important bilateral relations in the world today. In recent years, China has surpassed Canada as the largest trading partner of the United States. The United States is China’s second largest trading partner and the largest exporter. On the whole, China’s industrialization is in the middle and lower reaches of the global industrial chain, while the United States is in the high-end stage. The markets of both countries have great demand space for each other. With the continuous development of China-US relations, the demands on each other are becoming higher and higher, and the impact and

responsibility on the international community are also growing, almost all global challenges in the world need coordinated responses from the two major countries, and any global agreement or institution without cooperation between China and the United States will be imperfect.

Fifth, the development of China-US relations has a psychological basis for each other. The United States is expecting China to become more open and more liberal, but American politicians are also very clear that it is impossible to change China's political system. China will not copy the political and economic model of the United States. China-US relations are very important, but China cannot become a core ally of the United States. China also has high expectations for China-US relations. Politically, China has put forward efforts to build a new type of major country relationship that is non conflict, non confrontation, mutual respect and mutual benefit. China has a large number of foreign students and visiting scholars coming to the United States, and both sides have a large number of technical exchanges and economic and trade cooperation, but China also believes that the China-US relationship is neither good nor bad. Some of China's goal is looked as somewhat disturbing, but not surprising. Both sides have expectations for each other, but also have not very optimistic ideological preparation. However, both sides may really need to build a coordinated, cooperative and stable China-US relationship based on the psychological basis to improve relations.

In the recent period, China-US relations have been in a difficult stage. The lack of strategic mutual trust has become increasingly serious. People's mutual antipathy has never been seen before. Economic, technological, cultural and other exchanges have been compressed. China-US trade war, information war, public opinion war and diplomatic war are still intensifying. American politicians who dominate China with Taiwan are likely to provoke a war between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits. It is still widely believed that China-US relations have fallen into the trough of nearly 50 years. This shows that China-US relations are indeed very angry, but we cannot say with certainty that they are irreversible, and cannot misjudge that this is a historical opportunity for China's rise. Human effort is the decisive factor, it is possible to change attitude of human through the clearing the liver and regulating Qi The mentality will change. People will change. People's emotions and ideas will change with the changes of conditions and environment, and the mood of the country will also change. Difficulties are temporary and the future is bright. Through bilateral efforts, China and the United States will be able to open up a new space for constructive interaction. The Russian-Ukrainian war has made the international situation more complex, and it is more necessary for China and the United States to improve relations. On the Taiwan issue, China's main goal is the reunification of the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, not fighting with the United States. China-US cooperation is in the fundamental interests of China and the United States as well as the global interests. It is not advisable for the United States to continue to confront China. Both should always actively try to find a solution to the problem.

3. Characteristics of China and the United States

All nations and countries in the world are responsible for the development of the civilized world of mankind and can make their due contributions. At the same time, it is undeniable that the civilized world will more often follow the pattern of development created by major countries. As two nation state with characteristics, China and the United States have a particularly important responsibility for the development of world civilization and the community with a shared future for mankind.

As the largest emerging nation-state, the United States is characterized by Protestant culture, which is pioneering, inclusive and practical, advocates individualism rather than collectivism, advocates freedom and the spirit of contract, is good at revolutionary thinking and behavior, and adheres to the rule of law and the survival of the fittest. Compared with traditional nation-state, the United States has a relatively complete legal system (Note 6). The founders of the United States are actually a group of colonists who immigrated from Britain and Europe to the United States. They are no different from King George and his supporters in terms of ethnicity and language, and have natural cultural affinity. However, for the purpose of political sovereignty, they insisted on independent nation building and created a new type of nation state. Therefore, the United States, a new national country, emphasizes and pursues independent sovereignty as a political entity, which is fundamentally different from the traditional elements of nation building (ethnicity, language, etc.). These Protestants created the federal system of the United States, built a large area of North America into a new type of American people to live in. Relying on the religious instinct carried by the continuous immigration, they shaped the new type of America into an ideal spiritual home. These protestants showed both **aggressiveness** and **creativity** in the process of frontier expansion. They are full of restlessness and ideals. They created the United States based on the principle of “freedom and equality” and established a bottom-up national governance system. They express respect not because of people’s status but because of the quality of people’s ideas. They advocate national power, firmly believe that “falling behind will be beaten”, and are good at using guns, money and cultural products to convey civilization. At the same time, they endowed the United States with the connotation of a new type of nation and pursued a high level of personal freedom and multiculturalism. In this new type of nation, it can accommodate countless cultural nationalities. There are as many cultural nationalities as there are immigrants. The culture of cultural nations has enriched the new national culture. On the lintel of the Supreme Court of the United States are carved the images of the sages from China, Judea and ancient Greece, demonstrating their spirit of pluralism, openness and inclusiveness. The new national culture also provides security and new space for the cultural development of all ethnic groups in the United States, and provides its citizens with excellent quality of life in improving their lives. The American people often regard the United States as a place of refuge, rebirth and development that God has given them. In a brand new space, a brand new country, and a brand new land, everything can be tried, but most attempts are based on practicality. Only practical is reasonable. Pragmatism provides unlimited possibilities for the survival and development of the United States. In international relations, the United States policy has

always served its strategic objectives and has not always supported democracy. Therefore, from the perspective of this pioneering, inclusive and pragmatic characteristics, the United States, as a nation state, has a strong Protestant identity.

As the largest ancient nation state, China's national character is highlighted by its farming culture, which reflects its historic, tenacious and modest nature; Advocate the spirit of collectivism and the feelings of mix together family and country, adhere to the philosophy of "following the nature" and "harmony between nature and man", which is more natural or traditional than the new national state. The Chinese nation is a nation with a long history. The 5000 year history of civilization development is continuous. From ancient times to the present, every Chinese is extremely proud of this and has a strong sense of national pride. In the big family of the Chinese nation, there have always been many ethnic minorities. China is formed by the name of "China" and "Huaxia", which reflects the coexistence of many ethnic groups (Note 7). After the founding of the People's Republic of China, 56 ethnic groups were identified and divided nationwide from the perspective of history, culture and customs, forming a multi-ethnic and integrated pattern. Integration is political integration, and the Chinese nation is the national entity of political integration. Pluralism means cultural pluralism. The Chinese nation includes 56 ethnic groups. "The 56 ethnic groups are grassroots and cultural, while the Chinese nation is a high-level and political nation". This is the same as the multi-ethnic countries in the world. In the integrated and diversified pattern of the Chinese nation, although the cultural customs of ethnic minorities are different, they have made indelible contributions to the Chinese civilization, and have always pursued and inherited the concept of peace, friendly and harmony, showing the character of hard-working, perseverance, loyalty and reality. The Chinese nation also has the feelings of being a family in the world, of being proud of our ancestors, and of treating our guests well rather than eating less. In the process of the development of traditional history, the Chinese people also have a sense of satisfaction in living in the world, believing that outside of China are wild places. This vision made China miss the correct positioning in modern times. Judging from this historical, tenacious and glorious feature, the Chinese nation has a strong rural identity.

The history of the formation of China and the United States is different, the cultural genes are different, and the understanding of things and the attitude to deal with problems are different. The United States' attention to ideology is deeply influenced by Christian values. Without going to heaven, it will go to hell. It is either right or wrong. It will win or lose. It will either support the United States or become the enemy of the United States. In the face of doubts about the "Vietnam War", it will either fight for the United States or go away. There is no middle choice. China's oriental values focus on harmony and balance, not black and white extremes, but the middle way. To some extent, the China-US dispute bears the imprint of different cultures, reflecting the cultural conflict between the East and the West. Due to different cultures and different ways of thinking, the style of acting must be different. Because of different values and cultural norms, China and the United States have differences and struggle for them. No one person, company or country can change the cultural differences between the East and the West

at once, but there must be common values of human civilization in the differences. The remarkable achievements of New China are not only the result of the hard work of the Chinese people and days and months multiplying play to their own advantages, but also, liking the rise of other countries, the result of market forces, scientific and technological progress and the development of world civilization. In addition to the hard work and the advantages of the American people, the development of the United States is also inseparable from market forces, scientific and technological progress and the development of world civilization. The world civilization is diverse, equal and **regardless of height**. The Chinese civilization, the American civilization and the civilizations of other nations in the world work together to create world civilization.

Both China and the United States have their own difficulties and problems in the process of development. The political system of the United States is changing from a democratic country to a country ruled by the rich. Some major political and social decisions are under the direction of money. Although Americans still hold a strong belief in equal opportunity, the average wealth of the 100 richest families in the United States is equivalent to the average wealth of 90% of poor families in the United States. China is still in the process of economic transformation and governance reform, and the Gini coefficient reflecting the income distribution gap remains high. Both China and the United States should adopt a positive attitude towards solving problems in bilateral relations, trust and interact with each other, and make common progress in exchanges and mutual learning, which will reflect the wisdom of mankind, and promote the development of civilization. At present, there is a special need to seek common ground while reserving differences, jointly plan and build a win-win pattern of economic and trade relations; and properly positioned and exchanging interests to promote the sustainable and healthy development of the global economy. In addition to China and the United States, other countries also have their own characteristics. All countries play an important role in the international system; improving the security plight of the international system requires joint efforts from all over the world, especially from major countries.

4. Grasping China-US Relations from the Global Situation

The global trend has an important impact on China-US relations. Looking at various contradictory movements in the world, China-US relations need to follow the trend.

4.1 Peaceful Competition and Development around the World Are the Mainstream in the 21st Century

Despite challenges to the world peace, numerous contradictions, and factors causing war, people around the world deeply rooted the aspiration for peaceful development, healthy competition, co-evolution, and win-win cooperation. The forces of rationality in the international community outweigh the forces of irrationality, the global market is increasingly resilient, and the international community's consensus on maintaining normal international order and rules is getting stronger. All types of unbalanced factors in the world will eventually move around a balanced route. This can explain why the world war won't occur in the earlier two decades of 21st century, though local wars,

small-scale regional wars, and smart wars might be inevitable. For some countries and regions, such wars will undoubtedly undermine their development and exert certain impact on the mainstream of development across the world, but they won't stop mankind from racing ahead. For sure, competition and peaceful development exist side by side. As the human's egoism and altruism, individual attributes and social attributes develop new manifestations, we need to deal with these attributions in a balanced way to promote the peaceful competition and development of the world on a healthy track. Facing the major global crisis incurred by the Covid-19 pandemic and the increasing uncertainty in human society, the international community needs a large-scale, open, and comprehensive coordination mechanism to maintain and promote the healthy development of human society.

4.2 The Trend of Global Economic Integration and Social Diversity Continues to Develop

The strong inertia of 500 years of modernization and the skyrocketing development of advanced technologies have added fuel to the unstoppable global economic integration. The social attributes of human beings have achieved unprecedented development and will continue to develop. The emergence of **vortex** may slow down the development in some places or for a certain period, but this is merely a temporary social and natural phenomenon. The global economic integration in the new era characterized by the extensive application of advanced technologies, such as the Internet, the IoT, and artificial intelligence, is propelling mankind to enter a more open world and will continue to do so in the future. The market is bound to become more globalized and standardized, promoting more rapid delivery of products and services to all corners of the world. These are independent of human will. In the meanwhile, the rich social system and culture that have taken shape with the development of human history for thousands of years are and will be blooming in a diversified way in the next decades, further demonstrating the great achievements of human civilization and leading to unprecedented transformations. The individual attributes of human beings have also achieved unprecedented development and will continue to develop. Due to the interplay between economic integration and social diversity, under the mutual influence of human society and the natural environment, the international community will face multiple contradictions in the new decades. As the economic integration continues to deepen, society will show increasing diversity in terms of culture, politics, science and technology, and cooperation. In addition, the international community will set multiple objectives for development, incorporating domestic, international, and regional goals. The international arena will shift from being centralized to multi-faceted or **polycentric**, with unprecedented and amazing performances possible in each and every aspect. It is inappropriate for the United States to form gangs to build a globalization that eliminates dissidents, which just possible to accelerate the change of the international pattern.

4.3 The Change of the International Landscape Is a Long Process

We should not assume that major changes will be completed in a relatively short time because of the increase in the factors of changes in the international pattern. Since the Cold War between the US and the Soviet Union ended with the disintegration of the latter, the international geopolitics has formed a

pattern featuring “hegemony and power politics, unity in diversity, and multiple systems” as a result of interplay among various forces. The military conflict between Russia and Ukraine has further exacerbated this pattern. The constantly improving international governance structure and mechanism will continue to play a significant role in the stable and healthy development of the international community in the 21st century. In the upcoming decades, the US and Europe will remain the focal points of modern civilization. In particular, the US will remain the world’s top superpower, ranking No. 1 in terms of innovation, consumption ability, and international influence. The US. dollar will continue to act as the main global currency. But even so, the country is unable to solve any global problems on its own. It is still in need of other major countries to share important responsibilities. The China-US cooperation, the peace of the world’s major powers at home and abroad, and a bigger role of the UN system based on international security and global development will still constitute the basic elements of the international order in the 21st century. In the process of global transformation, countries all over the world urgently need to work together to address global challenges and manage various crises.

4.4 Social and Natural Ecology Determines the Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

The mutualism in society determines the **instinct** of mankind to “live in groups, cooperate, and share a common destiny” that should be well preserved. The self-consciousness of mankind determines the awareness of challenges in pursuit of “individuality, competition, and outperformance” that should be properly guided to promote the development of human civilization. The view of “universal peace” has ran through the development of human society. Christianity, Islam and Buddhism, as well as modern democratic thought, Sun Yat sen’s idea that the world is for the public and Chairman Mao’s idea of serving the people, are all manifestations of the view of great harmony in the world from different angles. The community of human destiny is a historical, integrated and natural concept of development. In the new era, as the globalization develops in an all-round and in-depth manner, we need to develop a new understanding of the community with a shared future for mankind. Instead of being satisfied with general discourses, we must develop systematic theories. We need to focus on mechanisms for internal growth along with external driving forces. Preserving and building a community with a shared future for mankind requires a new theoretical system, a new governance structure, a new development model, and a new market mechanism. The theory on social ecological balance plays a vital role in support of this global community. Balanced world, balanced development, and balanced market respectively represent new structure, new model, and new mechanism for building such a community. Both the social ecosystem and the natural ecosystem are subject to the law of balance. As a part of the natural ecology, human society features diversity due to various geographical environments, but it still needs to comply with the law of natural balance and develop international relations in line with the laws of social ecology. In terms of international governance, we need to take full account of the South-South cooperation and the North-South balance. Regarding the development model, we need to give sufficient consideration to the organic interaction between the market and the government. With regard to the market mechanism, we need to fully explore channels for in-depth international transactions. This is a

long and arduous task. Currently, the international community need to properly handle the top ten relationships of globalization: commonality and diversity, artificial intelligence and human development, virtual space and real world, digitalism and humanism, human and nature, past and future, East and West, emergency and normality, assets and liabilities, nation-state and globalization; actively explore closer cooperation between external forces and internal mechanisms, and actively shape a healthy global development environment, and establish a global response mechanism to address global risk challenges.

5. Viewing China-US Relations from the Perspective of a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

Human society is undergoing a deeper scientific and technological revolution and social change, and the interests and destiny of all countries are increasingly closely linked. Like natural ecology, human ecology forms different cultural groups, countries and regions due to different geographical environments, but different cultural groups, countries and regions are mutually developing conditions. Humanity should be responsible for the world, and all countries and regions in the world should be responsible for the world. In particular, China and the United States should shoulder greater responsibilities.

The responsibility of China and the United States is inevitable for the development of human society. In 2018, BRICS countries celebrated the first “**Golden Decade**” of BRICS cooperation, unanimously agreed with the cooperation concept of “BRICS+emerging countries, BRICS+developing countries” proposed by China, and jointly “build a close partnership network”. At the same time, the United States and Europe and other developed countries reached an agreement on trade disputes to suspend the imposition of new tariffs, forming the United States Europe WTO reform alliance. This is not accidental, but has a certain historical inevitability. From the perspective of trends, the interconnection and interaction of several forces in the international community, as well as the law of relative stability in the dual game, make it possible for the changes in the world pattern to form a pattern and situation of mutual checks and balances and mutual promotion between emerging countries represented by China, and developed countries represented by the United States. China and the United States are likely to become the main axis of sound global operation. History has pushed China and the United States to a new stage of competition and cooperation. However, it is worth noting that at present, competition between China and the United States is greater than cooperation, and there is a lack of stable and effective coordination mechanism in the world, which is not conducive to the global community of shared future. In the process of accelerating global change, deep-seated contradictions such as the North-South imbalance have become more prominent, protectionism and unilateralism have become increasingly fierce, populism has become rampant, world peace and development have encountered severe challenges, bringing many uncertainties to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. In particular, the United States regards China as a strategic enemy and uses its combined fists

to suppress China, which is not conducive to the healthy development of the world. However, global development has its own laws and characteristics, and China-US relations should follow the trend.

China and the United States continue to firmly safeguard the international order. There is competition and cooperation between China and the United States. The development of competitive cooperation is a normal and historical necessity. The history of human development is the same as that of natural ecological development. There is a leader, a leader is needed, and a major country needs to play a greater leading role (Note 8). As the most powerful country in the world today, the United States plays a leading role in the world. China and other countries have also played an important role in reinvigorating the stable development of the world. China is a country with an ancient farming culture. It is safe and contented, and there is no gene for a strong country to dominate. China and the United States respect each other, abide by the Charter of the United Nations and the norms governing international relations, and firmly uphold the current international order.

There is a Bipolar Coexistence between China and the United States. One is a big country in the Western Hemisphere, the other is a big country in the Eastern Hemisphere. One is the world's largest emerging nation state, and the other is the world's largest ancient nation state. "Two poles connected" is the hub of global geography; Reflect the regular characteristics of social ecology. Marx's "Chinese Revolution and European Revolution" made a profound exposition on this (Note 9). Hegel also praised the law of "two poles connected" as one of the basic mysteries of nature, and emphasized that the simple proverb of "two poles connected" is a great and unalterable truth applicable to all aspects of life. The interdependence and cooperation between China and the United States have an irreplaceable and important impact on the global socio-economic and political order.

6. Actively Explore New Ideas for China-US Relations

6.1 Innovative Thinking

Balanced thinking and pragmatism seek to balance the core interests of both sides, understand each other's traditions and feelings, and jointly safeguard the international order and human values. The United States positions China as the "most severe competitor" (Note 10). China may need to face up to the competition views proposed by the United States, the objectively existing competition and cooperation situation and trend, and actively promote the establishment of healthy, standardized and benign competition and cooperation relations. Since the industrial revolution in the 18th century, modernization is not only a process of civilization transition, but also a process of international competition. Competition is certainly indispensable to China's overall modernization. The relationship between China and the United States can be considered as a competition cooperation relationship, which is not a hostile relationship, but a relationship of both competition and cooperation. Neither China nor the United States can take over. It is not in line with the law of development to talk only about cooperation without talking about competition. It is also not in line with the law of development to talk only about competition without talking about cooperation. Cooperation and competition are the

norm in China-US relations. The United States is strong for a long time, but it cannot solve any major problems in the world alone; China is a developing country in the 21st century, and its comprehensive strength is unlikely to surpass the United States. The development of China and the United States is not only their own efforts, but also benefits from the world civilization and the global market. China-US relations need not and should not become a zero sum game. China and the United States can become responsible “a systematic stakeholder” in the international system (Note 11). China and the United States have their own interests in the common cause of maintaining world peace and development, and their respective interests are closely related to both the common cause and each other’s interests. It is impossible and unnecessary for either party to fully agree with the other party’s goals and practices, but both parties are fully likely to benefit from the cooperation. With China’s development and growth, some people in the world may not adapt to it, or even fear it, China adheres to modesty and prudence, does not take the lead, does not shoulder the banner, does not seek hegemony, and adheres to the path of peaceful development. With the in-depth development of the competition cooperation relationship, the requirements for each other will become higher and higher, and it is inevitable that sometime they may step on the other’s feet and appear incongruous. China and the United States need to “strengthen exchanges, seek common ground while reserving differences, manage crises through benign competition, and evolve in a coordinated way.” (Note 12)

6.2 Mechanism Innovation

The usual regulatory tools, such as export control, investment review and tariff leverage, which suppress competitors, are harmful to others but not beneficial to themselves, and are prone to create a vicious circle, which requires fundamental reform. First, actively promote the benign open competitive market system, seek flexible and safe supply chains, and establish fair and mutually beneficial trade relations. Second, actively explore the establishment of a mechanism for reporting important international agendas in order to void misunderstanding, and provide the other party with cooperation opportunities in certain areas, adjust relations and reduce conflicts. Third, actively explore the establishment of a consultation mechanism for problems arising from daily exchanges. Through active consultation, both two countries should professionally safeguard common interests. Fourth, actively explore the establishment of a communication mechanism on global hotspot issues, promoting some discussions on sudden crises to a more comprehensive mechanism arrangement, eliminate the reasons behind the tension, and avoid strategic tension, anxiety and miscalculation. Fifth, actively improve the multi-level communication mechanism and vigorously play the role of non-governmental exchanges. Sixth, actively explore the establishment of a lasting mechanism for cultural, economic, trade and scientific and technological exchanges (Note 13). China and the United States may establish summer camps and social practice bases for primary and secondary school students, strengthen mutual understanding from youth training, and help long-term cooperation and development.

6.3 Model Innovation

Actively build cooperation topics with the largest common divisor from the perspective of economy and trade. Macroscopically, the two sides actively discuss the establishment of a common market between China and the United States, comprehensively reduce trade protection policies that only care about their own interests, and create an equal competitive environment; actively explore the construction of the Pacific Community multilaterally (Note 14), jointly participate in regional development, pay close attention to regional economic, political, cultural and psychological interests, promote constructive relations between China and the United States, as well as with other participating countries and regions, and establish a new type of regional cooperation. At the micro level, both the two sides may actively explore the combination of external forces and internal mechanisms of higher level open special zones, such as the China-US industrial cluster development special zone, which will provide specific policies within a specific region, creating better conditions for the gathering and development of some interactive cooperative enterprises, suppliers, service providers, financial institutions and related institutions. To build an American city in China and a new Chinatown in the United States, so as to promote the in-depth development of China-US relations.

6.4 Method Innovation

Maintain strategic composure, enhance strategic insight, and insist on constructive exchanges without asking for gain or loss. Not only dare to fight, but also be good at fighting. Be good at using contradictions to resolve conflicts. The world is not monolithic, nor is American politics monolithic. We need use contradictions to resolve China-US conflicts. Be good at analyzing the other party's mentality, truly understand the other party's current and long-term intentions, and have targeted discussions. Clearly state the bottom line, put scandal ahead, take countermeasures to help the other party weigh their interests, promote rational thinking, facilitate the settlement of problems through negotiation, and at the same time, prepare plans as far as possible to deal with details. Be good at developing the art of negotiation, proceed from the fundamental interests of the country, skillfully deal with each other, maintain balance, and maintain moderation in the process of going back and forth. Leave space, especially after the other party's strategy suffers a certain setback, give due consideration to the psychological burden of the other party (Note 15), avoid continuing strong stimulation, and reduce the complexity of problem. Be good at playing Taijiquan, reflecting the technique of "softness, hardness, roundness, coherence and coordination", use Taijiquan to deal with Combination-Boxing. China should promptly set up a special panel of legal experts to deal with international legal disputes. China and the United States should influence the world through cooperation. In the process of joint anti epidemic and joint response to the world's difficulties, both two countries should respect science and cherish life, so that people of all countries can be protected from greater harm, the world can avoid man-made shocks, and advance human civilization towards a new era.

7. International Relations Need to Seek More Common Ground

To adhere to the path of peaceful development and the national policy of opening up, we need to seek more common ground, tap more common values, build a discourse system with the greatest common denominator, and actively and constructively integrate into the international community.

In terms of ideology, the Communist Party of China takes Marxism as its initial guidance, which fully reflects the openness and learning of the Chinese Communists. Marxism is not only an important achievement in the development of Western civilization, but also an important achievement in the development of human civilization. Marx studied and drew on the theories of many western thinkers, including Hegel etc., and combined with the social development at that time to create dialectical historical materialism and the theory of capitalist surplus value, firmly serving the working people. Although there are different understandings about this theory, it has always been regarded as the greatest creation of human spiritual civilization. The CPC has fundamentally learned to apply dialectical materialism to solve China's problems. Without changing its original intention, it must firmly stand on the position of the working masses, including all kind of workers. Such thoughts and positions are just the important contents of universal values. Class struggle and armed struggle are only a means in a special period. The Chinese Communists have never regarded this method as the only one, and this method has become history in China. Therefore, there is no fundamental reason for ideological conflict between China and the United States. Like other political parties in the world, the CPC is a party that serves its own people. Both the Chinese government and the US government are committed to promoting the vital common interests of the world and jointly building a world of peace, freedom, justice, openness, development and security. Chinese style modernization is different from the modernization models of other countries, but the essence of modernization is the same. Both of them, supported by scientific thinking and technology, pursue the progressiveness of production and lifestyle, the democracy of national politics, the rule of law of social governance, and the openness and rationality of humanistic thinking. Moreover, Chinese style modernization can enrich the connotation of human modernization. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people can provide Chinese wisdom, Chinese solutions and Chinese strength to solve the common problems facing mankind (Note 16).

In terms of the social system, the capitalism today is no longer what it used to be, nor is the socialism the same as before. The two systems are highly interdependent. The social subjects are engaged in both competition and cooperation. In particular, China's socialist market economy is essentially a mixed economy that conforms to the trend of global economic development and is not fundamentally different from the economic systems and forms of other countries. In the process of developing a socialist market economy, there is more public operation than private operation sometime, showing a process of dynamic balance. The interaction between the government and the market also strikes a dynamic balance. This is a basic regular feature of economic development around the world, including developed countries (Note 17).

As a large developing country, China, compared with developed countries such as the United States, is at different stages and levels of development, and certainly has different development conditions, plans and models. This is true in all countries and regions of the world. In particular, Western countries emphasize make a difference, and uniqueness abounds. China's characteristic socialist market economy is also a manifestation of multiculturalism. The international community's incomprehension, vigilance and resistance to China's "characteristics" are mainly worried about that China may export of his characteristics. China will not output features, and China can also talk less about features to avoid stimulation and misunderstanding. In past time, China put forward the characteristics in order to emphasize the difference from the traditional system and development model, so as to facilitate the better understanding of the international community; Today, China downplay his characteristics in order to better integrate into the world development trend and form more consensus with the international community.

Seeking common ground while reserving differences, talking less about characteristics and talking more about commonalities may help China find a more acceptable way of speaking in the process of dealing with complex international situations.

8. Based on Domestic to Promote International Cooperation

The strategic contradiction of the United States directly points to China, increasing China's external environmental challenges, energy security challenges, scientific and technological innovation challenges, and national governance challenges, and affecting the cause of national reunification and the process of national rejuvenation. China needs to base itself on the domestic market and look ahead to the future to strengthen the cultivation of various talents with executive and innovative power.

China need to strengthen the comprehensive and integrated analysis of complex situations. It is necessary to thoroughly study the strategy and tactics of the US and conduct in-depth research on the potential impact and costs of various means of the US. China need to increase information, knowledge, and wisdom for the study and prediction of international trend, properly guide public opinion, avoid groundless self-confidence, stay away from pessimism and panic, and guard against arrogance, conjecture and misjudgment. Meanwhile, China should properly devise countermeasures to safeguard the core interests of the country.

China need to appropriately leverage the advantages of political organizations. It is necessary to explain the current severe and complex international situation to the people, so that they will know that the "black swan," international game, ideological conflicts, and disputes over national interest are inevitable and sometimes may get fierce. It is necessary to mobilize the people of the whole country to work together to turn challenges into opportunities, deepen reforms, accelerate innovation, conserve resources, develop and upgrade the domestic market, and tighten their belt. It is necessary to strengthen the construction of policy flexibility in a timely manner, respond to the unprecedented impact and challenges brought about by the global COVID-19 etc, constantly improve strategic measures, so as to

maintain the vitality of policies and achieve the goal of “preventing and controlling the epidemic and ensuring the normal operation of society”. The strategies and measures of various countries and regions are trying to avoid or mitigate the harm caused by novel coronavirus. Different technical routes are put forward by experts of various countries according to their national conditions and epidemic situation. There is no absolute difference between advantages and disadvantages. China need to learn from each other and optimize and improve relevant strategies. It is necessary to adopt flexible means to tell the American people and the people around the world about the contributions of China and other developing countries to the global integration and the unfair treatment we received. We should let them know that China has no historical basis and intention to challenge the dominance of the US and that it is unlikely for China to do so. We may explain that the current black swan incident and various disputes between China and the US arose from long-term market behaviors and unbalanced development, and thus cannot be solved overnight. It may take a decade or even longer to solve these problems based on concerted efforts.

China need to give full play to the role of industries, enterprises, and social organizations to help government conduct communications in a targeted manner from multiple perspectives. In response to doubts about the Chinese government’s intervention in the market, academic teams could expound on the laws and trend of balanced development based on the interplay between global economic market and governments, as well as the theory and practice on the market-oriented mechanism and the resource allocation determined by the market in China. Regarding doubts about China’s economic model, the academics could provide detailed and targeted explanations to remove misunderstandings, and promote mutual trust and interaction. After all, it is an inevitable law of social and economic ecology that development model varies among different countries and regions. With regards to the doubts over intellectual property protection, companies and professional departments could cite facts of Chinese efforts to explain that the protection of intellectual property rights is not only the need of international market, but also more importantly the need of China’s development. As for various China-related topics and problems raised by US, we could make good use of scientific, technological, and legal means, and produce professional research reports to reciprocate what we received. We must leave some leeway when we talk about something, and make complex issues simplified, simple issues systematized.

China need to make the best use of the large market and play the market card well. Political means can influence the formation of economy and society, but they will not be decisive. The decisive thing is economic law. Smart businessmen will not abandon profitable markets for a long time. Amid the complex and unstable development of the international market, it is necessary to vigorously develop and stabilize the domestic market. China itself is a big market that constitutes a important part of the international market, and there is a large room for maneuver. In response to the hegemonic behavior and trade terrorism, market entities can respond accordingly, further diversify their economic and trade activities, procurement, and investment. China needs to reinforce market regulations, improve

market adaptability to regulate import and export channels, and effectively protect the interests of Chinese consumers.

China need to explain the right connotation and positioning of the BRI. The BRI is culturally inclusive, politically open, technically rigorous, and risk-averse. There are conditions for BRI projects. China adheres to synergize the BRI with the UN Agenda for Sustainable Development and closely align the BRI with the development vision of relevant countries. These practices manifest moral integrity, conform to international norms, and embodies the spirit of human exploring communication (Note 18). The BRI is a valuable asset of human society.

China need to maintain strategic concentration and expand strategic swing space. China need to stay highly vigilant against the US linkages with stigmatization, economy and trade, human rights, intellectual property rights, currency, politics, military, and Taiwan question. No matter how the United States manipulates **the Taiwan Policy Act and other topics, as long as the Taiwan independence political forces violate the Anti-secession Law of China, the dominance and initiative to resolve the Taiwan issue is always in the hands of Chinese Mainland.** China need to stay highly vigilant against the emergence of “Grey rhinoceros” and “Black Swans” in economic and social networks, and guard against these factors undermining domestic stability and normal order. Based on the domestic situation, China should develop sophisticated and systematic countermeasures and try to avoid head-on confrontation, since it is a top priority to buy time to deal with domestic affairs properly. Some accusations and certain provisions of the Next Generation Trade Agreements advocated by the US and Europe are objectively related to the Chinese thinking for a new round of reform and opening up. For example, the provisions of strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights and reducing government actions require calm analysis, a reverse coercion mechanism, and accelerated reform. The United States has blocked China’s high-tech market, ceded the Chinese market, where global chip sales account for more than 50%, and also given China’s domestic chip industry the opportunity to develop freely. “If you don’t have it, think about it; poverty gives rise to the desire for change; living in a extremely dangerous area”. As long as China strives to be strong, adheres to the market-oriented line of balanced, innovative, intensive and sustainable development, gives full play to the two wheel drive of state-owned and private enterprises, and continuously improves the quality of development, it will not fear that there is no market for made in China, nor will it fear all kinds of crowding out and suppression.

In the coming period, some American politicians may solve domestic problems by intensifying international conflicts and compete with China in a comprehensive, social and systematic long-term strategy. China-US relations may be “decoupled”. Of course, if it is “decoupling”, the earth will still rotate. However, we should try our best to avoid “decoupling”, and use various opportunities to enhance understanding, eliminate misunderstanding, prevent miscalculation, and manage differences. China firmly follows the path of peaceful, benign competitive and cooperative development. No matter

how many doubts and difficulties there are, China will continue to forge ahead in spite of wind and rain.

China-US relations are the most important in the world. In the relationship between the two countries, China's national reunification must be achieved. China has no gene of being a strong country that will surely call itself a world of power. China has the goal of achieving national rejuvenation and standing in the forest of advanced nations. China's development will not affect the international status of the United States. Neither China nor the United States can live without each other. The two countries have common strategic interests, different values and development conditions. The game between the two countries is long-term, sometimes even violent. The United States has Combination-Boxing, and China has Taijiquan. Adhere to the unity of competition and cooperation, the unity of diversity and consistency, and the unity of "seeking common ground" and "reserving differences". The times are different, and it is impossible to be exactly the same as in the past, but it is entirely possible to build a bridge of benign interaction with a new pattern, new feelings, and new characteristics, to show new hope, embody the universal values of "peace, development, fairness, justice and freedom", and make new contributions to the well-being of the Chinese and American people and the people of the world.

Notes

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