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ARTICLE

CHANGES IN SINO-US RELATIONS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE WORLD

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ABSTRACT

The U.S.-China relationship has become one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world. As the largest and second-largest economies in the world, each choice they make has an impact on the world's landscape. People all across the world are worried about Sino-US ties as a result of the march toward globalization. Can we discover any traces in the long past to understand why and how the relationship between China and the U.S. has evolved, as well as what effect it has had on international relations? The relationship between China and the U.S. has altered throughout time.

KEYWORDS

China; Relationships; Sino-US; Globalization

1. INTRODUCTION

The U.S.-China relationship has become one of the most important bilateral relationships in the world. As the largest and second-largest economies in the world, each choice they make has an impact on the world's landscape. People all across the world are worried about Sino-US ties as a result of the march toward globalization. Can we discover any traces in the long past to understand why and how the relationship between China and the U.S. has evolved, as well as what effect it has had on international relations? The relationship between China and the U.S. has altered throughout time. The United States, China, and the Soviet Union were allies in World War II, which is where the U.S.-China connection first emerged. But when the Cold War got underway and World War II came to a conclusion, ties between the US and China progressively shifted. The United States has consistently held the dominating position in this partnership throughout history, seizing the relationship. However, the U.S.-China relationship has changed significantly as a result of globalization, the growth of China's economy, and the arrival of the new crown epidemic in 2020.

The new crown epidemic, which began in 2020 and spread, caused a new health catastrophe for humanity. In addition to impacting people's quality of life, this new health crisis has repercussions on the development of the national economy, social security, public health, and international relations. These contacts have undergone several changes as a result of the epidemic, and the supply connection has once again transformed and now serves as a catalyst for U.S.-China ties. The pandemic's effects on the global community include a lack of trust, a lack of collaboration, and stricter regulations, all of which have strained ties between the United States and China even more. The gaps and conflicts between the US and China are growing, becoming more secure, and moving philosophically. Where will the U.S.-China relationship proceed, and how will things alter in the future?

However, a common myth is that, up until 2000, most Chinese were eager to live in the United States and did not have any animosity toward

the American government or its system of government. But as time went on, the Sino-American rivalry intensified recently because of the cultures of the two nations and other factors. The U.S. makes a big deal about China's people, which causes Chinese democracy to strongly resent the U.S. government's attempts to meddle in China's internal affairs. However, Chinese citizens who actually live in China do not feel the lack of freedom and democracy that the U.S. government and media advocate. This has caused a significant shift in perceptions of the United States among many members of China's younger generation. We must say that China has always prospered with American assistance and benefited greatly from capitalism's impact on the global economy. However, as the nation's economic might increased and it gained greater negotiating clout, it followed that China and the United States steadily failed to align on the objectives of both sides. Any nation puts its own national interests first, and once one is forced to make concessions, paradoxes start to emerge [1].

2. THE COLLISION BETWEEN CHINESE AND AMERICAN POLITICAL IDEAS

The ties between the US and China have never been solid. Particularly with the fall of the Soviet Union, the United States lost its most prominent foe, the People's Republic of China lost its function as a check and balance, and the United States assumed the role as the only superpower in the world, controlling global growth. The People's Republic of China was viewed with suspicion by many Americans throughout the communist era because they thought it would rise to prominence in East Asia and threaten American dominance of the world. Others perceive the PRC to be a nation with lax human rights safeguards and raise concerns about the PRC's human rights record, Internet censorship, etc. The PRC's takeover of Taiwan is opposed by the United States for both ideological and military strategic reasons. As a result of military sales to Taiwan, missile defense systems, and other measures taken by the U.S. to weaken and split China and guarantee that the PRC does not constitute a threat to the country, many Chinese also feel that the U.S. harbors a strong anti-American attitude. To a large extent, then, the conflict between China is

also a result of ideological differences and cognitive differences between capitalism and socialism.

In actuality, American perceptions of China have not always been unbiasedly created; instead, they have been purposefully and deliberately disseminated and described. In many instances, how the United States portrays China and socialism is twisted to serve American interests^[1]. Of course, China is in a similar scenario, where the media, communication, and discourse have evolved into brand-new platforms for political dialogue. This discourse and communication are more based on politics and international relations, through which a domestic mass perception is generated. At the same time, this fictitious image has a significant relationship with international relations and policies toward China. A new world pattern, the Yalta system, which once redefined the world map and set the stage for the current conflict between socialism and capitalism, was created after World War II as the United States' economic and military power increased and the Soviet Union became the only political and military power that could compete with the United States. The bipolar pattern of the United States and the Soviet Union came to an end at the same time as the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe, the fall of the Soviet Union, and the swift growth of the United States within a short period, creating the present global pattern of one superpower.

The United States has been able to access more resources globally throughout the years because of the one superpower pattern of the globe, but this has also resulted in little competition, and as a result, the country's progress has now hit a roadblock. The tensions between these two groups have also been gradually intensifying as a result of the clash between the development concepts of capitalism in the United States, Europe, etc., and socialism in China, Russia, etc. Many citizens of the opposing country have a profound misunderstanding of the nature of government on both sides due to the conflict's escalation, the collision of policies, and the clash of philosophical perspectives^[2].

The majority of Americans and the American media depict China with some prejudice. The first is a lack of comprehension of the socialist method of nation-building. Both capitalism and socialism, in my perspective, are forms of government, with the key distinction being that one is founded on private ownership of resources while the other is based on public ownership of resources^[1]. The primary goal of socialism is to achieve economic development based on public ownership, in which the majority of the economic market lacks freedom in comparison to capitalism, which is based on private ownership. By "freedom," however, we do not mean that the government will not interfere to some extent with the direction in which the economy is headed or the value of the currency. The term "freedom" refers to the fact that the government occasionally meddles in economic trends, the issuing of money, and the verification of information before publication. It does not imply that there is no personal freedom or freedom of expression. The fact that everyone has to pay for what they say or what they say online in the Chinese media network is one of the things that interest me. In a manner, this is not free speech in a capitalist society and indicates a lack of human rights, however in a socialist society, this is done to guarantee that all claims and publications made by official or authoritative authorities are true and that someone is held accountable if they are fake news.

Additionally, the principles of capitalism and socialism differ in how they should be used to guide economic growth. The American approach to economic growth is to let the market adapt itself and only step in when the market has an impact on the development as a whole. The Chinese government controls economic growth; the market's ability to adapt itself is a comparatively minor factor.

In actuality, the political philosophies of the United States and China are opposed. The emphasis on private ownership, low levels of government regulation in all sectors, more reliance on private donations and business ventures, and state sovereignty are all characteristics of the United States. On the other side, China places a strong emphasis on public ownership, where the government controls the conduct of all enterprises and manages all social welfare and public facilities through a centralized system. Therefore, there are many differences between China's ideological policies and traditional Eastern socialism and socialism led by the Soviet Union, and it is more socialism under Mao Zedong.

3. SINO-US RELATIONS HISTORY

Even before China was created, when it was still ruled by the Qing Dynasty, there has been a long history of diplomatic contact between China and the United States. The first time the American flag appeared on Chinese soil and the start of what I believe was the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States occurred in 1784, less than a year after the United States had only recently declared its independence. At the time, China was still ruled by the Qing Dynasty. The Treaty of Wangxia was the first agreement between the United States and China; Gu Sheng, the first American representative in China, signed it in 1844.

The Republic of China with Yuan Shikai as its president was recognized by the United States on May 2, 1913, and diplomatic ties with the Beiyang administration were established. The United States formally recognized the Nationalist administration by signing the pact.

Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in the United States in 1941, the United States entered World War II. In the battle against Nazi Germany, Italy, and Japan, the United States, the Soviet Union, and China were allies. In 1941, the Second World War came to a conclusion when Japan unconditionally surrendered^[3].

The New Treaty of Equality between China and the United States was signed in Washington, D.C., on January 11, 1943. Generally speaking, the Chinese government was seen as the country's best chance towards democratization in the United States. The Chinese government was seen by the US as a crucial partner in the fight against the Japanese military, but in comparison to Britain, China got relatively little military support from the US. Jiang Zhongzheng and Joseph Stilwell, the U.S. liaison officer to China, had deteriorating relations. As a result, Roosevelt replaced him with Albert Weidemeyer, but a rift between the Chinese and U.S. administrations resulted. China's own economy and growth were once again at a stop as it was engulfed in a civil war.

According to a White Paper on U.S.-China Relations published by the U.S. Department of State on August 5, 1949, with the official title "U.S.-China Relations: With Special Emphasis on the Period 1944-1949," the Nationalist Government's defeat in the Communist Civil War was entirely the responsibility of the leadership of the ROC government and had nothing to do with the United States. This was the "standing by and observing" approach. The United States stopped providing military assistance to the ROC after the White Paper was released, and the ROC government eventually retreated to Taiwan in defeat. At the same time when China's civil war was negatively impacting its growth, the United States and the Soviet Union were embroiled in a cold war.

The People's Republic of China was established in 1949, but the potential of establishing diplomatic ties between the two countries was ended when the Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950. The leaders of the People's Republic of China and the United States realized that strengthening bilateral ties was in the best interests of both nations in the late 1960s as a result of the danger posed by the Soviet Union during the Cold War. US-China ties started to improve.

U.S. President Richard Nixon revealed on July 15, 1971, that Dr. Henry Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs, had traveled covertly to Beijing. Following President Nixon's formal visit to China on February 21, 1978, the joint communiqué between the United States and China released on February 28 established the tone for bilateral ties and, at long last, allowed for Sino-U.S. relations.

The Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the United States of America on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations was published simultaneously by the Chinese and American governments on December 16, 1978. The three guiding concepts of the joint communiqué for establishing diplomatic connections with China were accepted by the U.S. government: breaking ties with Taiwan, removing troops and infrastructure, and nullifying the U.S.-Chiang pact. U.S.-China relations started a new phase after establishing diplomatic ties between the two nations on January 1, 1979, marking a significant historical turning point in relations between the two nations.

Then, when the modern age began, a new phase in U.S.-China ties began. China joined the WTO in 2001, ushering in a time of fast expansion as

well as a new phase of volatility in Sino-U.S. by several long-standing disputes over Taiwan, economic matters, and other topics [1]. Among them is the significant economic sanctions trade war that started in 2019 and the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020, both of which have once again strained Sino-U.S. ties.

4. TRADE WAR

It can be said that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States before 2000 was due to the Cold War between the United States and Russia (USSR), and Japan's "Lost Thirty Years". With the easing of U.S.-Russian relations in 2000 and the rapid development of China, relations between the United States and China deteriorated rapidly.

Exports from China to the rest of the world and the US have skyrocketed since its entrance into the WTO in 2001. China's entry into the WTO has also allowed it to develop during the past ten years into the second-largest economy in the world. The Chinese National Bureau of Statistics' table showing China's export rates to the globe and the United States reveals that exports to the United States make up a sizable portion of China's total exports, and also reveals that the rate of growth of exports to the United States has slowed recently [4].

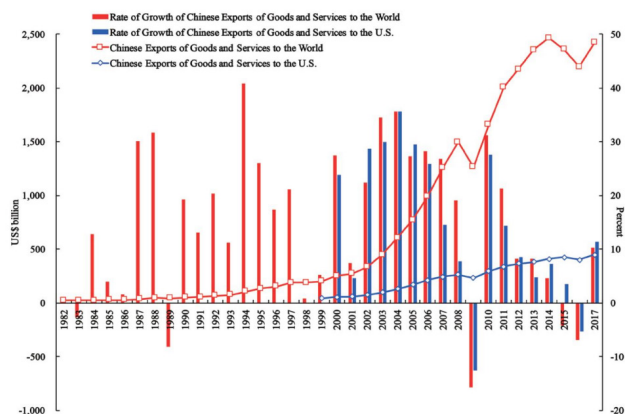


Figure 1: Dare Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, The China-U.S. Trade War and Future Economic Relations, 18.

There is a significant imbalance in trade between China and the United States, or a trade surplus, even though statistically speaking, China and the United States have overtaken one another as the two largest trading partners. This imbalance also takes into account the market gap brought on by divergent policies [5]. Chinese investors or businesses can benefit from a free market environment in the US that is largely fair. However, the Chinese government imposes several restrictions on the Chinese market, which prevents many American businesses or investors from competing on an even playing field there.

President Donald Trump's 301 inquiry was launched in 2017, and since then, China-US trade and business have been put to unprecedented testing. The US-China trade war's disparity is mostly seen in four areas: the economy, trade status, reliance on imported products, and tariff increases. At the same time, questions and discussions have been raised around intellectual property rights, technological transfer, commercial information, cyber security, and other concerns between China and the United States. Both also heralded the start of the U.S.-China trade conflict.

China feels that the United States is starting a significant trade war as a result of trade bullying, which undermines the multilateral trading system and is detrimental to the interests of businesses and people worldwide. In terms of intellectual property rights, technology transfer, currency rate rigging, and other advances, the U.S. side accuses China of unfair trade practices (for details, see the U.S. 301 investigation report). Both sides have stated that they see disparity in trade between the United States and China and that the other side engages in unfair practices in a variety of sectors.

First of all, since the 1960s, the economic bases of China and the United

States have been very different. China's economy has expanded quickly since its reform and opening up, although its GDP per capita is still somewhat lower than that of the US. For the United States, it is well known that tertiary industry dominates, whereas primary industry dominates China. As a result, there is a big disparity between the US and China in terms of economic basis and GDP [6]. However, this has changed in Sino-US trade, and the trade deficit is one of the main causes for which the US started a trade war with China. In other words, the U.S. buys more items from China than it does from the same country when it sells. And from China's and the United States points of view, the causes of this scenario are different. According to the U.S., the problem is related to China's unfair trade practices, which include intellectual property theft, currency rate manipulation, and forced technology transfer. China contends that the trade gap between the United States and China is partly caused by a lack of domestic savings and a failure of production to keep up with consuming power. Thereby that China and the United States both have their theories on why there is a trade imbalance and inequality, with China believing that there are many contributing variables and the United States believing that the major one is trade disparity.

However, when the trade war got underway, China and the U.S. started raising taxes on each other's goods, which hurt both countries' economies. Even yet, China's reliance on American exports is greater than America's reliance on Chinese exports. For high-tech goods (such as components for cell phones and automobiles), China depends on the United States, and the United States depends on China for raw resources and light industrial goods. However, the trade conflict has negatively impacted the two countries' formerly positive economic relations. As a result of the tariff increases, not only China and the US economy have suffered, but also the global economy as a whole. The United States levied 200 billion dollars worth of tariffs, compared to China's 60 billion. China appears to be at a disadvantage due to the size and scope of the tariffs imposed. The Chinese side, however, swiftly retaliated against the American economy. Following the reprisal, American stocks dropped sharply. The international economy progressed slowly, the Chinese and American economies both endured shocks, and the manufacturing sector in China was also hit hard at the same time.

As far as the Chinese media is concerned, the capitalism and hegemony of the United States is already deeply rooted, but it has to be admitted that a large part of China's development is due to trade with the United States and American companies handing over manufacturing suppliers to China. As you can see, in recent years, most of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's statements in response to the U.S. and others have focused on the Taiwan issue, Chinese territory, one country, etc. Questions from the U.S. about China's development have focused on democracy, human rights, intellectual property rights, and other issues. With China's accession to the WTO, the United States moved its manufacturing plants to China, where the population is cheaper, bringing a large amount of trade to China and also bringing technological progress to China. With China's technological development, the conflict over technology has become more and more serious in recent years, mainly due to the Huawei incident. In my opinion it cannot be said that China is not using American technology or borrowing from it, but it cannot be said that there is no recognition of self-innovation either.

One may say in that trade competition. China which benefits from exporting, and the United States which benefits from exporting technology in the U.S.-China trade, is what led to the trade war between the two countries. On September 24, 2018, the United States formally placed a 10% tariff on \$200 billion worth of Chinese goods, with the announcement that the levy will rise to 25% on January 1, 2019. China retaliated by putting duties on \$60 billion worth of American exports. On September 1, 2019, a 15% tariff was imposed on the first of \$300 billion worth of American exports to the US. For three years, the two parties have been discussing and debating trade-related problems. The idea that the United States state opposed tariff increases on Chinese goods peaked with the arrival of the COVID-19 epidemic, Trump's resignation, and the announcement by the U.S. Trade Representative on March 23, 2022, in response to the exemption of 352 Chinese imports from the tariff increase. While the world economy and U.S.-China ties entered a deeper crisis, the five-year-old U.S.-China trade dispute concluded — COVID-19.

5. SINO-US RELATIONS IN RECENT YEARS UNDER THE EPIDEMIC

The covid-19 coronavirus' abrupt emergence has caused the worst worldwide public health catastrophe in recent memory, which will conclude in 2019. In the year 2020, the covid-19 disease breaks out and spreads, posing a new health problem for humanity. The COVID-19 problem not only impacts people's quality of life, but also the economic growth of nations, social security, public health, and international relations, all of which have felt some effects and altered as a result of the pandemic. In 2019, coronavirus illness claimed more than 2.5 million lives globally, according to UN research. The coronavirus has had an impact on people's health as well as the global economy and tensions in international relations. But once more, in my opinion, COVID-19 offers a chance for improved ties between the US and China as well as the rest of the globe. However, this epidemic illustrates changing responsibilities more than tight cooperation in the world's interactions. The relationship between the United States and China has become increasingly rigid as a result of the lack of trust, bad collaboration, and tightening of regulations throughout the world. Which makes the disagreements and confrontations between China and the U.S. evolve in terms of scope, emphasis on security, and ideologies [7].

A coronavirus pandemic, a respiratory ailment brought on by a unique coronavirus infection that spreads globally, begins to take hold as 2019 concludes and 2020 gets underway. The pandemic has had some impact on the economy, politics, public health, and diplomacy of different nations, and it has progressively altered the relationship between China and the United States. Plenty of tensions and skirmishes were sparked by the disease and unleashed when the epidemic interacted negatively with China and the United States. The "China virus" and "Wuhan virus," which the U.S. government used to deprive China of its position and dominance in the world, were a series of erroneous accusations and mistakes that were made against China under the guidance of the Trump administration. The U.S. government also continued to impose several trade restrictions on China's imports and exports. In doing so, the United States government denies China its place and leadership in the world and continues to apply a variety of trade policy penalties on China's imports and exports in the hopes of stifling and limiting China's growth. The United States' actions and policies toward its partners throughout the pandemic have also led to a great deal of mistrust in the international community. Similarly, with the failure of U.S. epidemic prevention and Biden's rise to power, the U.S. policy toward China changed once again.

Although Trump's sanctions are more extreme and irrational than those imposed by Barack Obama when he was still president of the United States, the U.S. has been imposing sanctions against China for a very long time. However, the trade war between China and the U.S. has not had to end, and their relationship is constantly evolving. China's trading pattern has extended repeatedly since joining the WTO as the dynamics between the two parties to a transaction have altered, making China and the United States the two nations experiencing the greatest trade friction. As a result of President Trump's sanctions on China's imports and exports in 2018 and the shift in U.S. policy from one of strategic engagement to one of strategic rivalry with China, Sino-U.S. ties rapidly deteriorated [7].

In light of the publication of the 2018 National Defense Strategy Report by the U.S. [8], government, China's continuous expansion is seen as a threat to American "hegemonic attention" and as having an effect on social security and economic growth in the country. The United States anticipates that China will challenge it fiercely in the future in all spheres—political, economic, military, and global stature, among others. The Trump administration has created a new American aim of "America first" and "all in the U.S. interest" through this report and has created and put into practice several policies and methods to compete with China. In the report, the Trump administration labels China as a bad external influence in the hopes that China would no longer be a danger via measures to counter China on the economic, technical, military, and other fronts. China's response to American policy toward China during the 2018–2020 time frame has mostly been talking, with the expectation that talks and debates would result in a policy that is acceptable to both parties. China has always been peace-oriented, hoping to smoothly resolve disputes through peaceful means through negotiations and hoping that the U.S. will respect both sides of the trade negotiations, assess and resolve disputes over trade balance, intellectual property rights, technology transfer, and so on, without corresponding crackdowns and sanctions on U.S. technology companies. From the U.S. tariff increase on China to the crackdown and sanctions on

Chinese technology companies A mutually agreeable settlement for this component of the concept is simultaneously aspired for by China and the United States, according to the perspective of several dialogues.

According to "MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS INVOLVING THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA 2021" [9] from the U.S. Department of Defense, China is the only nation that can combine Only China can launch a sustained challenge to a secure and open international order by combining its economic, political, military, and technical might. China's goals and intents are coming into focus more and more. Beijing is pursuing "the rejuvenation of the great Chinese nation" and wants to change the global order to better suit its autocracy and system. On November 4, Beijing time, the Chinese Ministry of Defense reacted to the American report [10]. China argues that the U.S. study fundamentally misrepresents China's defense strategy and military doctrine, creating the so-called "Chinese military threat," and leveling unsubstantiated allegations against China's military force-building, wounded emotions toward Taiwan, and internal political disputes. It is also clear that the major point of contention in Sino-U.S. ties right now is between China and the U.S., who have different stances on the Chinese Taiwan problem and share similar concerns about economic growth and military might.

The conclusion of the trade war and the restart of trade and economic relations between the U.S. and China appear to be heading in the right direction, but at the same time, a new point of contention—the Taiwan problem and human rights in Xinjiang—has surfaced in the U.S.-China relationship. These two difficulties are partially a result of the United States' intention to meddle in China's domestic affairs to reverse the country's trend of fast internal growth. According to China, this problem is not significant enough to cause a clash between Chinese and American interests. The Sino-U.S. relationship will likely remain contentious and problematic in the future, but it won't significantly impact commerce between China and the United States. While the United States' development remain static for the last few years but still has plenty of growth potential, China's development has become irreversible due to the trend of globalization. The United States continues to be a technological and scientific superpower.

6. THE IMPACT OF U.S.-CHINA RELATIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

It is no longer simply China and the U.S. that are impacted by the present U.S.-China relationship. Since China and the United States now have the largest and second-largest economies in the world, respectively, any small policy or action will have a significant effect on the global economy. Two important international spheres are involved in the connection between China and the United States: East Asia and Europe and the United States. Since China and the United States have no common geopolitical interests. The scope of reciprocal sanctions while mapping between China and the United States, however, is also very broad due to this distance. The dollar's dominance as the world's most widely used currency, the Federal Reserve's constant interest rate increases, and monetary policy restraints all have a significant impact on the international economy [11]. Additionally, there is a magical economic interdependence between the US and Chinese economies at the same time. China is reliant on the American market, while the United States is reliant on Chinese goods.

The globalized governance system of today is both diverse and distinct. The big countries have considerable military might and clout in world affairs. The promotion of globalization is largely the responsibility of the great powers, and given the current widening gap between political and economic development, interdependence among nations has increased as a result of globalization. This has increased the economic and political influence of the great powers over other nations. When China and the United States diverge in their opinions, it has a significant effect on how other nations develop in the international arena. As global powers, China and the United States have certain obligations to promote the governance and resolution of globalization in various international issues.

Currently, the United States is a hegemonic power and the head of the global governance system. China is the emerging upstart. China and the United States should cooperate and have mutual respect in global governance [11]. But the truth is that the two nations cannot advance in global governance and economic growth together and cannot agree on

many areas of their respective philosophies. The present pandemic, has caused the global economy to stagnate, with inflation and unemployment skyrocketing in many nations.

7. CONCLUSION

The U.S.-China relationship is expected to remain polarized, interdependent, and contentious in the long run. An economic downturn will follow as a result, affecting both China and the US. But concurrently, the ongoing hostilities will also contribute to the collapse and reorganization of the world economy, which will make life miserable for the citizens of many minor nations. China and the United States have benefited from one another throughout their respective histories of growth.

China and the United States are engaged in a long-term excess of collaboration and conflict that goes beyond simple short-term interests. China will undoubtedly split the resources that once belonged to the United States as it continues to expand. The United States sanctions amid China's steady economic growth will also contribute to the world economy's collapse. However, as the times have changed and the pandemic has arrived, we have also observed the growing influence of both China and the United States in the governance of globalization, and the policies and developments of the world's economies are directly related to those of both countries. Instead of strangling and repressing the China issue, I believe the U.S. has the choice to may adopt a reasonably balanced stance and work with China to establish a route toward shared growth. In a similar vein, China should balance its growth with that of the US. Any community of interests will choose to defend itself when it feels threatened, so in addition to defending ourselves from U.S. sanctions, we should keep in mind that there are numerous other economic systems in the modern, globalized world that call for cooperation between China and the United States.

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