

## [Blockbuster Report] A Panoramic View of U.S. Attitudes towards China-The Governor

Minzhi Research Institute

Independent think tank focusing on globalization, Sino-US economic and trade, and rural revitalization  
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### Minzhi Report

Since 2017, China-US relations have undergone major changes. In terms of strategic positioning, the U.S. National Security Strategy Report

Other authoritative documents clearly define China as a major "strategic opponent" and "competitor."

In actual policies, especially since Trump came to power, the United States has exerted full pressure on China in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology.

And actively seek to decouple from China in the fields of economy, humanities and education.

It can be said that Sino-US relations have undergone a qualitative change. In Washington, voices advocating tough on China seem to have become mainstream.

And there is a growing momentum.

In the face of this reality, in addition to being prepared, we also need to deepen our knowledge and understanding of the United States.

This is a special period of drastic changes to prevent misjudgments and the continued deterioration of relations between the two countries.

In American politics, in addition to the White House and Congress, there is another type of decisive actors-the governors of the 50 states in the United States.

Because of the federal system in the United States, the governor can ignore the White House's orders, and the state implements a unitary system for its own local governments.

The state government can change or even cancel local governments such as cities, counties, and school districts.

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Although the US Constitution stipulates that the federal government represents national sovereignty to the outside world. But the members of the Federation are also within the scope permitted by the Federal Constitution

It enjoys a certain degree of diplomatic independence and can sign some agreements with other diplomatic entities, and some federal member units can also

Participate in various international organizations as a federal member.

Therefore, as Washington's overall attitude towards China tends to be tough, the attitudes of the states are crucial. To explore this issue,

Minzhi International Research Institute and Tsinghua University's Center for Globalization Studies have launched the "Panorama of U.S. Attitudes towards China" study. This is a series

The first article of the report-the governor's article.

Through combing the basic information of the governors of the 50 states in the United States and the economic structure of their states (including gender, age, employment experience, party

Pie, attitude towards China, as well as state GDP, total trade value, trade structure with China, etc.), and analyze the above factors and their

The relevance of attitudes, we have reached the following conclusions:

(\*This part of the data comes from the official websites of various US governments, and the data on official attitudes towards China comes from major mainstream media.)

**1**

**On the whole, the governors of the US states do not have a unified attitude towards China, and their attitude towards China has not shown a strong attitude towards China.**

trend.

Among the 50 governors, 17 governors are friendly to China, 14 governors have a vague attitude towards China, and 6 governors are tough towards China.

There are 14 governors who have not made obvious and public statements to China. Moreover, the 6 governors who hold a hard-line attitude towards China

The topics are mainly human rights and other issues, and rarely involve economic and trade issues.

## 2

**The attitude of the governors of the US states towards China is not significantly influenced by the party. For example, among the 17 governors with a friendly attitude towards China,**

There are 11 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Among the 27 Republican governors, 11 are friendly to China, accounting for 40.7%, and 5 are tough toward China, accounting for

18.5%, 8 people were vague about China, accounting for 29.6%, and 3 people were unable to judge, accounting for 11.1%.

Among the 22 Democratic governors, 6 are friendly to China, accounting for 27.2%, and 1 are tough toward China, accounting for

4.5%, 6 people were vague about China, accounting for 27.2%, and 9 people were unable to judge, accounting for 40.9%.

## 3

**There is a certain correlation between the attitude of the governors of the US states towards China and the length of their tenure.**

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For example, the 11 governors who are about to expire and the 5 governors facing election pressure have no clear anti-China attitude and have Vague or non-committal.

However, it may be because of the consideration of the next political career, these governors have not shown a clear friendly attitude towards China. in

Among the 16 governors, only 5 expressed friendship with China.

## 4

**There is a certain connection between the attitude of the governors of the US states towards China and the trade with China.**

The 17 governors who have a friendly attitude towards China are concentrated in their state GDP ranking, total trade value ranking, and total trade value ranking with China.

Distributed in the middle and last class.

The six governors with strong attitudes towards China, their state's GDP ranking, total trade value ranking, and total trade value ranking

Outside Wyoming, they all rank high.

For the 14 governors with vague attitudes towards China, there is no obvious rule to follow in their states.

5

**From the perspective of regional distribution, the governors of the US states show a certain pattern of attitudes towards China, which should be related to the state's economic structure and production.**

Industry development policies.

The 17 governors who are friendly to China are located in the New England region, south central and mountainous regions of the United States.

Of the six governors who are tough on China, except for New York and Wyoming, the remaining four states are all located in the southeastern United States.

The 14 governors who are vague about China are not geographically concentrated.

### **1. The U.S. Federal System**

The United States is a federal country. In addition to the federal government, the country has 50 states, 1 District of Columbia, and 3042 counties.

81900 cities, towns and school districts.

Federal system is the basic national system of the United States. The core is the parallel relationship between the federal and state, which is the internal law of a country.

The above are basically independent of each other and are not subordinate to each other.

(\*Chu Shulong, Dong Jiansen: "The Theory and Practice of the American Federal System", "Journal of the Institute of International Relations", 2012

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The Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution stipulates that all powers that are not expressly granted to the federal government are "reserved by the states."

The powers of the governors of the states are clearly divided.

Therefore, there is no superior-subordinate relationship between the president and governor of the United States. The constitution prohibits the president from interfering in the affairs of the governors of the states.

The governors do not need to worry about the affairs of the federal government. Their duties are to be responsible to their voters.

According to U.S. law, each state is a sovereign entity. Although it has no right to secede from the federation or have no diplomatic power, the members of the federation are also

Enjoy a certain degree of diplomatic independence within the scope permitted by the state constitution, and can sign some agreements with other

State member units can also participate in various international organizations as federal members.

Moreover, the dominance of state affairs is entirely in the hands of state governments, including business, finance, etc., which are closely related to trade wars.

Related fields.

**美国各州与联邦政府职权划分一览**

	税收来源	财政支出	职权范围	重叠范围
联邦政府	个人所得税	国防开支、人力资源经费、物力资源开支、其他用途、未分配冲减性收入等	涉及全国性事务的权力均赋予联邦政府，内政方面如征收全国赋税，举债和偿付国债，铸造和发行货币，管理对外贸易和州际贸易，管理度量衡，邮政，平定内乱，管理国有土地等；国防和外交方面如：建立和保持军队，宣布和进行战争，管理国籍，缔结条约和联盟等	联邦政府在医疗、教育、福利、交通、住宅以及城市发展等领域开始扮演越来越重要的角色。
各州	所得税和销售税	提供公共服务，如公共教育、法律实施、公路、供水和污水处理	决定和处理本州范围内公共事务的权力，主要包括各州有权征收州税，以州的信用借债，管理州内的各类产业、交通、卫生、教育、福利、救济、治安、教养、一般的民刑案件，设立并监督地方政府等	

## 2. Economic overview of each state

The United States has 50 states, five autonomous territories and outer islands, and one Washington District.



This survey is aimed at 50 states with “state status”, while Washington, D.C. is actually directly managed by the US Congress.

The federal area under jurisdiction, therefore does not belong to any state in the United States, nor is it within the scope of this investigation.

All the economic data of the states involved in this section are from the official U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unless otherwise indicated, the data time is the full year of 2018. The data unit of the chart is 100% unless otherwise indicated.

Ten thousand dollars in present value. The data retrieval time is: June 10, 2019.

## 01

### GDP of each state

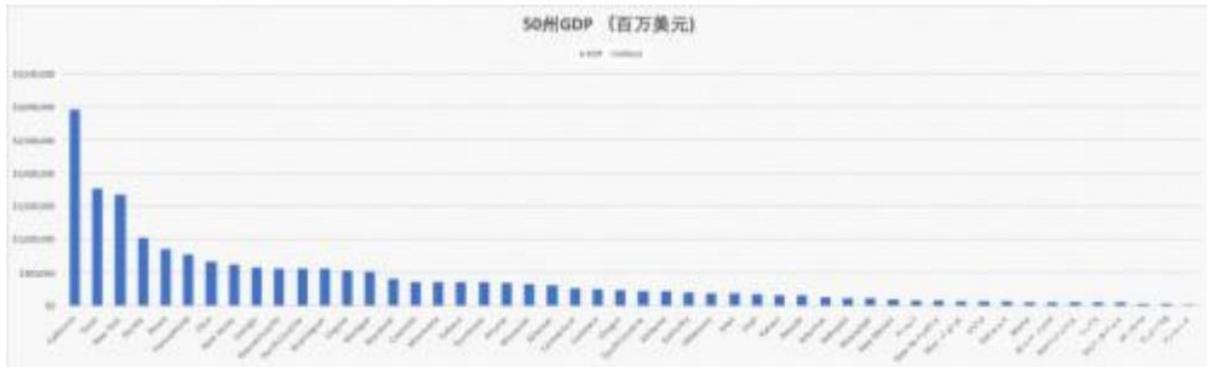
The GDP of the 50 states in the United States ranges from \$33.7 billion (Vermont) to \$2.97 trillion (California). GDP flat

The average value is 404.9 billion U.S. dollars, and the median is 234.5 billion U.S. dollars. The total GDP of each state varies greatly.

The first-ranked California has 3.4 times the GDP of the fifth-ranked Illinois, and it is the 11th-ranked North Carolina.

5.2 times that of the State of Pennsylvania.

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The top 5 states in terms of total GDP are: California, Texas, New York, Florida, and Illinois.

GDP 总量排名头10位		
州	GDP (million)	
	GDP总值	GDP排名
California	\$2,968,117.6	1
Texas	\$1,775,796.5	2
New York	\$1,676,350.2	3
Florida	\$1,036,323.2	4
Illinois	\$864,587.3	5
Pennsylvania	\$788,537.8	6
Ohio	\$676,192.5	7
New Jersey	\$624,851.9	8
Georgia	\$588,171.7	9
Massachusetts	\$567,254.8	10

The lowest-ranked states in terms of total GDP are: Vermont, Wyoming, Montana, South Dakota, and Alaska (Albania).

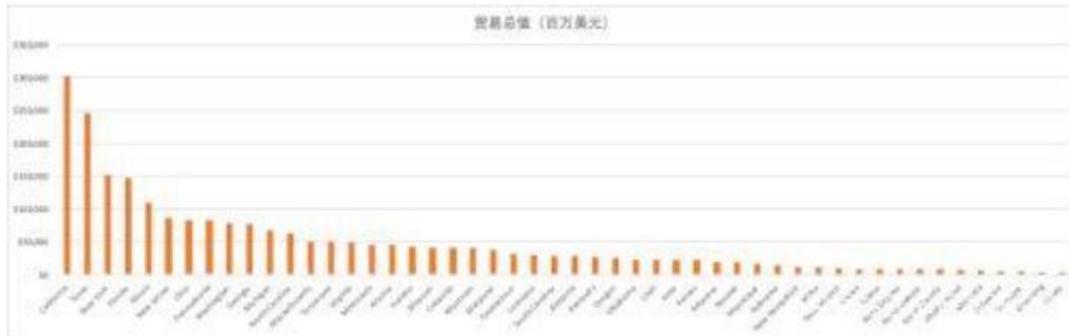
GDP 总量排名末10位		
州	GDP (million)	
	GDP总值	GDP排名
Vermont	\$33,725.3	50
Wyoming	\$39,371.1	49
Montana	\$48,970.0	48
South Dakota	\$51,581.1	47
Alaska	\$54,011.2	46
North Dakota	\$54,714.2	45
Rhode Island	\$61,020.9	44
Maine	\$64,350.7	43
Delaware	\$74,973.3	42
Idaho	\$77,004.2	41
West Virginia	\$77,477.1	40

**02**

**State trade volume**

In terms of trade, the trade value of the 50 states ranges from US\$3.6 billion to US\$301.6 billion, with an average of US\$47.3 billion and a median of

At 28 billion U.S. dollars, there is a big difference between states and polarities. The overall situation is similar to the total GDP.



The top 5 states in terms of trade volume are: California, Texas, New York, Florida, and Iraq(Illinois).

贸易量排名头10位		
州	贸易(million)	
	总值	贸易值排名
California	\$2,968,117.6	1
Texas	\$1,775,796.5	2
New York	\$1,676,350.2	3
Florida	\$1,036,323.2	4
Illinois	\$864,587.3	5
Pennsylvania	\$788,537.8	6
Ohio	\$676,192.5	7
New Jersey	\$624,851.9	8
Georgia	\$588,171.7	9
Massachusetts	\$567,254.8	10

The bottom five states in terms of trade volume are: Alaska, Wyoming, Vermont, Delaware, and Mongolia (Illinois).

贸易量排名末10位		
州	贸易(million)	
	总值	贸易值排名
Alaska	\$3,690.20	50
Wyoming	\$3,767.30	49
Vermont	\$4,221.80	48
Delaware	\$4,884.60	47
Montana	\$6,048.00	46
Rhode Island	\$7,046.70	45
South Dakota	\$7,414.70	44
North Dakota	\$7,865.20	43
West Virginia	\$8,655.70	42
Maine	\$8,808.50	41

In other words, there will be a positive correlation between the trade volume of each state and its economic scale. Big, and vice versa.

### Proportion of state trade volume

In terms of the proportion of total trade in GDP, the proportion of trade GDP in the 50 U.S. states ranges from 6.52% to 14.88%.

The average proportion is 11.82%, and the median is 12.24%. In general, except for Delaware and Alaska, all states in the United States

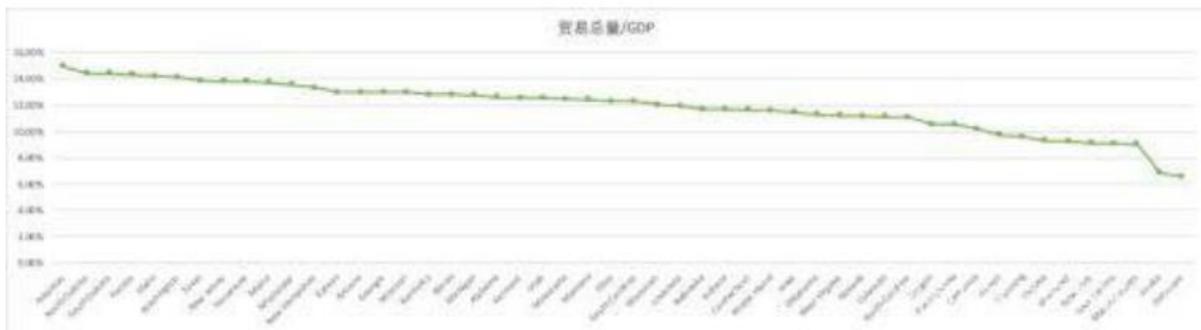
The difference in the proportion of trade value is small.

However, according to the ratio of trade value to GDP, there are many economic continents such as New York and California among the ten lowest-ranked states.

These states have a large trade volume, but due to their developed economies and diverse pillar industries, their trade value accounts for a relatively low proportion.

Trade dependence is low. On the other hand, some states with smaller total trade value have a smaller economic scale, so trade value accounts for

The ratio is relatively high.



Ranked by the ratio of trade value to GDP, the top 5 states and their total trade value ranking are: Arkansas (33), North Dakota (43), South Dakota (44), Florida (4), Idaho (38).

贸易值占GDP排名前10			
州	贸易值占GDP	贸易值排名	GDP排名
Arkansas	14.88%	33	34
North Dakota	14.38%	43	45
South Dakota	14.37%	44	47
Florida	14.26%	4	4
Idaho	14.14%	38	41
Washington	14.04%	9	12
Texas	13.78%	2	2
New Jersey	13.76%	6	8
Tennessee	13.75%	14	19
Maine	13.69%	41	43

The five states with the lowest proportions and their total trade value rankings are: Delaware (47), Alaska (50), Massachusetts(13), New Mexico (39), and New York (3).

贸易值占GDP排名末10			
州	贸易值占GDP	贸易值排名	GDP排名
Delaware	6.52%	47	42
Alaska	6.83%	50	46
Massachusetts	9.00%	13	10
New Mexico	9.03%	39	37
New York	9.06%	3	3
Maryland	9.21%	22	15
Virginia	9.26%	15	13
Wyoming	9.57%	49	49
Hawaii	9.67%	40	38
California	10.16%	1	1

**04**

**Trade with China**

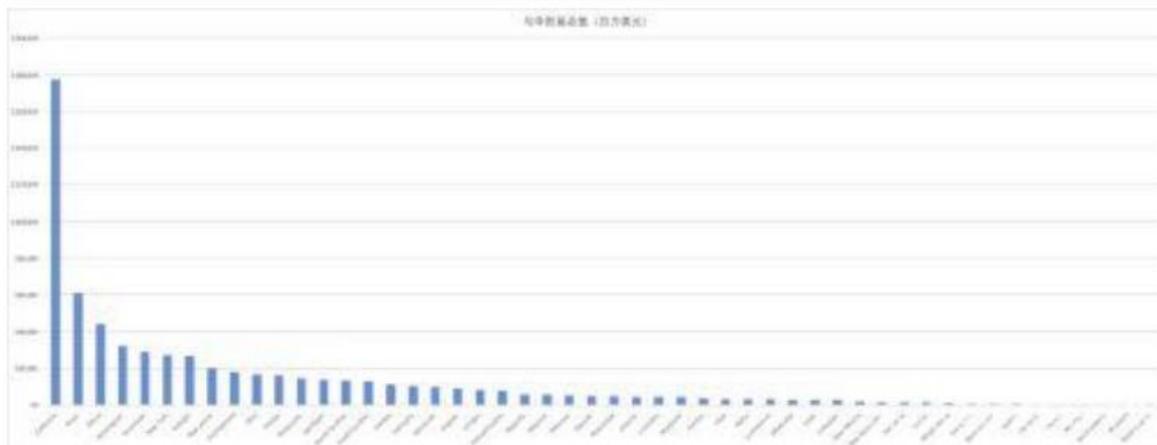
Based on the two import and export data, the trade volume between the 50 states and China is between US\$200 million and US\$177.5 billion.

The number is 13.1 billion U.S. dollars, and the median is 4.8 billion U.S. dollars. There is a large gap between states.

Ranked in terms of trade volume with China, Rhode Island, which ranks 41st, has only 6.7% of Ohio's trade volume with China, which ranks 10th.

But it is undeniable that the total value of trade with China is closely related to the size of each state's economy. The ten lowest-ranked states have their trade

The total trade volume is also low, and its GDP ranking is relatively low, and vice versa.



Among them, the five states with the highest trade volume with China are: California, Texas, Illinois, Washington, Tennessee (State, Texas).

与华贸易总值排名前10		
对华贸易量排名	州	与华贸易总值
1	California	\$177,541.99
2	Texas	\$61,101.23
3	Illinois	\$44,311.26
4	Washington	\$32,277.59
5	Tennessee	\$29,097.51
6	New York	\$27,109.14
7	Georgia	\$26,745.52
8	New Jersey	\$20,296.49
9	Pennsylvania	\$17,931.47
10	Ohio	\$16,576.30

The five states with the lowest trade volume with China are: North Dakota, Wyoming, South Dakota, Montana, and Hawaii.

对华贸易量总值末10		
对华贸易量排名	州	与华贸易总值
50	North Dakota	\$192.83
49	Wyoming	\$219.13
48	South Dakota	\$267.89
47	Montana	\$270.08
46	Hawaii	\$411.18
45	Vermont	\$416.73
44	Maine	\$554.94
43	West Virginia	\$718.87
42	Delaware	\$829.80
41	Rhode Island	\$1,119.06

## 05

### Proportion of each state's trade with China

In terms of the ratio of trade with China to total state trade, the ratio of 50 U.S. states ranges from 2.45% to 58.87%.

Both accounted for 20.91%, and the median was 17.92%. On the whole, the proportion of U.S. states' trade with China varies significantly.

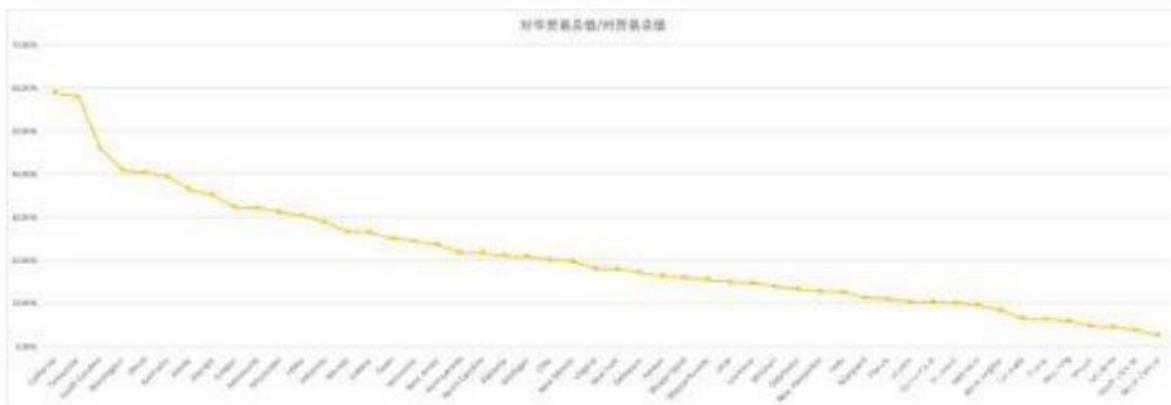
It is worth noting that, affected by the economic scale of the state, among the ten states with the highest ratio of trade with China to the total state trade, not only

California, Illinois and other major economic states, as well as Alaska and other states with relatively small trade volume with China.

In other words, although the total value of trade with China is not high in some states, because of their relatively small economic scale, economic exchanges with China are not

The overall economy still has a certain impact.

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For states with larger economies, although trade has a limited impact on overall GDP due to their diverse economic structures, this

It does not mean that economic relations with China are of little importance to it.

Take California and Tennessee as examples. Their trade share of more than 50% can directly affect state GDP. Especially California's total trade accounts for 10.16% of GDP, while trade with China already accounts for 5.98%.

Ranked by the ratio of trade with China to state trade value, the 10 states with the lowest ratio are:

对华贸易量 排名	GDP排名	贸易值排名	州	与华贸易	
				占贸易总量	占GDP
50	45	43	North Dakota	2.45%	0.35%
48	47	44	South Dakota	3.61%	0.52%
47	48	46	Montana	4.47%	0.55%
46	38	40	Hawaii	4.62%	0.45%
49	49	49	Wyoming	5.82%	0.56%
44	43	41	Maine	6.30%	0.86%
36	16	20	Colorado	6.33%	0.70%
43	40	42	West Virginia	8.31%	0.93%
39	35	36	Nebraska	9.63%	1.12%
45	50	48	Vermont	9.87%	1.24%

Ranked according to the ratio of trade with China to state trade value, the 10 states with the highest proportion are:

对华贸易量 排名	GDP排名	贸易值排名	州	与华贸易	
				占贸易总量	占GDP
1	1	1	California	58.87%	5.98%
5	19	14	Tennessee	57.88%	7.96%
15	26	25	South Carolina	45.80%	5.61%
4	12	9	Washington	40.81%	5.73%
3	5	5	Illinois	40.23%	5.13%
17	28	27	Kentucky	39.34%	5.02%
40	46	50	Alaska	36.25%	2.48%
7	9	10	Georgia	35.16%	4.55%
20	25	28	Oregon	32.20%	3.38%
12	17	16	Minnesota	32.06%	3.99%

### 3. Overview of governors of various states

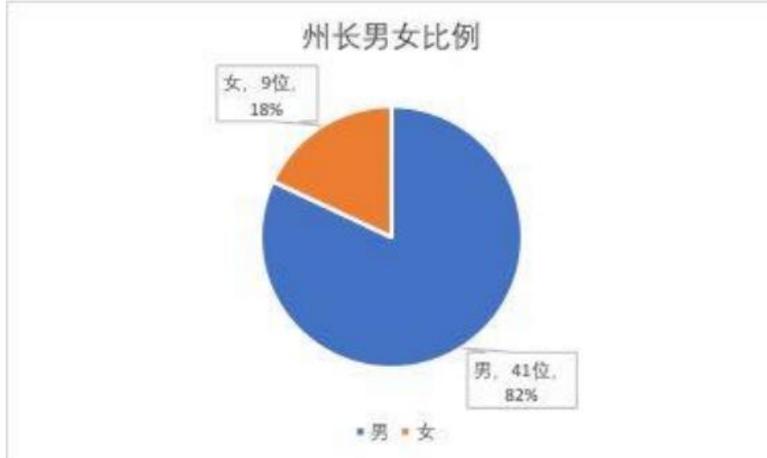
**Since the United States implements a federal system, according to the U.S. Constitution, in addition to the powers of the federal government, the States, such as regulating commerce in the state, holding elections, establishing local governments, and approving constitutional amendments. Therefore, the governor of the United States Power is relatively large compared to the average country.**

**In addition, the governors of the United States are all elected by the people, but their terms of office are different. Some states impose restrictions on the number of re-elections of governors, such as California, Delaware, and Arkansas; some states have no restrictions, such as New York and Illinois.**

## 01

### Gender

In terms of gender, most of the 50 governors are men and only 9 are women.



## 02

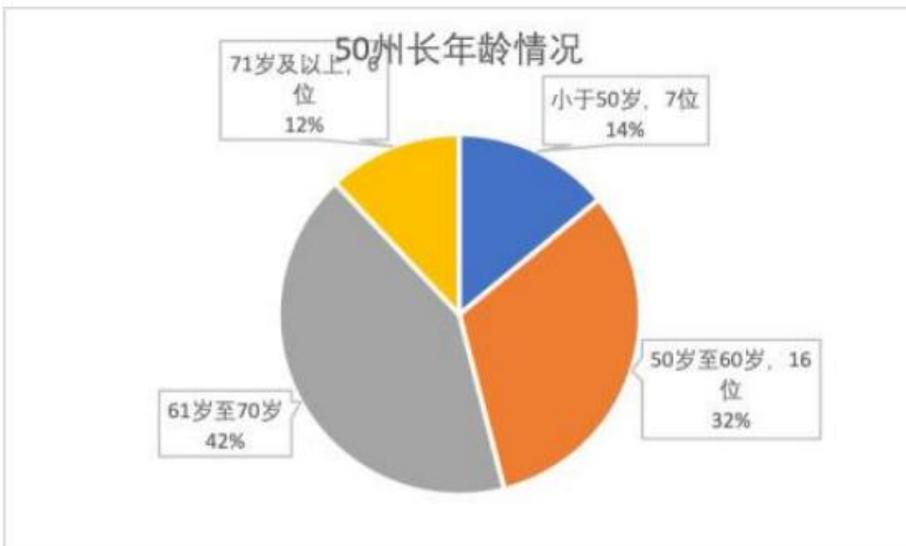
### Age

Among the 50 governors, 7 are younger than 50, 16 are 50-60 years old, and 21 are 60-70 years old.

There are 6 over 70-years-old, the average age is 60, and the median is 62. It can be seen that the age distribution of governors is relatively set.

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in. Taken together, most of the governors are between 50 and 70 years old, that is, born between 1949 and 1969. **between.**



During this time, the United States reached the peak of the capitalist world, and Wall Street enjoyed the longest time in history after the war.

In the market, the stock market rose almost without resistance from 1949 to 1957. Politically, the United States began its global expansion

In Zhang's path, McCarthyism prevailed, the Iron Curtain of the Cold War opened, and policies to contain China continued. From a psychological point of view,

The influence of historical events in this period on the governor's attitude towards China cannot be ruled out.

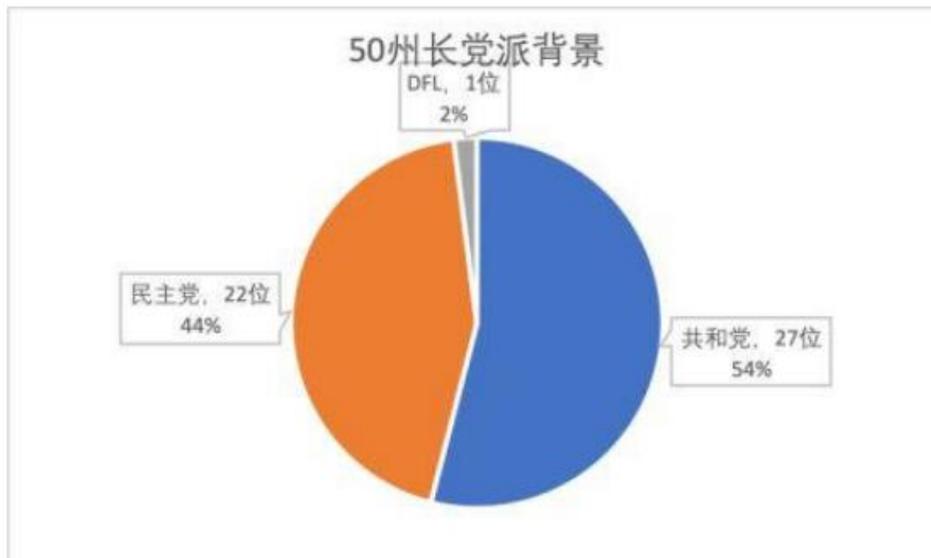
### 03

#### Partisan

From a party background, almost all 50 governors are Republicans or Democrats. Specifically, among the 50 governors,

There are 27 Republicans and 22 Democrats. The only exception is the Governor of Minnesota, who was born in the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota.

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\*The Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party (DFL) is the Minnesota

One of the two main political parties in USA is part of the Democratic Party of the United States and can be regarded as the state party of the Democratic Party in Minnesota.

In 1944, the Minnesota Democratic Party (the branch of the United States Democratic Party in Minnesota) and the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party Merged. The merger was led by the 38th Vice President of the United States Hubert Humphrey.

04

### Past Experience

Of the 50 governors, 13 were former lieutenants, 14 had senator experience, and 17 were members of the House of Representatives. In addition, also 5 former federal department heads.

There are 15 governors who have served as directors in state or county-level offices, including former U.S. Secretary of State and former U.S. ambassadors.

In other words, among the 50 governors, one-third were members of Congress, and 41% were in charge of state affairs. These people are familiar with the mentality of voters, or have a wealth of front-line management experience.

In addition to government office, there are 8 governors who have worked as a lawyer, and 2 governors were once the Republican party leaders in their states.

In addition, there are seven governors who had no public affairs experience before becoming governors.

More about this source text

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**It is important to note that although lawyers belong to the judicial system, Americans divide them into public affairs professions.**

**In official news, only the profession of lawyers is listed separately.**

05

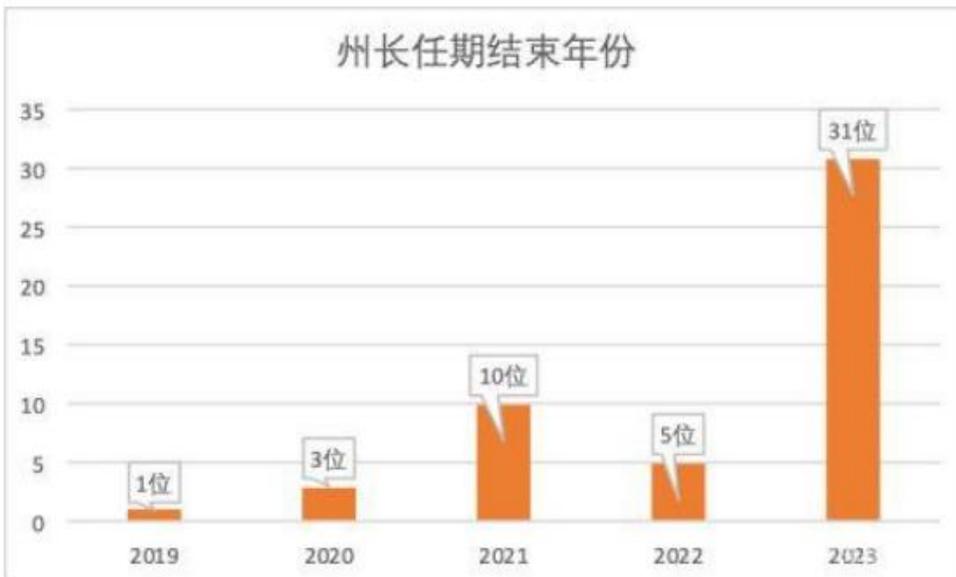
Term of Office

The term of office of the governors of 50 states varies. The starting time of the term of office spans from August 2009 to January 2019.

January 2015, January 2017, and January 2019. Specific information is as follows:



The term end of the 50 Governors spans from 2019 to 2023. The specific term change statistics are as follows:



Among them, Republican Matt Bevin, Governor of Kentucky, will end his term of office this year. He has now launched a re-election campaign activity.

The three governors who will be replaced in 2020 are: Louisiana Governor Democrat John Bel Edwards, North Carolina; Doug Burgum, Governor of Dakota, Republican; and Phil Bryant, Governor of Mississippi, Republican.

The governor of Mississippi has reached the term limit. The governor of Louisiana, John Bel Edwards, the governor of North Dakota Doug Burgum is still in his first term. At present, the Governor of Louisiana, John Bel Edwards, has announced his participation in Nov election, but there is no news to confirm whether North Dakota Governor Doug Burgum will participate in the election.

名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派	任期开始	任期结束
Matt Bevin	男	52	Kentucky	共和党	2015年12月	2019
John Bel Edwa	男	53	Louisiana	民主党	2016年1月	2020
Doug Burgum	男	63	North Dakota	共和党	2016年12月	2020
Jay Inslee	男	68	Washington	民主党	2013年1月	2021 参选总统
Steve Bullock	男	53	Montana	民主党	2013年1月	2021 任满 参选总统

In addition, there are two other governors who will be re-elected in 2021 who have chosen to participate in the 2020 presidential election. They are Washington Governor Jay Inslee, Democrat, and Montana Governor Democrat Steve Bullock.

It is worth noting that, in addition to Washington State, the remaining four states have been in the past five presidential elections. And, except In 2008, McCain won with less than 5% of the vote. Outside of Montana, the Republican candidates have more than 5%.

Therefore, as a Democrat, the current Governor of Louisiana, John Bel Edwards, is bound to usher in fierce competition, especially if it is Republican Representative Ralph Abraham in the fifth district of Louisiana.

In addition, 11 governors including Mississippi Governor Phil Bryant will meet the governor term limit.

**Although there is currently no information on where these governors will go after they retire, the public words and deeds of these 11 governors are bound to be affected by its subsequent plans. The specific list is as follows:**

名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派	任期开始	任期结束
Phil Bryant	男	65	Mississippi	共和党	2012年1月	2020 任满
Gary Herbert	男	72	Utah	共和党	2009年8月	2021 退休
David Ige	男	62	Hawaii	民主党	2014年12月	2022 任满
Ralph Northar	男	60	Virginia	民主党	2018年1月	2022 任满
Doug Ducey	男	55	Arizona	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Asa Hutchinson	男	69	Arkansas	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Larry Hogan	男	63	Maryland	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Pete Ricketts	男	55	Nebraska	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Kate Brown	女	59	Oregon	民主党	2015年2月	2023 任满
Tom Wolf	男	71	Pennsylvania	民主党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Gina Raimond	女	48	Rhode Island	民主党	2015年1月	2023 任满

01

Attitudes towards China by state governors

Based on the above basic analysis of the governor, the state’s economy, and their respective attitudes towards China, we adopt a friendly, tough, and

Vagueness is the standard, and further analysis of economic and other related factors behind the attitude towards China.

The friendly criterion is whether or not there have been public pro-China speeches; if there is no obvious speech against China, it will increase concerns about China.

Taxes, the launching of a trade war, and other incidents that have been clearly directed against China have shown dissatisfaction. We will summarize them as vague;

We classify those who are clearly anti-China comments, critical comments, or those who clearly support the trade war as tough.

For example, the Governor of Massachusetts Charlie Baker said at an event in December 2018: “The U.S. should see China as a valued partner not only in our economic growth but in solving problems around the world”, so we regard it as friendly to China.

Arkansas Governor Asa Hutchinson said in an interview with CNBC on June 9, 2019: “I continue to support the president ..... But we feel it’s appropriate to say there is a point that you should not squeeze us further”, so we classify it as a vague attitude towards China. And publicly said "he supports whatever decision the president makes on delicate trade negotiations"

Georgia Governor Brian Kemp was classified as a tough attitude.??????MISDIRECTION???

After counting the attitudes of 50 governors towards China, we found that the overall attitudes of the governors towards China tend to be friendly. 17 of the governors showed obvious friendship with China. 14 governors had a vague attitude towards China, and 6 governors had a tough attitude towards China. There are 14 governors who have not made obvious and public statements to China.



## Friendly

The list of 17 governors who have shown a clear friendly attitude towards China is as follows.

Trade war, and participated in Chinese community activities or visited China many times.

Among the 17 governors, 3 are female governors and 14 are male governors, ranging in age from 44 to 75. There are 6 democratic governors.

Party members, 11 Republicans.

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对华态度友好的17位州长名单				
名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派
Kay Ivey	女	75	Alabama	共和党
Doug Ducey	男	55	Arizona	共和党
Jared Polis	男	44	Colorado	民主党
John Carney	男	63	Delaware	民主党
Brad Little	男	65	Idaho	共和党
Eric Holcomb	男	51	Indiana	共和党
Janet Mills	女	72	Maine	民主党
Charlie Baker	男	63	Massachusetts	共和党
Steve Bullock	男	53	Montana	民主党
Chris Sununu	男	45	New Hampshire	共和党
Roy Cooper	男	62	North Carolina	民主党
Doug Burgum	男	63	North Dakota	共和党
Kate Brown	女	59	Oregon	民主党
Bill Lee	男	60	Tennessee	共和党
Gary Herbert	男	72	Utah	共和党
Phil Scott	男	61	Vermont	共和党
Jim Justice	男	68	West Virginia	共和党

## Tough

The list of the 6 governors who have clearly expressed their tough attitudes towards China is as follows. Among them, 4 have close personal relations with Trump, and 3 have questions about human rights.

The title blames China. In terms of parties, there are 5 from the Republican Party and 1 Democrat. The age ranges from 41 to 70 years old,

In terms of gender, all are male.

对华态度强硬的6位州长名单				
名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派
Henry McMaster	男	72	South Carolina	共和党
Andrew Cuomo	男	65	New York	民主党
Mike Parson	男	64	Missouri	共和党
Mark Gordon	男	62	Wyoming	共和党
Brian Kemp	男	56	Georgia	共和党
Ron DeSantis	男	41	Florida	共和党

## Blurry

The list of 14 governors with vague attitudes towards China is as follows. Among them are 3 women, 11 men, 6 Democrats, and 8 Republicans, ranging in age from 48 to 72 years old. Most people worry about tariffs hurting the state's economy, but for the trade war their attitude is vague, and some governors firmly support Trump or believe that China does have problems with intellectual property rights.

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名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派
Asa Hutchinson	男	69	Arkansas	共和党
Gavin Newsom	男	52	California	民主党
David Ige	男	62	Hawaii	民主党
Kim Reynolds	女	60	Iowa	共和党
Matt Bevin	男	52	Kentucky	共和党
John Bel Edwards	男	53	Louisiana	民主党
Larry Hogan	男	63	Maryland	共和党
Gretchen Whitmer	女	48	Michigan	民主党
Pete Ricketts	男	55	Nebraska	共和党
Mike DeWine	男	72	Ohio	共和党
Tom Wolf	男	71	Pennsylvania	民主党
Kristi Noem	女	48	South Dakota	共和党
Greg Abbott	男	62	Texas	共和党
Jay Inslee	男	68	Washington	民主党

## 02

### Trade with China and the governor's attitude towards China

#### Friendly

According to the state, the 17 governors with friendly attitudes toward China rank their states in GDP, total trade value, and total trade value with China focus on the middle and last class. However, in terms of the ranking of trade value in GDP, most of them are concentrated in the middle. Geographically, the states are concentrated in the New England region, south central and mountainous regions of the United States.

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对华贸易量排名	GDP排名	贸易值排名	贸易值占GDP排名	州
22	27	26	20	Alabama
27	20	17	14	Arizona
36	16	20	37	Colorado
42	42	47	50	Delaware
32	41	38	5	Idaho
16	18	18	30	Indiana
44	43	41	10	Maine
21	10	13	48	Massachusetts
47	48	46	24	Montana
38	39	37	12	New Hampshire
14	11	12	38	North Carolina
50	45	43	2	North Dakota
20	25	28	39	Oregon
5	19	14	9	Tennessee
31	31	30	22	Utah
45	50	48	21	Vermont
43	40	42	35	West Virginia

## Tough

The six governors with a tough attitude towards China generally rank high in their states' GDP, total trade value, and total trade value with China.

Geographically, except for New York State and Wyoming, the other 4 states are all located in the southeastern United States.

However, it is worth noting that the ratio of trade volume to GDP in Wyoming and New York State is both in the lower 50 state.

对华态度强硬6州长所在州经济状况				
对华贸易量排名	GDP排名	贸易值排名	贸易值占GDP排名	州
11	4	4	4	Florida
7	9	10	15	Georgia
23	22	19	16	Missouri
15	26	25	26	South Carolina
49	49	49	43	Wyoming
6	3	3	46	New York

## Blurry

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The 14 governors with ambiguous attitudes towards China are scattered about their states' GDP, total trade value, and total trade value with China. The law of concentration can be followed. There is also no geographical concentration.

对华态度模糊14州长所在州经济状况				
对华贸易量排名	GDP排名	贸易值排名	贸易值占GDP排名	州
24	34	33	1	Arkansas
1	1	1	41	California
46	38	40	42	Hawaii
35	30	31	33	Iowa
17	28	27	17	Kentucky
28	24	24	28	Louisiana
29	15	22	45	Maryland
13	14	11	19	Michigan
39	35	36	29	Nebraska
10	7	7	25	Ohio
9	6	8	40	Pennsylvania
48	47	44	3	South Dakota
2	2	2	7	Texas
4	12	9	6	Washington

03

Import and export to China and the governor's attitude towards China

If the trade with China is further divided into exports to China and imports from China, under each attitude classification, the governor's state exports to China.

There is no obvious rule to follow in the distribution of data from China and imports from China.

What has been observed so far is that the governor's attitude towards China is different between its exports to and from China and the governor's attitude towards China. There is no direct correlation, but it does not rule out the possibility of dummy variables among the three.

州	对华出口				从华进口			
	总值	总值排名	占贸易总量	占贸易总量排名	总值	总值排名	占贸易总量	占贸易总量排名
North Dakota	\$21.5	50	0.27%	50	\$171.32	48	2.19%	50
Montana	\$114.5	46	1.89%	40	\$155.55	50	2.57%	49
Vermont	\$169.1	44	2.98%	22	\$248.59	45	5.89%	41
Maine	\$254.5	42	2.32%	36	\$350.41	43	3.98%	46
New Hampshire	\$367.7	40	3.25%	25	\$1,096.57	37	9.47%	34
Delaware	\$381.1	39	7.82%	9	\$448.73	41	9.13%	35
Idaho	\$417.5	38	3.83%	24	\$2,883.03	28	26.47%	9
West Virginia	\$484.4	36	5.82%	11	\$234.48	46	2.72%	48
Utah	\$675.9	35	2.62%	34	\$2,726.20	32	12.38%	26
Colorado	\$676.8	34	1.41%	44	\$2,007.86	35	4.92%	42
Arizona	\$1,193.4	24	2.88%	32	\$3,432.58	29	7.58%	32
Indiana	\$1,966.8	20	4.61%	18	\$9,267.78	15	21.78%	12
North Carolina	\$2,317.0	16	3.71%	25	\$11,154.80	13	17.89%	18
Tennessee	\$2,500.7	15	4.98%	15	\$26,583.79	4	52.86%	2
Massachusetts	\$2,628.0	13	5.17%	14	\$5,225.04	20	15.24%	29
Kansas	\$3,017.0	10	10.87%	6	\$2,807.49	30	13.11%	31
Oregon	\$4,742.0	5	18.93%	4	\$3,324.05	27	14.27%	24

In states with a strong governor's attitude towards China, the total value of their exports to and from China, except Wyoming, are all top 50 states

Column, but the data itself is too small to support the law.

州	对华出口				从华进口			
	总值	总值排名	占贸易总量	占贸易总量排名	总值	总值排名	占贸易总量	占贸易总量排名
Wyoming	\$53.0	47	1.41%	45	\$366.35	43	4.42%	44
Missour	\$782.1	29	1.82%	39	\$4,893.77	22	11.92%	28
Florida	\$2,074.7	19	1.82%	46	\$14,142.38	16	9.57%	33
Georgia	\$2,972.7	12	3.81%	23	\$23,787.79	5	31.25%	4
New York	\$3,436.2	9	2.26%	37	\$23,672.96	6	13.56%	25
South Carolina	\$5,107.8	4	20.00%	3	\$7,273.74	19	25.80%	10

For states with a vague governor's attitude towards China, their total export value to China is either at the front end of the 50 states or at the end, showing polarization.

州	对华出口				从华进口			
	总值	总值排名	占贸易总量	占贸易总量排名	总值	总值排名	占贸易总量	占贸易总量排名
Hawaii	\$35.1	49	0.39%	49	\$176.30	42	4.23%	45
South Dakota	\$47.8	48	0.64%	48	\$220.07	47	2.97%	47
Arkansas	\$306.8	41	1.61%	42	\$5,165.86	21	27.13%	7
Nebraska	\$423.9	37	2.90%	31	\$953.95	39	6.67%	40
Maryland	\$502.5	33	1.58%	43	\$5,684.48	25	9.68%	31
Iowa	\$626.9	32	2.88%	32	\$2,091.88	34	9.62%	32
Kentucky	\$2,258.1	18	6.39%	8	\$6,233.12	18	30.95%	5
Pennsylvania	\$2,965.2	14	7.20%	28	\$15,366.15	9	18.58%	16
Louisiana	\$3,014.8	11	10.04%	7	\$1,386.34	36	4.59%	43
Michigan	\$3,558.8	7	5.30%	13	\$10,387.25	14	15.48%	22
Ohio	\$3,634.7	6	4.39%	19	\$12,941.58	11	15.64%	19
Washington	\$15,917.7	3	20.13%	2	\$16,359.52	8	20.69%	14
California	\$18,338.9	2	5.42%	12	\$183,203.05	1	51.46%	1
Texas	\$18,624.2	1	6.79%	10	\$44,476.82	2	18.17%	17

#### 04

#### Term of office and attitude towards China

In terms of comprehensive data, the governor's past experience is not related to his attitude towards China. However, from the perspective of tenure, there is campaign pressure

The governor of China has either explicitly expressed friendship with China, or has publicly criticized the trade war.

名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派	任期开始	任期结束
Matt Bevin	男	52	Kentucky	共和党	2015年12月	2019
John Bel Edwa	男	53	Louisiana	民主党	2016年1月	2020
Steve Bullock	男	53	Montana	民主党	2013年1月	2021 任满 参选总统
Doug Burgum	男	63	North Dakota	共和党	2016年12月	2020
Jay Inslee	男	68	Washington	民主党	2013年1月	2021 参选总统

### **(Friendly; fuzzy)**

Among the 11 governors who are about to expire, the majority have a vague or non-committal attitude, and another 3 governors made clear to China friendly.

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名字	性别	年龄	所在州	党派	任期开始	任期结束
Phil Bryant	男	65	Mississippi	共和党	2012年1月	2020 任满
Gary Herbert	男	72	Utah	共和党	2009年8月	2021 退休
David Ige	男	62	Hawaii	民主党	2014年12月	2022 任满
Ralph Northar	男	60	Virginia	民主党	2018年1月	2022 任满
Doug Ducey	男	55	Arizona	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Asa Hutchinson	男	69	Arkansas	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Larry Hogan	男	63	Maryland	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Pete Ricketts	男	55	Nebraska	共和党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Kate Brown	女	59	Oregon	民主党	2015年2月	2023 任满
Tom Wolf	男	71	Pennsylvania	民主党	2015年1月	2023 任满
Gina Raimond	女	48	Rhode Island	民主党	2015年1月	2023 任满

It is worth mentioning that none of the 16 Governors facing election pressure and retirement pressure have a tough attitude towards China.

### **Conclusion**

At present, Sino-US trade frictions are escalating and tending to become normal, and Sino-US relations are facing tremendous downward pressure. Although America's attitude towards China

Increasingly tough, but in view of how the US parties view China, what kind of Sino-US relationship they hope to form, and how they plan to build

There are few studies on US relations.

But at the moment when Sino-US relations are accelerating their transformation, this uncertainty may bring fatal harm to Sino-US relations. Therefore,

Understanding the attitudes of all sectors of the United States, including the government, states, interest groups, and mainstream think tanks, toward China is crucial.

To explore this issue, Minzhi International Research Institute and the Center for Globalization Studies of Tsinghua University launched the "Panorama of American Attitudes to China"

Research, this is the first in a series of reports-the governor's article. Next, we will continue to introduce

Please stay tuned for other reports including cabinet members.

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