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美国研究

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[专题研究] 美国经济及对外贸易

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FOCAL TOPIC: U. S. Economy and Foreign Trade

U. S. Trade Deficit and Industrial International Competitiveness: A Global Value Chain Perspective

Zhang Lijuan and Guo Ruonan (9)

The overall scale of the U. S. trade in goods deficit has been expanding, and trade in service has been showing a surplus. Due to different statistical methods, there is a difference in the total amount of trade deficit. From 2000 to 2014, the U. S. trade deficit calculated by added value was smaller than the trade deficit calculated by traditional statistical methods. An empirical analysis found that most industries in the United States are in a comparative advantage in the global value chain division. Firms in knowledge-intensive and capital-intensive industries have obvious comparative advantages with rising international competitiveness. The study of the U. S. trade deficit and the division of labor and competitive advantage of various industries in the global value chain under the added value accounting confirmed that the U. S. trade deficit has not caused a decline of its international competitiveness.

The Evolution of the U. S. Investor-State Dispute Settlement Mechanism from the Perspective of Two-Level Games

Pan Rui and Xiong Li (26)

The Investor-State Settlement Dispute Mechanism (ISDM) has undergone three different periods: from the elementary borrowing international established practice to President Clinton's drastic reformation favoring investors' rights, then to Presidents Bush and Obama's gradual reform favoring the balance between investors and states. The domestic and international two-level game playing has made a huge impact upon the evolution of the U. S. ISDM. And the ISDM was not only influenced by foreign countries but also by lobbying of domestic interest groups, NGOs and congressmen. The ISDM, as a long-arm jurisdiction, gives American investors lots of rights and serves the global economic strategy of the U. S. There is no doubt that the United States will continue to adhere to the ISDM in the future, and will also to promote this mechanism to more countries.

**Trump Administration’s Trade Protectionism Policy :
Research Perspective Based on Party Politics**

Li Yang and Sun Juncheng (43)

Since Trump took office, the U. S. government’s trade protectionism policy has been different from previous ones because of its special ideas and characteristics, which is closely related to the needs and changes of current party politics in the United States. Party politics is an important part of the American political system. The competition between the two parties for control of the government or Congress runs through the entire decision-making process of public policies. Trade policy, especially with China, is used by both sides as an important tool in political competition. The Trump administration’s trade protectionism is based on the concept of counter-global economic nationalism and state-participating “reciprocal trade.” In terms of external manifestations, it has a more direct, more three-dimensional approach to trade protection, much tougher with China, while maintaining U. S. economic hegemony as the core objective. The reason behind this is that trade protectionism is still an essential tool in American party politics.

FOCAL TOPIC :

U. S. Diplomacy and Sino-U. S. Relations

**The Changing U. S. Attitudes and Policy toward U. S. -China
Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges**

Wei Zongyou (60)

China-U. S. cultural and people-to-people exchanges are pillars of China-U. S. relations, and have long acted as a lubricant to promote trust and dispel distrust. However, since 2017, led by some influential U. S. think tanks, there have been rising voices doubting the value of China-U. S. cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and framing China’s cultural and people-to-people activities in the U. S. as a representation of Chinese influence and power. Against this backdrop, the Trump administration and Congress have taken a series of executive, economic, and legal actions against China’s cultural and people-to-people activities in the U. S. , casting a long shadow over China-U. S. exchanges. The about face of Trump administration in China-U. S. cultural and people-to-people exchanges reflects the changing attitudes of the U. S. government and policy elites towards China and their disillusion with engagement policy, which, in their view, has helped China to rise, but in the end turned out to be a threat to U. S. interests. For China, while it disputes and even denounces the irre-

sponsible framing and defaming of China’s cultural and people-to-people exchange programs and activities, it should also listen to the legitimate concerns of the U. S. , and take necessary measures to address their complaints.

The Evolution of China-U. S. Balance of Military Power in the Post-Cold War Western Pacific Region

Lyu Jinghua and Luo Xi (80)

After the normalization of relations between China and the United States, the regional security order in East Asia can be characterized as a bipolar one in which the United States played a dominant role at sea while China dominated on land. The balance of military power was relatively stable until the end of the Cold War. As U. S. administrations adjusted their Asia-Pacific security strategies and enhanced military deployment consistently, and China made efforts to advance its military modernization at the same time, this order disappeared while the new order was underway. To effectively manage such a dangerous trend with the objective of avoiding military conflicts and ensuring security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, it is necessary to consider how to establish a feasible and acceptable balance of military power in the Western Pacific region between the two sides which includes three dimensions: perception, order, and strength.

The Institutionalization of the U. S. -Japan Alliance and Its Strategic Transformation

Jiao Shixin (96)

The U. S. -Japan alliance originated from the post-war arrangements of the United States towards Japan. Its institutionalization means that the United States and Japan continue to maintain alliance consensus, establish strategic goals based on alliance consensus, and pursue a process of cooperative alliance rules and mechanisms. This paper argues that the institutionalization of the U. S. -Japan alliance essentially represents the military integration of the United States and Japan. The establishment of the standing Alliance Coordination Mechanism (ACM) marks the beginning of a standing and substantive military structure. The current institutionalization of the U. S. -Japan alliance is to make the issue of “China’s rise and the DPRK nuclear issue” part of a new alliance consensus.

AMERICAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Research on the Organization of Vietnamese Americans

in the United States and Their Political Participation

Zhang Yuquan and Cheng Yue (126)

Vietnamese Americans actively participate in American politics and have established a number of important participatory political organizations, which are influential in the U. S. political arena. The formation of Vietnamese American organizations is based on the needs of Vietnamese ethnic immigrants living in the United States and participating in politics. These organizations cover all aspects of Vietnamese American life and vary widely in size. They actively participate in American politics through campaigning and voting in elections, lobbying organization, etc. , and significantly influence the political status of the Vietnamese Americans themselves, the development of their organizations, and their former home country of Vietnam. In the current complicated situation in the South China Sea, the attention of the Vietnamese American organization to the South China Sea issue will also increase uncertainty about South China Sea issues.

The Changing of the Wilderness Idea and the Origin of the U. S. National Parks

Gao Ke (142)

During the late 19th century, the primary purpose of U. S. national parks was to preserve the wilderness landscape within public parks for tourism, which reflected great historical changes in the idea of the American wilderness. Since colonial times, the American mainstream looked to the wilderness as something to conquer. However, with the development of nationalism and romanticism, American intellectual elites reshaped the idea of the wilderness, especially the spectacular landscape into a tool to demonstrate the uniqueness of and national identity of America, and gave the wilderness sublime spiritual and cultural value. The alienation of humans and nature resulting from urbanization and industrialization inspired Americans' demand of wilderness tourism as the antidote to resolve city problems, and thus the value of the wilderness landscape for tourism grew increasingly prominent; at the same time, the extension of democracy and equality in Europe and America prompted the idea of protecting the wilderness landscape as a public resource, which laid a foundation to guarantee the public's access to the wilderness landscape by creating national parks. The changing of the wilderness idea cultivated the idea of national parks preserving the wildness landscape as "park or pleasuring ground" "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people", which eventually promoted the creation of national parks in the United States.

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