

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

国际刊号

2019 年第



QK1946173

美国研究

The Chinese Journal of American Studies

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2019 · 5

(双月刊)

万方数据



中国社会科学院美国研究所
中 华 美 国 学 会

主办

美国研究

THE CHINESE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

2019 年第 5 期(第 33 卷 总第 143 期)

2019 年 10 月 15 日出版

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U. S. DIPLOMACY

**The Trump Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy and Its
Implications for China's Regional Security Environment**

Qiu Chaobing (9)

The Trump Administration publicized the National Security Strategy of the United States in December 2017 and its Indo-Pacific Strategy took shape officially. The Trump Administration pushed its Indo-Pacific strategy of four aspects: reinforcing the U. S. commitment to its alliances, partnerships and the wider Indo-Pacific region as a whole; expanding economic engagement between the U. S. and the Indo-Pacific states and promoting the private sector to play a key role in the engagement; strengthening the U. S. alliances, empowering its partners, and strengthening U. S. military capabilities in the region; and advancing American influence by strengthening people-to-people connections and cultural exchanges with and promoting good governance in the Indo-Pacific states. To well understand its implications for China's regional security environment, it is necessary to explore the Trump Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy historically and comprehensively. More attention should be paid to the continuities when talking about the differences of the Trump Administration's Indo-Pacific Strategy from its predecessors. When emphasizing the Trump Administration's intention of targeting China, one should have a balanced understanding of the U. S. perception and its way of coping with China and the U. S. presence and the Sino-U. S. interaction in the Indo-Pacific should be viewed rationally.

**The Adjustment and Future Challenges of the Trump Administration's
Cyber Security Policy**

Li Hengyang (41)

After Trump came to power, the U. S. government made some adjustments to cyber security policy. As the U. S. government, Congress and some strategic persons regard dealing with the competition between China and Russia as the strategic focus of national security, the Trump Administration regards the competition of great powers in cyberspace as the main

challenge facing the United States. In order to maintain its dominant position in digital space, the U. S. government has strengthened the protection of key infrastructure, worked hard to promote the development of digital economy, and vigorously enhanced its cyber military capability. Compared with the Obama Administration, the Trump Administration's cybersecurity policy is more aggressive and objectively promotes the militarization of cyberspace. Under the guidance of the ideology of "America First" and "Achieving Peace Through Strength," the United States handles cyberspace affairs in light of its own interests and needs. The U. S. aggressive cyber strategy strengthens the game of big powers and the action of network deterrence, and at the same time leads to slow progress of global cyber governance. Although the United States tries to build a lasting advantage in digital space, it faces a series of challenges. The leadership of the United States in cyberspace will not be enhanced by the development of cyber forces, and its attempt to establish global cyber hegemony is bound to be difficult to achieve.

U. S. POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

To Ask or Not to Ask: The Practical Operation of the U. S.

Population Census Politics as Seen through the Citizenship Question

Zhang Yi (60)

Donald Trump became the U. S. President in January 2017, in time to be in charge of the 2020 decennial census. Newly-appointed Commerce Secretary Wilbur L. Ross, Jr., decided to add a citizenship question to the 2020 census questionnaire, claiming that it was needed for more effective enforcement of the Voting Rights Act. Many state and local governments and NGOs disagreed and brought lawsuits. They argued that adding the question would result in more families refusing to participate in the census, thereby causing an undercount of certain groups of people and damaging their political rights and economic interests. Both a federal district court and the Supreme Court held that the Commerce Department failed to offer a reasonable explanation for its decision and thus violated the legal requirements for agency action. As a result, the Trump Administration is prohibited from adding the citizenship question to the 2020 census. The census controversy is a good case study of how public policy is actually made in the United States.

The Reconstruction of China-U. S. Economic and Trade Relations from the Perspective of Trump's Economic Populism and Nationalism

Luo Zhenxing (76)

The U. S. trade policy toward China in the Trump Administration is turning to focus on the power-based bilateral competition, which is fundamentally deviating from the tradition of trying to integrate China into the rule-based but American-dominated multilateral trade system since the re-establishment of China and America's normal foreign relations. By emphasizing "economic sovereignty" and "economic security is national security," Trump's administration can turn many of Trump's populist economic issues into national security issues, which is known as "securitization" process that can help to transfer them into legitimate and enforceable policies. Trump's economic populism and nationalism are the fundamental ideological forces that drive the Trump Administration to reform China-U. S. economic and trade relations. Trump's economic populism and nationalism can survive much longer than Trump's presidency, which means China-U. S. economic and trade friction will last for a very long term and become more frequent and complicated but it is very difficult to achieve Trump's aims of reforming China-U. S. economic and trade relations to make them fair, reciprocal, and balanced in the short term.

The Rise of White Supremacy in the Trump Era

Li Qingsi and Zhai Maiyun (103)

White supremacy, as a kind of white racist ideology, has long existed in American society since European immigrants set foot on the North American continent. After evolving through three stages, white supremacy rose again after Donald Trump became President in 2017. This rise of white supremacy stems from a national identity crisis caused by changes in American demography—that the middle- and lower-class white people have gradually lost their dominant positions in society and thus have become anxious is a fundamental cause along with the continued expansion of the concept of "political correctness." The direct cause is that Donald Trump was elected President and leveraged the "political correctness" ideology that has long been rooted in American society and stimulated white supremacy. The phenomenon of white supremacism, which is related to Trump's nationalism, has caused social and political divisions in the United States. Since the institutional limits and structural causes cannot be eliminated within a short time, white racist ideology will exist in the United States for a long time.

U. S. HISTORY

An Analysis on the American Constitution in the “Madison Problem”

Guo Xiaoyu (121)

The main tasks of the Constitutional Convention were not only to build a modern national state but also to form a union of thirteen States which had been endowed with sovereign power. Therefore American basic institutions, the management of systems and its expansion in the early 19th century were deeply influenced by this dual identity: the United States as a “state” as well as a “federation.” In this sense, the “Madison Problem” could provide at least two modes of constitutional explanations to help us understand the meaning of the “compound republic”: one famous mode of this regards the constitution as a neutral rule system, which allows competition and co-operation among different representations of the people; the other mode, which usually has been ignored, focuses on the executive power of the federation. This paper argues that the executive power of federation has taken on the crucial role of building the union, which stimulates the balance of power as well as sovereignty belonging to the federation.

Creditor’s Leverage and Anglo-America’s Bargaining at the Washington Disarmament Conference

Kang Xin (142)

During World War I, the U. S. Treasury alleged that British credit was the best and insisted on lending most of the money to the British government, which Britain then loaned to the Entente countries to finance the war. Thus in the chain of refunding war debts, Britain was under great financial pressure to collect from her debtors to meet her liabilities to the U. S. government. Obviously, the U. S. not only successfully used its creditor’s leverage and converted economic power into political-military power, but also “transformed an enemy into a friend” when anti-British sentiment was rising and people were asking “whether war would break out between Britain and the United States.” Therefore American creditor power over Britain played a significant role on its road to be a hegemonic power.

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The Chinese Journal of American Studies

美国研究 (双月刊) ISSN 1002-8986

定价:40.00元
万方数据

CN 11-1170/C



ISSN 1002-8986



9 771002 898193

