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[习近平外交思想研究]

积累正能量:习近平对新时代中美关系的思考 / 赵可金 史 艳

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冷战缓和时期美国的霸权新路 / 张勇安 焦珊珊

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FOCAL TOPIC:
Studies on Xi Jinping’s Thoughts on Diplomacy

Accumulating Positive Energy: Xi Jinping’s Thoughts
on China-U. S. Relations in the New Era

Zhao Kejin and Shi Yan (9)

China-U. S. relations are among the most important bilateral relations in the world today. It is the crucial external factor for realizing the Chinese nation’s bright prospect on the road to revival. In recent years, with China making a strong case as a rising power and the U. S. as a ruling power, it has become a focus of attention in the field of international relations whether or not the two countries can avoid the “Thucydides Trap” - the strategic confrontation that derives from factors such as differences in social realities, institutional arrangements, and development choices. President Xi Jinping considers the fundamental changes in the past 100 years and systematically reflects upon China- U. S. relations in the new era. From the perspective of developing a global partnership, President Xi puts forward a series of new concepts, ideas, and strategies to deal with bilateral relations with the U. S. These new ideas include promoting a new type of major power relationship, establishing an overall stable framework in a major power relationship with balanced development, and developing China-U. S. relations based on coordination, cooperation, and stability. President Xi has pointed out the way forward for China-U. S. relations in the new era, which serves as a strong guide for bilateral interactions.

U. S. Politics, Economy, and Diplomacy

The Trump Administration’s Missile Defense Strategy and Policy:
An Analysis Based on the 2019 Missile Defense Review

Zhang Yeliang (35)

Since the end of the Cold War, the U. S. has been devoted to building an integrated, layered ballistic missile defense system consisting of ground-based, sea-launched and space-based missile defenses, in combination with national, regional, and point missile defense scopes. After he took office,

President Donald Trump made adjustments to the scope and goals of the American missile defenses as well as continuing parts of his predecessors' missile defense policy framework in order to counter missile threats posed by America's potential adversaries. The Trump administration's missile defense strategy and policy will make worse already hostile U. S. -Russian relations aggravated by the U. S. withdrawal from the INF Treaty, and increased Sino-U. S. tensions. China-U. S. bilateral relations have been strained by trade, Taiwan, and the South China Sea. The increased tensions have weakened and even neutralized deterrence power and operational capabilities of middle-nuclear countries and those with ballistic missiles and stimulated them to find counter measures, thus initiating an arms race between offensive and defensive weapons. Despite facing severe technological and financial hurdles, the Trump administration will vigorously carry out its missile defense strategy and policy.

U. S. Economic Interest Groups Related to China and the Sino-U. S. Trade Friction

Zhang Wenzong (63)

Interest group politics are the essence of American politics, and therefore U. S. economic interest groups follow closely U. S. trade policy and trade politics, especially during the large-scale trade friction between China and the U. S. Although these economic interest groups have different positions about the Trump administration's trade policy towards China, all of them have exerted influence on the White House and U. S. Congress through various means. The scale and intensity of their lobbying can be compared with the one that pushed the U. S. into granting PNTR to China in the 1990s. The interest groups opposed to trade protectionism failed to prevent the Trump administration's tariff policy, which effected the power distribution of the U. S. president and Congress, interest groups' collective complaints about China, and U. S. major strategic adjustments toward China. In the process of China-U. S. trade consultations, the Trump administration tried strongly to suppress the demands of the American business community, but had to appease the dissatisfied agricultural interest groups. The profit-seeking nature of U. S. multinational capital, the attractiveness of China's huge market, and China's deepening reforms and opening up will continue to expand the U. S. domestic support to build "win-sets" to push the U. S. to make a deal with China. At the same time, the rising competition between China and the U. S. will have an impact on the U. S. economic interests groups related to China, and the latter will continue to shape China-U. S. policy from different directions.

A Study on China Policy in the Platforms of America's Two Major Parties

He Weibao (84)

The platforms of America's two major parties reflect the two parties' main policies and positions, and they can affect the American government's policies, so we should attach much importance to them. By analysing the China policies in the past platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties, we can draw the following conclusions: while China's strength, influence and the link between China and the U. S. grow quickly, the two America's major parties elaborate on their China policy frequently in their party platforms; in most instances, the American government's China policy is consistent with the platform of the party in power; in most cases, the two parties share a consensus on important issues about America's China policy, and the elaboration of the two parties' China policy serves their election aims and strategies. The current China policy of the Republican Party has shifted from the past, which differs from that of the Democratic Party. Do the two parties have a consensus on their China policy now? In which direction will the American government's China policy go? Perhaps we can get some answers from the new party platforms of the two parties in 2020.

An Analysis on the Trump Administration's Rohingya Crisis Policy

Shi Aiguo (112)

Since a new round of the Rohingya crisis took place in August 2017, the Trump administration has expressed its policy in a series of statements, fact sheets, special briefings, and so on; launched bilateral and international multilateral crisis diplomacy; and provided emergency humanitarian aid and imposed sanctions on the Burmese military. In its policy, the Trump administration has distinguished Aung San Suu Kyi's administration from the Burmese military with differentiated treatment for them, has aimed to consolidate the U. S. -Burma Partnership and promote Burma democratic transformation through resolving the Rohingya crisis. In addition, the Trump administration has ignored the situation and Rohingya human rights issues in dealing with the crisis. The Trump administration has adopted measures and tactics combining pressure and sanctions in appeasing and conciliating the Burmese military, and made full use of crisis diplomacy to promote its Indo-Pacific Strategy. As a whole, a high degree of realism and utilitarianism has been embodied in the Trump administration's Rohingya crisis policy. The policy has been the result of Trump's "America First" national security strategy, promoting the Indo-Pacific Strategy and preventing and containing China from increasing influence in Burma.

Cold War History

A New Approach to Searching for Hegemony during the Cold War Detente: A Case Study of NATO/CCMS Oil Spills Project, 1969–1975

Zhang Yong'an and Jiao Shanshan (137)

“Open water pollution” is one of the first pilot studies approved by the North Atlantic Council for the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS). The governance of marine oil spills is an important project and has received widespread concern from NATO allies. Focusing on rights, governance subjects, resolutions, and implementation, the NATO allies navigate between super powers and small countries, and among super powers. Although contradictions and conflicts are inevitable, under the pressure and lobbying of the United States, the Council finally passed a resolution, which requested that the NATO allies “achieve by 1975, if possible, but not later than the end of the decade, the elimination of international discharges of oil and oily wastes into the sea.” The resolution is the “first pilot project action recommendation” proposed by the CCMS and is known as the “historical resolution.” In the meantime, the United States played a very special and important role through NATO’s “third dimension,” which in turn enabled discourse power and dominance in the field of social governance during the Cold War Detente. However, it is undeniable that the adoption of this resolution has promoted the concern of the international community, especially the coastal countries among the NATO allies, on oil spills, strengthened the sharing of resources and technologies among countries, and catalyzed the construction of marine oil spill prevention and mitigation mechanisms. To a certain extent, it has also spawned the reconstruction of national environmental protection mechanisms and functions.

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