

国家社会科学基金资助期刊

国际刊号: IS **Q K 2 0 0 7 7 2 0**  
2020 年第 1 期 (总第 145 期)

# 美国研究

The Chinese Journal of American Studies

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美国第115届国会涉台立法探析 / 龚洪烈

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2020 · 1

( 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

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THE CHINESE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

2020 年第 1 期(第 34 卷 总第 145 期)

2020 年 2 月 15 日出版

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- 中文核心期刊(外交、国际关系类)
- 中文社会科学引文索引来源期刊(CSSCI)
- 国家哲学社会科学学术期刊数据库来源期刊

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# THE CHINESE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

February 15, 2020

Vol. 34, No. 1

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

### U. S. Trade Deterrence against China under the Background of Strategic Competition

Xia Liping and Zhu Yulei ..... (9)

This analysis from the perspective of deterrence shows that the U. S. trade war against China is a deterrent behavior that is guided by gradual escalation strategy. It is attempting to use trade to threaten China and make China realize that its behavior that conflicts with the interests of the U. S. will not be worth the cost. It is intended to force China to “regulate” its action to comply with U. S. interests. The reason why the United States includes trade in its deterrence toolbox is that trade is more effective than other deterrents in the power game today. The strength of the U. S. trade deterrence against China depends on its trade hegemony supported by technology, markets, finance, and international rules. Although the trade war has had some negative impact on China, the U. S. trade deterrence has not achieved its desired results on the whole. The key factor lies in that China has been good at reading the signs of the times and has taken suitable counter-measures. In the long run, trade, as the most effective approach of deterrence for the U. S. , will inevitably continue as an element in China-U. S. strategic competition.

### An Analysis of Taiwan-Related Legislation of the 115th Congress of the United States

Gong Honglie ..... (27)

The 115th U. S. Congress’ Taiwan-related legislation has reached an unprecedented scale in terms of the number of bills introduced, including those that became American public law and those that failed to complete the legislative process. The bills address many aspects, such as political, economic and military exchanges between the United States and Taiwan, arms sales to Taiwan, and Taiwan’s international participation. The Taiwan-related legislation, represented by the Taiwan Travel Act, challenges the One-China policy in terms of its basic content, which could seriously impact Sino-U. S. relations, and might even completely destroy the political

basis of Sino-U. S. relations. The Taiwan-related legislation reflects the high strategic consensus of the U. S. executive and legislative branches in coping with the changes in the strength differential between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. The Taiwan-related legislation is used as a strategic means to reassure Taiwan. Although the implementation of the Taiwan-related legislation depends on the executive branch's judgment on the feasibility of policy, the Taiwan-related legislation in the 115th Congress, represented by the Taiwan Travel Act, has become a new destructive factor to Sino-U. S. relations.

### **George F. Kennan's View of China**

Wang Ruiheng ..... (44)

George F. Kennan, a leading Soviet Union specialist during the early period of the Cold War, was the architect of the U. S. containment strategy. He had great influence on the process of America's foreign policy, especially when he was the director of the U. S. State Department's Policy Planning Staff. Kennan lacked a deep understanding of the social reality and history of China; nonetheless, he thought China had a long history and brilliant culture, but this ancient nation was too xenophobic and arrogant, selfish and ruthless, and disregarded principles. This negative view of China directly impacted George F. Kennan's views about the triangular relationship of China, the Soviet Union, and America, hence it influenced America's foreign policy during the Cold War. His cultural and educational background, the influence from his close friend John P. Davies, Jr., and the Realpolitik theory he held were the main factors that impacted George F. Kennan's view of China.

## **American Politics and Society**

### **An Analysis of the National Biodefense Strategy of the Trump Administration**

Jin Jiyong ..... (66)

The Trump Administration released the National Biodefense Strategy in September 2018, which marks the official launching of the Administration's biosecurity policy. The strategic document is the embodiment of the Trump Administration's national security strategy in the field of biosecurity. It is the most systematic and comprehensive elaboration on biosecurity issues by successive U. S. administrations. Compared with the Obama Administration, the Trump Administration's biosecurity policy features centralized departmental coordination and integrated biological-threat responses. The Trump Administration's biosecurity policy completely reflects its "America

First” and “unilateralism” doctrine. The “de-securitization” in the arrangement of the implementing mechanism of the U. S. biological defense strategy does not change the U. S. objective for national security interests by implementing the biological security strategy. With its increasing investment in the field of biotechnology, the Trump Administration aims to achieve mutual empowerment in biotechnological innovation and biological defense systems, to promote health security, and to maintain the U. S. hegemony in the field of biotechnology innovation.

## **The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and Its Influence**

Qi Xin ..... (83)

The Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 (FARA) was enacted to target Nazi propaganda during the Second World War. After 1966, priority enforcement changed from anti-subversion to supervising foreign lobbying. Since 2016, under the background of intensifying ideological competition between great powers, FARA has become a legal tool to contain the political influence from China and Russia. There are now efforts underway to revise FARA to encourage easier and more aggressive U. S. Department of Justice implementation. Opponents accuse FARA of being too vague and broad. Given its broad range of targets and limited enforcement, selective enforcement is inevitable. Besides, its vagueness and broad language make politically biased enforcement possible, which is evident in the recent cases targeted at Chinese agencies.

## **The Unitary Executive Theory and the Expansion of the U. S. Presidential Power**

Gao Hailong ..... (99)

The Unitary Executive Theory is a theory based on the interpretation of the relevant clauses of the U. S. Constitution concerning the executive power of the president. Its core meaning is that any attempt to restrain the president’s control over the executive branch is deemed unconstitutional. The idea of the Unitary Executive arose at the Constitutional Convention over 200 years ago. Later, the Unitary Executive Theory developed and has been providing a theoretical basis for U. S. presidents to expand their executive power. As the theory justifies the expansion of the presidential power, it has posed a threat to the checks-and-balances mechanism in the federal government. To clarify the boundary of presidential power, on the one hand, one should refer to the text and structure of the U. S. Constitution; on the other hand, one must also take into account the executive branch’s response to the new demands of modern society.

## American History

### **Eric Foner: A Portrayal of a Great American Academic Era**

Wang Xi ..... (122)

Based on the study of the landmark works written by American historian Eric Foner, this essay offers an in-depth and analytic review of Foner's scholarly career of more than half a century. It places his work within the context of the evolution of a "New American History," focusing on the interactions between his academic creativity and the background of the time in which his scholarship has been produced, including both the changing American society and the historical profession in the United States. The essay intends to demonstrate how the generation of American historians who were intellectually baptized by the social politics in the 1960s, as represented by Foner, have made effective use of diverse historiographic traditions to rediscover "the usable past," craft the scholarship of "New American History," reinterpret the nation's past, and reconstruct a new collective national memory for a multicultural United States.

### **Manufacturing's Suburbanization of America before the Second World War: An Exploration of the Relationship between Urbanization and Suburbanization**

Wang Yuxiang ..... (141)

After the mid-19th century, with the expansion of the scale of production, the demand for space in factories increased, and the demand for resources and energy in heavy industry generated the impetus for the development of American manufacturing in the suburbs. The development of industrial property and the emergence of railways also made possible the development of industry in the suburbs. Under the influence of various factors, from 1879 to 1954, the American suburban manufacturing industry outpaced the central city both in the growth rate and in the absolute number of new manufacturing jobs, showing a trend towards suburbanization. At the turn of the 20th century, in the process of American cities' consolidation with suburbs, some fruits of manufacturing suburbanization were absorbed by cities, thus promoting the realization of American urbanization in 1920.

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中文核心期刊(外交、国际关系类)

中文社会科学引文索引来源期刊(CSSCI)

国家哲学社会科学学术期刊数据库来源期刊



# 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



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