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美国研究

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[美国政治与经济]

美国应对突发公共卫生事件的机制及其启示 / 张业亮

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美国对中国“滞留”学生政策的转变分析(1948~1957) / 任 慈 梁茂信

[田野调查: 美国“铁锈带”研究]

去工业化与再工业化: 对美国中镇的个案研究 / 梁文静 彭祎飞

对美国中镇一个中产阶级家庭的个案研究 / 王立阳

[书评]

徐国琦教授近代以来中国与世界关系的研究述评 / 伍 斌

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美国政治与经济

- 美国应对突发公共卫生事件的机制及其启示 张业亮 (9)
特朗普政府能源政策评析..... 赵行姝 (44)

美国外交与中美关系

- 美国对亚非会议政策再探讨..... 李潜虞 (70)
——基于东亚冷战的视角

从外交到移民..... 任慈 梁茂信 (86)
——美国对中国“滞留”学生政策的转变分析(1948 ~ 1957)

- 中国人文社会科学核心期刊
- 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

田野调查：美国“铁锈带”研究

- 去工业化与再工业化 梁文静 彭祎飞(105)
——对美国中镇的个案研究
- 生命危机与阶层危机 王立阳(129)
——对美国中镇一个中产阶级家庭的个案研究

书 评

- 从“国际史”到“共有的历史” 伍 斌(141)
——徐国琦教授近代以来中国与世界关系的研究述评

American Politics and Economy

U. S. Public Health Emergency Response Mechanism and Its Implications

Zhang Yeliang (9)

The United States has a well-established public health system, one of the more solid public health infrastructures in the world, yet the country experiences public health crises most often in the world. The U. S. public health system and emergency response mechanism respond slowly in countering the spread of one after another infectious diseases. This process can be roughly divided into three phases. Its formulation and development is affected by the health system's dependence on its political system, by the nature of its public health infrastructure, and by perceptions of the public health security situation. The U. S. public health emergency mechanism consists of three systems: pre-emergency preparedness, emergency response, and post-emergency recovery. Its main characteristics consider public health within national security so that countermeasures can be related to national strategy and security and be built on the bases of law, emphasizing regional and interagency cooperation, and enhancing international cooperation and health assistance. The current coronavirus outbreak (COVID-19) reveals the inherent weakness of the U. S. public health emergency mechanism. In the global context of the frequent emergence of infectious diseases, it is very important to study aspects of the U. S. public health emergency response mechanism for the effective prevention and control of the outbreak and spread of emerging infectious diseases and an enhanced global health security.

Energy Policy under the Trump Administration: Objectives, Tools and Impacts

Zhao Xingshu (44)

President Donald Trump has pledged U. S. energy dominance. Essentially, it means that the U. S. intends to translate energy strength into energy power to enhance its international influence and global leadership. So far, The Trump administration has based its energy dominance goal on a

bundle of measures. Domestically, the Trump administration has worked towards increasing fossil fuel production. Internationally, the administration has tried to encourage fossil fuel exports and has frequently used energy as a tool to achieve national security and foreign policy goals. In promoting this policy agenda for energy dominance, Trump relies mainly on executive powers to take national and international action, thus actively leveraging the U. S. energy advantage into geopolitical powers. In energy policies, the Trump administration has achieved increasing fossil fuel production, expanded fossil fuel exports and improved energy security, but its use of energy as a foreign policy tool has not enhanced its global influence.

American Diplomacy and Sino-U. S. Relations

Re-examining America's Policy towards the Afro-Asian Conference: From the Perspective of the Cold War in East Asia

Li Qianyu (70)

The characteristics of the Cold War in East Asia during the mid-1950's were as follows: The United States focused on establishing military alliance systems to contain the People's Republic of China, while the PRC sought to break the external blockade by implementing its diplomatic strategy of the United Front for International Peace. Therefore, the Afro-Asian Conference became a central issue in the confrontation between China and the U. S. during the Cold War. America's policy towards the Afro-Asian Conference included two basic points. First, the U. S. did not oppose the Afro-Asian Conference publicly and encouraged so-called moderate countries to attend the conference so that the U. S. could control the conference indirectly. Second, the U. S. did everything to prevent the sponsor nations from inviting China to attend the Afro-Asian Conference. When those actions failed, the U. S. required its allies to deliver speeches representing the interests of the so-called "Free World" in order to restrain the Chinese delegation's influence. After its inauguration, the Eisenhower administration did not respond positively to Zhou Enlai's statement of Relaxing the Tension in the Taiwan Strait Area. After the end of the conference, the U. S. gradually acknowledged that Zhou Enlai had achieved great success in the conference, but did not change its hostility and containment policy towards China.

Diplomacy and Immigration: A Study of Chinese Students in the U. S. during the Early Cold War Period (1948-1957)

Ren Ci and Liang Maoxin (86)

The problem of “stranded Chinese students” was one of the significant issues in the relationship between the U. S. and the P. R. China during the early Cold War period. In the process of attracting these “stranded talents,” the initial motivation of U. S. policies was not only for realistic benefits, but also, more importantly, to further its Cold War position and anti-communist strategy. The trans-Pacific connections between the PRC and Chinese students shaped the Chinese government’s approach to attracting these talented individuals. Moreover, the stranded students became U. S. citizens, which set the precedent for international students to apply for permanent U. S. residency. Thus, it produced a considerable impact on post-war U. S. immigration policy reform.

Field Study: Research on America’s Rust Belt

Deindustrialization and Reindustrialization in Muncie, Indiana:

A Case Study of the Lynds’ “Middletown, U. S. A.”

Liang Wenjing and Peng Yifei (105)

Middletown Indiana, U. S. A. , which is in the Rust Belt, used to be an industrial city but suffered similar experiences with other Rust Belt cities in the second half of the twentieth century. In 2009, the Middletown factory of Borg Warner closed, the last crucial event of Middletown’s deindustrialization, which occurred mainly because of activities of the local labor union and the global political economy. While the deindustrialization negatively impacted individuals and the community, all parties of Middletown promoted new industry. Some elites of Middletown in this new situation actively pursued reindustrialization, which was basically led by the private sector with cooperation from the government. They adopted diversified and holistic economic development strategies, with the universities playing an important role.

Life-Crisis and Stratum Crisis: A Case Study of an American Middle-Class Family

Wang Liyang (129)

Based on participant observation of home hospice practice in a middle-class family in Middletown, in the special context of life-crisis at the family level, this article presents the living conditions of the middle-class in the Rust Belt of the Midwest of the United States. It points out that the crisis of the American middle-class is not only the result of a specific culture or macro political, social or economic policies, but also the inevitable result of the vulnerability of individualized middle class who have little capital and other support. Under the combination of life-crisis and stratum crisis, the

vulnerability of the middle class, which cannot be easily perceived as a long-term trend, becomes more obvious.

Book Review

From “International History” to “Shared History” :

An Analysis of Xu Guoqi’s Research on the Relationship between Modern China and the World

Wu Bin (141)

Xu Guoqi is a Hong Kong University history professor who has produced important pioneering research on the First World War, the internationalization of China and its national identity issues, and has explored the neglected significance of the First World War for Asian countries. He has brought the war into Asian history, and, to a great extent, his studies have enriched the study of the First World War. At the same time, Xu Guoqi re-defined the role of China in the First World War, especially his research on the Chinese workers in the Western Front, which brought to light the relationship between China and the First World War. Xu Guoqi’s research on China’s internationalization and national identity is a forward-looking China-centered research in the general context of a “transnational turn” of American history. Contextualized within international and transnational history, Xu Guoqi proposed “shared history,” which opens new directions in historical research. However, in order to give full play to the value of “shared history” in the study of history, its concept, connotation, boundary and other aspects need to be defined, and its connections and differences with international history, transnational history, global history and other historical concepts need to be clarified in detail.

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