国际刊号: ISSN 1002-8986 **2021 年第3期(总第153期)**



The Chinese Journal of American Studies



[特稿]

管控分歧 促进合作 /王灵桂

[专题研究: 纪念中美"乒乓外交"50周年]

体育与中美关系的历史发展:纪念"乒乓外交"50周年/徐国琦

[专论]

拜登会改变特朗普的贸易政策吗? /余 振 王净字 美国"印太战略"为何不涉及非洲 /赵晨光 美国太空战略转型及其影响 /罗绍琴 张 伟 特朗普政府时期美国自由国际主义大战略的调整 /杨卫东 特朗普政府北极事务"安全化"政策及其实践 /孙 凯 耿嘉晖 特朗普政府对俄罗斯的政策 /李秀蛟

2021 · 3

中国社会科学院美国研究所 主办中 华 美 国 学 会

(双月刊)

美国研究

THE CHINESE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

2021 年第 3 期(第 35 卷 总第 153 期) 2021 年 6 月 15 日出版

特 稿

管控分歧 促进合作	••••	王灵桂	(9)
专题研究:纪念中美"乒乓外交"50 周	引年	i.	
体育与中美关系的历史发展····································	••••	徐国琦	(13)
美国经济			
拜登会改变特朗普的贸易政策吗? ····· 余 ——基于产业地理视角的分析	振	王净宇	(28)

- 〇中国人文社会科学核心期刊
- 〇中文核心期刊(外交、国际关系类)
- 〇中文社会科学引文索引来源期刊(CSSCI)
- 〇国家哲学社会科学学术期刊数据库来源期刊

美国外交

美国"印太战略"为何不涉及非洲	赵晨光 (46)
——"去非洲化"及其动因与影响	
美国太空战略转型及其影响 罗绍琴	张 伟 (60)
特朗普政府时期美国自由国际主义大战略的调整	杨卫东 (81)
特朗普政府北极事务"安全化"政策及其实践 孙 凯	耿嘉晖 (99)
特朗普政府对俄罗斯的政策	李秀蛟(116)
学 <i>木 动 </i>	
学术动态	
学术 	杨 楠(150)
	杨 楠(150)
求同存异 行稳致远	杨 楠(150)

THE CHINESE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN STUDIES

June 15, 2021 Vol. 35, No. 3

Featured Article

Cooperation Promotion and Conflict Management Wang Linggui	(9)
Focal Topic In Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Ping-Pong Diplomacy	
Role of Sports in the Historical Development of Sino-American Relations: An Essay in Commemoration of the 50th Anniversar of the Ping Pong Diplomacy Xu Guoqi	
By using cases of the China education mission in the U. S. A., the Young Men's Christian Association in China, and the Chinese participation in the Los Angeles Olympics in 1932 and 1984 respectively, this paper examines the shared experiences of the Chinese and Americans through sports. It argues that this kind of shared history provided a solid historical foundation for the success of the Ping-Pong Diplomacy and later for close, people to people's relationships. This paper stresses the important role of sports in Sino-American relations both academically and diplomatically. It further argues that sports might provide a useful vehicle to improve future Sino-American relations and strengthen the bilateral relations between the Chinese and Americans.	(13)
U.S. Economy	
Will the Joe Biden Administration Change Trump's Trade Policy? A Research Perspective Based on Industrial Geography Yu Zhen and Wang Jingyu	(28)
In the past four years, the Donald Trump administration, in advoca-	(20)

ting for "Fair and Reciprocal Trade," expanded protective measures and

tariff tools and employed bilateral negotiations in trade policy. Because of the geographic agglomeration of American industries, the key features of the Trump administration's trade policy can be explained by the amplification of the demands of swing states and the "acceleration effect" of the demands of safe states. Based on the perspective of industrial geography, the results of the 2020 United States presidential election also can be explained by the stability of the geographic and industrial structure in the U. S. and the enormous uncertainty shock created by COVID-19. In order to curry favor with voters, the Joe Biden Administration will also respond to the differing demands on trade policy of different states. Considering the development tendency of industrial geography in the United States and Biden's campaign promises, the new administration will extend key Trump protectionist policies, but will show some new features such as improving U. S. trade relations with close allies and setting up more non-tariff barriers to trade.

U.S. Diplomacy

Why Does the U. S. Indo-Pacific Strategy Not Involve Africa: "De-Africanization" and Its Causes and Influences

Zhao Chenguang ······ (46)

The "Indo-Pacific strategy" of the United States does not involve Eastern Africa (around the Indian Ocean), while regional powers such as Japan, India and even Australia regard Africa as a part of the Indo-Pacific region. It can be seen that "African orientation" is one of the manifestations of the tension in the concept of "Indo-Pacific". In fact, the construction of the U. S. "Indo-Pacific" concept has gone through the process of "De-Africanization". In particular, the Trump Administration intended to highlight the strategic, security, and closed "alliance" attributes of "Indo-Pacific" by excluding Africa, which is of great symbolic significance, to build an "Indo-Pacific" paradigm in line with the strategic interests of the United States and to grasp the dominant power of regional strategy. The "De-Africanization" of the U. S. "Indo-Pacific strategy" goes beyond the objective and realistic basis or limit of the formation of the Indo-Pacific region, so its further implementation is facing inevitable difficulties.

The Transformation of U.S. National Space Strategy and Its Implications

successively. Based on a historical investigation of the United States space strategy and its transformations, this paper concludes that the philosophy of the United States space strategy has undergone two transformations from "New Frontier" to "High Frontier" and then to "Final Frontier". The connotation of leadership in strategic objectives has also experienced an evolution from "technological superiority" to "utility and defensive superiority" and then to the current "industrial, rules-making, and military superiority. "The strategic resources and means also show a trend of diversified development. Based on the analysis of the "changing" and "stable" elements within the transformations of the United States space strategy, this paper holds that the transformations of the U. S. space strategy are driven by four motivations; the nature of pursuing hegemony of the United States, the inner character of the development of space technology, the democratization within space, and the assessment of its capabilities and threats.

Adjustment in American Liberal Internationalism Grand Strategy in Trump's Administration

Yang Weidong (81) Since the end of World War II, America has pursued a liberal internationalism grand strategy, whose main characteristic is to emphasize establishing the U.S.-led liberal international order in economic, political and security levels. However, since the new century, the liberal internationalism grand strategy has faced unprecedented crises and challenges, and has suffered major setbacks in American diplomatic practice. So during the Trump Administration, the several domestic political forces which influence and restrict American diplomacy all hope to adjust the liberal internationalism grand strategy; the domestic liberal political elites constantly reflect on the liberal internationalism grand strategy while realistic political forces pursue strategic prudence. Nationalists, influenced by populism in its extreme forms want to completely alter the liberal internationalism grand strategy. The American grand strategy influenced by liberalism, realism, and nationalism was adjusted from liberal hegemony to illiberal hegemony in the Trump Administration era, and the strategic restraint became the salient feature of the Trump Administration foreign strategy.

The Trump Administration's Securitization of Arctic Affairs and Its Practice

and Russia in the Arctic region pose a challenge to the United States. Climate change does not cause Arctic problems. Based on this understanding, the Trump Administration's Arctic policy paid special attention to the maintenance of U. S. national interests and homeland security. The "securitization" of Arctic affairs became a new direction in the Trump Administration's Arctic policy, and also strengthened capacity-building. But there is a significant lag in international cooperation in the field of climate change. These Trump administration policies would, if continued, hinder to a certain extent international cooperation in Arctic affairs, which would add to the geopolitical competition in the Arctic governance and thus not be conducive to the good governance of Arctic affairs.

The Trump Administration's Policy towards Russia

Li Xiujiao (116)

Trump's victory in the 2016 presidential election triggered speculation about whether the policy of America towards Russia would change dramatically. Trump sought to ease relations with Russia in order to reverse the U. S. Russian confrontation mired in the Ukraine crisis. However, Trump's victory and his intention to ease relations with Russia have been fiercely slammed and resisted by the American establishment. The U. S. policy toward Russia is not only the result of the interaction between U. S. policymakers and Russia, but also the result of fierce internal conflict among U. S. policymakers. As it turns out, the Trump administration's policy towards Russia was not a reversal, but a continued confrontation, containment and deterrence against Russia of the late Obama administration. To some extent, it has escalated them, leading to further deterioration of the U. S. Russian relations. Nevertheless, the United States has not completely abandoned its contact with Russia.

Academic Activities

Sụi	nmary of "The International Conference on Celebrating the 35th
•	Anniversary of China-U. S. Sustained Dialogue"
	Yang Nan (150)
Sur	nmary of "The 2021 Annual Meeting of the Chinese Association
	of American Studies & the Symposium on the United States
	and the World under the Epidemic Situation"
	He Weibao (155)

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



The Chinese Journal of American Studies



