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# 美国研究

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## 美国历史

何谓“更好的联合”? ..... 郭小雨(135)

——论美国内战时期关于美利坚内外秩序的争论及林肯对“联合”的再定义

## Focal Topic Studies on Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy

### People-to-People Friendship; Heart-to-Heart Communication Xi Jinping Thought on People-to-People Diplomacy and Its Guiding Significance

Zhao Kejin ..... (9)

People-to-people diplomacy is an essential part of China's overall diplomacy. Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, facing the complex and changeable international and domestic situations, the Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has coordinated the overall international and domestic situations and systematically answered what kind of people-to-people diplomacy China needs in the new era and how to develop people-to-people diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. They have formulated Xi Jinping thought on people-to-people diplomacy, which is an essential part of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. It points out the way forward for people-to-people diplomacy in the new era. Specifically, it serves as significant guidance for the innovation of people-to-people diplomacy and promotes overall diplomacy. Besides, it opens up a new direction. We should take Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy as a guide, actively adapt it to China's new role as China is increasingly approaching the center of the world stage, unswervingly deepen people-to-people diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, promote theoretical and practical innovations in people-to-people diplomacy with the United States.

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

### Beyond Regional Hegemony? An Assessment on the U. S. Strategic Transitions in the Middle East

Zhang Fan ..... (32)

The United States has pulled back some troops from the Middle East while it maintains and even enhances the bases and installations in the re-

gion, and has been practicing a new American Way of War. The U. S. has made some progresses in terms of military transition due to geostrategic shifts, financial contractions, and technical innovations, and would further decrease its forward presence and improve the new American Way of War through innovations in the region. The United States has tried to bridge the great gap between “security assistance” and “assistance for people” in its existing bilateral aid towards the Middle East and to promote the latter by innovative measures. In forging “An Arab NATO,” America’s efforts to integrate Arab allies in the Gulf has met some frustrations, but it has promoted the Arab-Israeli peace process once again. Both pros and cons of “An Arab NATO” have had their origins in the regional geostrategic developments which would be there for a long while, and the U. S. strategic design for networking alliances in the Middle East could hardly come entirely true.

**Challenges and Ways to Improve Sino-U. S. Maritime Crisis Management**

Hu Bo ..... (61)

As the power competition between China and the United States intensifies, crisis management is becoming a central issue between the two militaries and the two countries. However, progress has been slow, though. Both sides demonstrate a strong will to strengthen crisis management. On the basis of reviewing the current situation and previous research on Sino-U. S. maritime crisis management, this paper focuses on analyzing the structural factors hindering the progress of Sino-U. S. maritime crisis management, exploring the particularity of Sino-U. S. maritime competition or interaction compared with other great-power dyads in history, and then discusses the ways and methods to alleviate these factors. This paper argues that effective Sino-U. S. maritime crisis management must be advanced synchronously with three aspects of strategy, rules and mechanisms, based on mutual adaptation and compromise, including consensus on a series of rules, the acceptance of coexistence, and necessary mechanisms. The three are mutually reinforcing.

**An Analysis of the Biden Administration’s Strategy to Compete with China in Science and Technology**

Li Hengyang ..... (81)

Since the Biden administration came to power, China has been regarded as the “most serious competitor” of the United States. Technological competition has gradually become the most prominent issue in Sino-U. S. relations. In order to completely overtake China in technological competition, the Biden administration has adopted a number of measures, inclu-

ding building a solid foundation for technological development within the United States, suppressing China's scientific progress and technological innovation, strengthening the construction of a resilient supply chain, and establishing a technological alliance to contain China. The Biden administration's increased pressure on China in the field of science and technology not only has a negative impact on the future direction of Sino-U. S. relations, but also is not conducive to global scientific development and technological progress. Cooperation in the field of climate change has almost become the only area where China and the United States can cooperate. However, the America's science and technology competition policy against China has been constrained at home. Cooperation between the United States and its allies also faces a series of obstacles. In the future, only by strengthening coordination and cooperation between China and the United States can they promote progress in the world's technological revolution and contribute to the economic prosperity and social progress of all mankind.

## **Enhancement of Security Cooperation between the U. S. and the Taiwan Administration during the Trump Administration**

Xin Qiang ..... (102)

During the Trump administration, the U. S. turned to define China as a “strategic adversary” and initiated all-dimensional suppression against China. In order to make full use of the “Taiwan card,” the Trump administration adjusted its arms sales policy to Taiwan by normalizing arms sales, simplifying the decision-making process, promoting commercial sales, and selling ordinary offensive weapons. In addition, the Trump administration endeavored to improve U. S. -Taiwan security cooperation by integrating Taiwan into the Indo-Pacific strategy framework, helping Taiwan develop “asymmetrical capability,” strengthening integration of the defense supply chain, deepening intelligence sharing, and promoting multi-level military exchanges between the U. S. and Taiwan administrations.

## **The Trump Administration's Taiwan Policy and Its Implications**

Wang Shushen ..... (117)

The Trump administration revisited the U. S. national security strategy and labeled China a principal strategic rival. In the circumstances of growing strategic tension between China and the U. S. and the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the Trump administration considerably adjusted Taiwan-related policy and played the “Taiwan Card” by touching on traditional the pillars of U. S. Taiwan policy which are mainly comprised of a “One-China Policy,” “Strategic Ambiguity,” and “Dual-Track Strategy.” U.

S. -Taiwan “official relations” and a “Quasi-Military Alliance” had been promoted during the Trump administration. The adjustments of the Trump administration’s Taiwan policy resulted in the U. S. containment policy toward China, change in cross-Strait relations and conservative forces in the U. S. strategic community, which had complex implications on the Taiwan straits situation.

U. S. History

**For A “Better Union”? Debates on American Internal and External Political Order during the Civil War and Discussion of Lincoln’s Redefinition of the “Union”**  
Guo Xiaoyu ..... (135)

This article emphasizes that, on the one hand, the essential cause of the American Civil War was to resettle the mode of the “Union” among diverse political units, such as different states and ethnic groups in the United States, which places it in the constitutional controversy and crisis. Aiming at rejecting the South’s view of the union based on the “state,” the North advocated that “natural rights” belong to every individual to form a more solid federation, therefore bringing a chance of revolution at the same time, which led to the outbreak of the Civil War and its intensification. On the other hand, although the United States was reunified after the Civil War, the dichotomy between the war order, which was established by force and conquest, and the political ideology based on universal equal rights promoted by the affirmative revolution, was undermined in the postwar order, which left a long-lasting conflict between idea and practice in American politics.

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