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# 美国研究

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当前美国反种族主义思想运动:对制度性种族主义的探索 /张业亮

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## 中美关系史

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American Politics and Society

Current Anti-Racist Intellectual Movement in America:

A Search for Systemic Racism

Zhang Yeliang ..... (9)

One of the major aspects of the anti-racist struggle in the USA is the movement currently conducted by left intellectuals in the cultural and educational arenas, which takes critical race theory (CRT) and the “1619 Project” as theoretical frameworks, teaching CRT and the “1619 Project” in public schools and holding mandatory diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) training in federal agencies as major forms. The purpose is to encourage the American public to join in the fight against racism by exploring the historical, institutional and ideological reasons of the persistence of racialism in the United States. While promoting the spread of anti-racism related theory and concepts, the movement has also ignited profound political, legislative, juridical and historical disputes over issues such as whether there is systemic racism in the United States and if CRT and the “1619 Project” should be taught in the public schools between the white supremacists and minor ethnicities and civil right groups, between racial liberalism and racial conservatism, and between the two major parties and intellectuals. The rise of the left intellectual anti-racism movement is a theoretical reflection for the continued existence of racialism in the United States after the 1960s civil rights movement and a push back against the rise of the white nationalist movement of the last decades, especially after Trump took power. The disputes fundamentally reflect the national identity crisis that Americans face, and also show that education and culture are becoming the latest battle fields of racial struggles.

The U. S. Supreme Court Has Accomplished a Comprehensive Rightward Turn

Zhang Yi ..... (35)

The U. S. Supreme Court held that a woman’s right to an abortion was protected by the U. S. Constitution in *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, yet the U. S.

Constitution does not guarantee such a right at all according to the 2022 Dobbs case. The Court has reached diametrically opposed conclusions not because the U. S. Constitution has been amended, but because the composition of the Court has changed. Since the 1980s, conservatives have replaced several liberal justices and have achieved a complete domination of the Court by 2020. This change has led the Court to issue constitutional interpretations on a variety of issues that differ from the precedents, including campaign finance, voting rights, free exercise of religion and separation of religion and state, gun control, government regulation as well as abortion, resulting in a rather comprehensive anti-liberal judicial revolution. Under the U. S. Constitution, the non-elected judicial branch is supposed to exercise its power within the constraints of a general democratic framework. Such constraints have been significantly weakened in recent years, including the emergence of “minority judges”. The rise of judicial power, coupled with the decline in such constraints, is a challenge to, and will continue to challenge the current constitutional system of the United States.

**The Surge of Unaccompanied Alien Children at the U. S. -Mexico Border: Characteristics, Causes and Impact**

Ouyang Zhencheng ..... (58)

In the early summer of 2014, the U. S. news media began to pay more attention to immigrants crossing the southwest border and declared that a new “unauthorized immigration crisis” was breaking out. However, the United States has not faced a rise in illegal immigration in recent years, and the prevalence of the “immigration crisis” rhetoric reflects the widespread concern and anxiety caused by the arrival of a wave of “unaccompanied alien children” who come mainly from the three Central American Northern Triangle countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. Among the waves of “unaccompanied alien children” from Central America, the share of females and younger children has been rising in the past few years, most of whom entered through one or a few U. S. cities and voluntarily presented themselves to enforcement authorities when they reached U. S. soil. The surge of “unaccompanied alien children” from Central America is not only related to the external pull factors such as American long-term intervention in the region and the recent adjustment of American immigration policy, but also driven by the region’s internal push factors of political instability, economic disorder and rampant homicide. In addition, it is inseparable from the international smuggling organizations’ activities in the region, including deliberate propaganda. The arrival of “unaccompanied alien children” from Central America has had a profound impact on the U. S. economy and finance, party politics, border control and U. S. policy towards Central America.

**Focal Topic : The Biden Administration’s  
National Supply Chains Strategy Study**

**Integrating the Dual Logic of Domestic Politics and Geopolitics:  
the Biden Administration’s National Supply Chains Security  
Strategy in the Context of Sino-U. S. Strategic Competition**  
Wang Hao and Song Tianyang ..... (82)

Supply chain security has become a strategic issue for U. S. domestic and foreign affairs. The shock of the Covid-19 pandemic on global supply chains and its subsequent risks for the U. S. supply chains seem to be a trigger; the hegemonic concern aroused by Sino-U. S. industrial and technological competition is at the root. Correspondingly, the Biden Administration’s national supply chain security strategy is a new exploration aimed at maintaining the U. S. hegemony. Beginning with previous scholarship in supply chain security and the interactive logic of the U. S. domestic and foreign policies, this paper establishes a theoretical framework of analytic eclecticism integrating the dual logic of domestic and foreign affairs to discuss the national supply chain security strategy. The features of this strategy include state capitalism, populism, pseudo-multilateralism, and the securitization and ideologicalization of supply chains. The national supply chain security strategy not only impacts global supply chain system, but also accelerates the process of anti-globalization and intensifies Sino-U. S. competition. It is worth noting that several structural contradictions, such as domestic economic strains, political polarization, tensions within coalitions and the distribution of industry-technology-related skills, still prohibit the implementation of the U. S. supply chain security strategy. It remains unclear whether this strategy works fairly in rivaling China in the future.

**The Biden Administration’s Strategy of Reshaping Supply  
Chain: Path and Prospect**  
Sun Chenghao and Shen Qingqing ..... (113)

The COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing Ukraine crisis and the growing rivalry between key powers at the moment have highlighted the vulnerability of the U. S. supply chain as well as the risk confronting the global supply chain. President Biden advocated the strategy to rebuild supply chain security and resilience when he was elected to office. His strategy included promoting the redesign of local and foreign policies, reviving the U. S. manufacturing sector by moving the industrial supply chain, and encouraging “onshore outsourcing” of important sectors. Additionally, the U. S. is developing an integrated North American supply chain to support “friend-

shoring” manufacturing in critical industries, strengthen collaboration with like-minded nations, and establish an international “friend-shoring” supply chain that is “de-sinicizing”. The supply chain strategy of the Biden administration demonstrates the localization, regionalization, and camp trends. The main objective is to lessen reliance on China’s supply chain by restructuring the global supply chain, strengthening U. S. industrial advantages to counteract China’s domestic supply network’s fragility, and engaging China in strategic rivalry. It takes time to reshape global supply networks, and the Biden administration is impeded by conflicting interests, interdependence issues and internal strife. The Biden administration’s plan to reshape the supply chain is in opposition to the globalization of economy. Not only will it exacerbate the uneven growth of the global economy, but it will also encourage its fragmentation, collectivism and securitization, exacerbate the fierce rivalry in the Indo-Pacific region, and cause a sharp increase in geopolitical concerns. China should respond by taking various steps to control these risks.

Sino-U. S. Relations History

“Friend or Enemy” : The War of Media between the U. S. and the PRC in Post-colonialism Perspective (1949–1951)  
Zhai Tao ..... (138)

At the beginning of the foundation of the PRC, the U. S. information policy towards China was based on the White Paper, which included two points: one was publicizing the Sino-American Friendship, and the other one was making rifts between the PRC and the Soviet Union. The U. S. information institutions waged a great psychological offensive towards Chinese people mainly through the official magazine America Today, informing the Chinese people that America was not imperialist and it is only America (not the USSR and the CCP) that had a desire to help China to modernize. The offensive provoked the PRC’s antagonism and counterattacks, and the anti-American information campaign. Chairman Mao strongly criticized the White Paper and emphasized that America was imperialist, not a friend but rather an enemy to China. In a post-colonial perspective, the Sino-American psychological warfare was a conflict between American paternalism and China’s revolutionary nationalism, a confrontation between U. S. colonialism and PRC’s ideas of decolonization. The Sino-American war of media exercised a profound influence on reality.



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