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目 录

国际政治

- 奥巴马政府时期美国的东南亚政策回顾与评估 葛红亮 (1)
- 国外学术界对《巴黎协定》履约前景分析的述评
..... 王瑜贺 张海滨 (8)
- 二战以来美国对非政策的动因与走向 刘中伟 (14)
- 试论美国对靖国神社问题的政策 乔林生 (22)

国际关系

- 德国对欧盟面临的多重危机的政策立场 李文红 (27)
- 网络空间自卫权与国际法的规制考量 邵恂 (33)
- 培育亚太“共同朋友圈”:理论分析与实践路径 李益波 (40)

中外关系

- 中美海空事件原因分析与危机管控 余文全 (46)

理论探讨

- 不平等时代的全球治理 赵晨 (52)
- 崛起国与主导国的关系模式——前景理论对权力转移
理论的修正 王国欣 刘建华 (58)

国别与地区

- 论日本防卫决策制度的嬗变:由“文官统制”至“文武
均衡” 徐万胜 刘雅楠 (66)
- 澳大利亚海洋战略的构建及其困境探析 任远喆 (72)
- 英文目录与摘要 (79)

CONTENTS

International Politics

- 1 A Review of the Obama Administration's Southeast Asia Policy** *by Ge Hongliang*
The United States of America in the Obama administration no longer took on "indifferent" attitude towards Southeast Asia, and it turned to adopt measures in terms of politics, security, economy and values in dealing with "the region". There are two goals for the Obama administration's Southeast Asia policy. One is to make American influence in Southeast Asia more balanced, and the other is to expand and strengthen American influence so as to gain comparative advantage over China and other great powers. As a result, the Obama administration's Southeast Asia policy achieves most of its goals, and produces deep influence on U.S.-ASEAN relations. However, the relationship between the United States and ASEAN (some ASEAN countries) encounters discord after a period of honeymoon. The paper concludes that this downward slide is caused by the shaking of the "driver seat" position of ASEAN in the region and ASEAN's diplomacy of rebalancing the great powers. The paper holds that this can serve as a reference for China in her future relations with ASEAN and its members.
- 8 Review of Foreign Academic Analysis of the Prospect of the Implementation of the Paris Accord** *by Wang Yuhe & Zhang Haibin*
The Paris Accord going into effect marks that the global environmental governance has entered the stage of implementation, but under the new international situation of Brexit and U.S. withdrawal, the implementation of the accord still faces many challenges and much uncertainty. Against this background, international environmental think-tanks and foreign representative scholars objectively analyze the prospect of the implementation of the Paris Accord and put forward appropriate prediction and suggestion. Introducing and analyzing the recent judgment of academia on the prospect of the Paris Accord is conducive for us to grasp the trend of performance prospect of the Accord and provide necessary reference for China's related research and policy making.
- 14 The Motivation and Trends of U.S. Policy towards Africa since the End of World War II** *by Liu Zhongwei*
National interest is the basic factor that shapes a country's foreign policy. Since the end of World War II, we could find national interests everywhere in U.S. African policy adjustments. In this paper, we give analysis of U.S. policy towards Africa in the period of the cold war, from the end of cold war to 9/11 terrorist attacks and after 9/11 terrorists attacks based on U.S. national interests in Africa. Though there are still many uncertainties in President Trump's African policy, very few big adjustments could happen because U.S. national interests in Africa have not changed.
- 22 On the Policy of America to the Yasukuni Shrine Issue** *by Qiao Linsheng*
The Yasukuni Shrine issue is not only a political obstacle between Japan and those Asian victim states like China and Korea, but also an unavoidable diplomatic problem in Japan-U.S. relations. The birth, development and evolution of the Yasukuni Shrine issue are closely related to the United States, according to the documents of the diplomatic archives, government reports, and the memories of the parties concerned. The United States can be seen as the "mid-wife" of the Yasukuni Shrine issue. In more than 70 years after the war, the U.S. policy and attitude toward the issue has experienced a change from "total repression" to "compromised transformation"; from "silence" to "non-interference" and from "vigilance" to "warning". During the process of development, the role played by the United States has also undergone a process of transformation from the leader, the observer to the participant, which is also an important manifestation of the Japan-U.S. relations since the post-

war period and the changes of U.S. strategy in East Asia.

International Relations

27 The Stand and Policy of Germany in Dealing with the Crisis of the EU *by Li Wenhong*

Germany, as the EU's largest economy and a core country, has always put European integration at the center of its diplomacy. However in recent years, the European Union faces various crises, such as the Ukraine crisis, the refugee crisis, terrorist attacks, and the upsurge of the populist right. These intertwined crises severely damage the process of European integration and challenge the fundamental interests of the European Union as well as Germany. At the critical moment, Germany takes a firm stand, and has taken a number of effective initiatives to deal with the EU crises together with other EU members. Germany has become a backbone to ensure the unity and stability of the European Union.

33 Self-defense in Cyberspace under International Law *by Shao Yi*

At present, the security situation in cyberspace does not permit optimism. As in the physical space, cyberspace may also be the place where war breaks out and be the targeted object of military operation. In view of this, self-defense in cyberspace has been widely recognized by the international community as means to respond to and prevent cyberattack. Similar with the traditional self-defense operation, the exercise of the self-defense in cyberspace also needs to be restricted by relevant international law regulation. While considering the diversity of cyberattacks and the invisible nature of cyberspace itself, to prevent the legal self-defense behavior from evolving into illegal use of force, we undoubtedly need not only to follow the existing legal regulation, especially the proportion and the necessary standard existed in current international norms and regulations, but also consider the distinction between specific cases and the feasibility of the applicability of customary regulations. Only in this way can we maximize the value of current international regulations which can be cited to resolve the conflicts in cyberspace.

40 Cultivating "Common Circle of Friends" in the Asia Pacific: Theoretical Analysis and Practical Approach *by Li Yibo*

In the "two strong (China and the U.S.) and the rest weak" regional structure which gradually appears in the Asia Pacific, there is a large and complicated intermediate zone which consists of many middle powers and small states. Due to the structural conflicts between the U.S and China and the liability for abusing hedge strategy by some middle states, it seems to be difficult to overcome the systemic security dilemma in the Asia Pacific which impedes regional co-operations and regional governance. By borrowing the historical wisdom of the intermediate zone, the paper attempts to analyse the theoretical necessities and practical feasibilities of cultivating "Common Circle of Friends" in the Asia Pacific.

Relations between China and Other Countries

46 The Cause and Crisis Control of Air and Sea Incidents between China and the U.S. *by Yu Wenquan*

In recent years, the narrowing of the relative strength between China and the United States has become the most important issue in today's international politics. The trend of this change in strength has had a direct and far-reaching impact on Sino-U.S. bilateral relations. The regular outbreak of sea and air incidents between the two countries is a true reflection of the changes in the strength. Economic and military power is the most important component of national strength, which is an important basis for judging the strength of China and the United States. Based on the reality of the change of strength, China and the United States have made new adjustments and arrangements for their respective maritime strategies to better project and use state power. In the process, air and sea power contact between the two countries has given profound political meaning to the outbreak of sea and air incidents. In addition, the conflict of concepts, the dispute over order, the lack of framework of rules and so on have exacerbated the difficulties for China and the U.S. in the solution of sea and air incidents.

Theoretical Probes

52 Global Governance in the Era of Inequality

by Zhao Chen

More than three decades after the end of the Cold War, the global inequality level has reached a new height with increasing number of poor people and the shrinking of the wealth of the middle class. The economic maldistribution has been the major reason for rising populism and anti-globalization political movement in the Western countries. However, since the capital can still flow freely due to the revolutionary information technology, the inequality has to be alleviated with global political cooperative governance in the current globalized age. Equality is the core concept of Chinese global governance, and there have appeared some workable and effective measures in tackling economic inequality inside China, which can be made known to the rest of the world.

58 The Relationship between the Rising Power and the Dominant Power: The Revision of the Power Transition Theory by the Prospect Theory

by Wang Guoxin & Liu Jianhua

Power transition theory argues that the rising power would first launch an attack on the dominant power. Recently, some scholars use this simple one-way thinking to analyze the future of Sino-U.S. relations and draw pessimistic conclusions. But this logic has the following flaws: First, it excludes the possibility that the dominant power initiates the attack. The second is that such logic has been disproved by some scholars empirically. The third is that it will mislead the policy-makers by ignoring how to prevent the dominant power from launching an attack. This paper analyzes the relationship between the rising and the dominant powers in power transition by using the framework of “gain” and “loss” in the prospect theory, and puts forward four hypotheses. The relationship between Germany and the Soviet Union in World War II and the relationship between Japan and the United States in the 1980s are two cases used to verify hypothesis three which states that when the dominant power frames the relationship as a “loss”, while the rising power frames it as a “gain”, the dominant power is inclined to launch a preventive war.

Countries and Regions

66 On the Evolution of Japan's Defense Policy-making System: From “Civilian Control” to “Equilibrium between Civil and Military Officials”

by Xu Wansheng & Liu Yanan

After World War II, the agency of the central government responsible for Japan's defense affairs has been filled with two groups of people: civil officials (the suits) from the bureaucratic system and military officials (the uniforms) from the staff system. For a long time, Japan's Defense Agency had been adhering to the principle of civilian control with regard to its defense policy-making, with the defense minister being served by defense-related bureaucrat, who held a higher standing than his uniformed counterparts. However, in recent years as the country has been speeding up its pace to pursue the status of political power and heightening its need to employ military forces, multiple attempts have been made by the Japanese government to launch reforms within the Defense Ministry to abolish civilian control over the military. In the situation where military officials are put on equal footing with their civilian bureaucratic counterparts, defense policy-making process of Japan has already undergone significant changes.

72 Analysis of the Construction of Australia's Maritime Strategy and Its Dilemma

by Ren Yuanzhe

After decades of development, Australia is gradually formulating its own maritime strategy. There are several key factors in Australia's maritime strategy: strategic environment, forces, objectives and alliance. However, the future development of Australia's maritime strategy should tackle the dilemmas between independence and alliance, objective and means, and double identities. With the construction of maritime strategy, Australia is playing a growing role in Asia-Pacific maritime disputes, which will cast strategic impact on maritime situation and power structure in the region.

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一、本刊是由北京外国语大学国际问题研究所主办的、研究国际问题的综合类学术性刊物,举凡有关国际政治、国际关系、世界经济、中国外交、国别和地区研究等方面的稿件,一概欢迎。

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