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[专题研究:全球公域与美国对外战略]

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[专论]

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专题研究：全球公域与美国对外战略

- 科学、政治与美国北极政策的形成 孙 凯 郭宏芹 (9)
- 美国与《联合国海洋法公约》争端解决机制：建构制度性特权 谢 琼 (30)
- 美国防空识别区的设立、运行实践与基本逻辑 曹 群 (54)

专题研究：全球价值链重构与美国的产业政策

- 全球价值链重构中的国家产业政策 余南平 廖 盟 (74)
- 以美国产业政策变化为分析视角

- 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

美国政治与社会

美国保守主义的演进、现状及困境	徐海娜 姚寰宇(100)
美国的美国研究:基于学科发展视角	蔡 鸿(124)

冷战史研究

美国冷战史学家约翰·加迪斯的“大战略”研究论析	王申蛟(143)
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Focal Topic

The Global Commons and America’s Foreign Strategies

Science, Politics, and the Formation of U. S. Arctic Policy

Sun Kai and Guo Hongqin (9)

The increasing urgency and complexity of the Arctic issue has given it an increasing priority on the U. S. government’s agenda. Scientists and research institutions involved in Arctic research have Arctic expertise and play an important role in the formation of U. S. policy. Direct ways for scientists to participate in the formulation of U. S. Arctic policy include serving in government agencies, attending congressional hearings to provide legislative advice, and indirectly influencing Arctic policy as advisors through NGOs, the media, and other channels. The effective participation of U. S. scientists in Arctic affairs has promoted the establishment of the U. S. “Arctic Power”, clarified U. S. Arctic interests, and promoted the creation of international norms to safeguard U. S. Arctic interests. The process of U. S. scientists’ participation in Arctic policy is also affected by factors such as U. S. political polarization, pressure from interest groups, and the questioning of scientific authority.

The U. S. and the Dispute Settlement Mechanism of UNCLOS:
Making Institutional Privileges

Xie Qiong (30)

The United States is not yet a state party of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), but the Convention is an important part of its discourse system for seas and oceans. During the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the U. S. promoted and largely dominated the negotiation of various parts of UNCLOS and the drafting of the texts, especially the dispute settlement mechanism. The U. S. established its clear policy objectives for the dispute settlement mechanism of UNCLOS before the beginning of the Conference, including the overall design and framework of the mechanism of the dispute settlement. The U. S. delegation to the Conference was guided by U. S. interests; they ad-

hered to their own ideas, but made appropriate compromises if necessary. The final texts of UNCLOS not only basically met the interests of the U. S. , but were also welcomed by the other countries. Several U. S. delegates also played an important role in the process. The interests of the U. S. have been deeply embedded in the relevant provisions of UNCLOS, and the U. S. can enjoy institutional privileges through these rules. Accordingly, no matter whether it acceded to the Convention or not, the U. S. would enjoy these institutional privileges.

**The U. S. Air Defense Identification Zones (ADIZ) :
Establishment, Operational Practice and Basic Logic**

Cao Qun (54)

Since originally declared in 1950, U. S. ADIZ rules have changed greatly, and a lot of provisions have been significantly modified. Despite numerous adjustments, U. S. ADIZ rules have consistently covered the airspace over not only its land, territorial waters and the high seas or exclusive economic zones adjacent to its coast, but also undisputed territorial airspace of other neighboring countries to date. At first, the U. S. blurred the distinction between civil and military aircraft in terms of ADIZ rules applicability, but from 1961 to 2003 it made clear that the rules only apply to civil aircraft. Though in 2004 U. S. ADIZ regulations were amended to indicate that the rules applied to “all aircraft”, it can be inferred from practice and related domestic legal documents that the regulations are not applicable to foreign military aircraft. In terms of applicable conditions, U. S. ADIZ rules have been restricted since the 1961 amendment — the application to aircraft “merely transiting” has been explicitly excluded, and “into, within, or out of the United States through an ADIZ” has hitherto existed as a restrictive condition. U. S. ADIZ practice is unified with its interpretation of international law on “freedom of navigation,” relying on its powerful military might, and mainly utilizing “the method of exclusion” to identify “real security threats”, the U. S. has striven to achieve an offense-defense balance in the areas beyond its own territorial airspace as well as other countries’ airspace.

**The Global Value Chain Restructuring and
America’s Industrial Policy**

**National Industrial Policies in the Restructuring of Global Value
Chains: From the Perspective of Industrial Policy Changes
in the United States**

Yu Nanping and Liao Meng (74)

Traditionally, global value chain restructuring has been based on long-term changes in national competitiveness. Today, when the competition and game of major powers have intensified significantly, the return and use of industrial policy as a national competitive strategy tool and means enables the state to intervene and strongly reconstruct the global value chain through domestic policies, among which the industrial policy of the United States has changed most significantly and directly. Throughout the periodic fluctuation and change of American industrial policies, its intention to serve the U. S. national strategy is very obvious. At present, the implementation of a targeted industrial policy through the global value chain is not only due to the need to improve its own industrial structural capacity, but also reflects the United States' maintenance and competition for global value chain power. Given the existence of U. S. capacity in the global value chain, the implementation of U. S. industrial policy will destroy the existing efficient division of labor in the global value chain and hinder the smooth connection of the global value chain network, which in turn may promote the emergence of a "dual structure" in the global value chain and drive the transformation of the global value chain into a national strategic value chain.

American Politics, Society, and Culture

American Conservatism: Process, Current Situation and Dilemma

Xu Haina and Yao Huanyu (100)

American conservatism is a trend of political thought and a "political process" that has been shaped by various factors such as the international environment, economic structures, interest groups, ethnic groups, population, and other realistic considerations. The evolution of American conservatism has been significantly influenced by the transformation of radical liberalism in the United States. The changes in American conservatism have had a profound impact on the implementation of Republican policies and have contributed to the polarization of American politics. During the Cold War, a coalition of traditional conservatives, southern conservatives and neoconservatives sought to replace the New Deal coalition. The rise of conservatism peaked under the George W. Bush administration, but has since been in decline. Donald Trump's governing style embodies national conservatism and populist conservatism, which opposes radical liberalism and seeks to revitalize conservatism. However, Trump's defeat in the 2020 election has created divisions within the Republican Party, which urgently needs to reconcile its factions and develop conservatism. The outcome of the 2022 midterms reveals the dual nature of the Trump effect and the need to revise the Republican Party's highly conservative social and cultural poli-

cies. The trajectory of American conservatism and future changes within the Republican Party have implications for bipartisan politics and U. S. domestic and foreign policy.

A Disciplinary Perspective on American Studies in America

Cai Hong (124)

After nearly one hundred years of development, the discipline of American Studies in America has displayed its distinctive character. The United States' American Studies is essentially a product of social changes and shifting intellectual tides. It is political by its very nature as well as academic, interdisciplinary and transnational. Under the strong influence from America's social conflicts and intellectual currents, American Studies in the U. S. has been growing amidst questions, debates, opportunities and challenges. American Studies in America reflects its regionality in terms of disciplinary development, paradigms, approaches, research targets, purposes and tasks, and the training of students with interdisciplinary methods. In the context of great global changes, it is highly important to promote American Studies as a discipline and an area of study for both undergraduate and graduate programs in Chinese universities and colleges.

Study of Cold War History

On the Evolution of American Cold War Historian John Gaddis' Study on "Grand Strategy"

Wang Shenjiao (143)

John Gaddis, a famous Cold War historian in the United States, has been involved in the study of grand strategy since the mid-1970s. In the 1980s, he put forward the challenging propositions that strategies of containment include two modes of "symmetry" and "asymmetry" and that "Cold War is a long peace". After the end of the Cold War, in his research on theories of grand strategy, he emphasized that excellent grand strategists and historians should share a series of interconnected ideas and working principles, and these principles were internalized in his academic reflections on the American international political theories in the Cold War era. Based on his own research, Gaddis has put forward many strategic suggestions to the American government in different periods. His grand strategic thoughts vividly show the anxious mentality of some contemporary American intellectual elites on the issue of maintaining American hegemony, but this academic practice also provides a practical and operational starting point for breaking the traditional barriers between disciplines.

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