

# 國際安全研究

Journal of International Security Studies

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- 为中美发展新型大国关系注入正能量 / 金灿荣 戴维来
- 中国周边安全的新认知：特点、功能与趋势 / 冯绍雷 封 帅
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# 國際安全研究

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## Abstracts

### 3 A New Type of Major Country Relationship: China-US Relations Revisited

YU Hongjun

**【Abstract】** In today's world, China is the biggest developing country, while the US is the biggest developed country. China-US relations are very complex, as the two countries are in different development stages, with different social systems and cultural backgrounds, and playing different roles in international affairs. The development of China-US relations has been far from a smooth sailing, and will not be an easy path in the future. However, careful analysis of the troubled history of this bilateral relationship demonstrates that the general trend is still positive, and has a different implication for the present international structure and the whole international relations from that of Soviet-US relations in the Cold War era. Setting up a new type of major country relationship between China and the US, is in conformity with the historical trend and the needs of the times, and has many new characteristics. China-US relationship is both important and complex, and its foundation is both solid and fragile. The two sides must have a clear assessment of this, and shoulder the responsibility to carefully maintain and manage this relationship. In fact, it is not only the special responsibility of China and the US, but also the common expectation of the international community to promote a sustained, healthy and stable development of China-US relations.

**【Key Words】** new type of major country relationship, mutual respect, mutual benefit and win-win results, cooperation, positive energy

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### 13 Building A New Type of Major Country Relationship: Analysis of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue

JIN Canrong, DAI Weilai

**【Abstract】** With accelerating rise of China, the USA is more and more concerned about its status as the only superpower, and China-US relations have entered a period of distrust and tremors. Both countries are in urgent need of an effective mechanism

to curb the frictions today and the potential conflicts in the future and reverse the ever-increasing strategic distrust. What needs to be done now, on one hand, is the strong political will, like that of 1972, that led to the historical rapprochement, and, on the other hand, a practical and institutionalized communication mechanism, which helps stabilize, and minimize the uncertainty and risks in their political, economic, social and military relations. Designed for the same purposes, the Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S & ED) has played a very positive role in China-US relations in the past years. However, to push the China-US dialogue forward, and to establish a new type of great power relations, the S & ED needs to be further improved. A series of measures are suggested to further cooperate on regional security issues, such as strengthening economic and social interdependence, establishing more cooperation on global issues, promoting security dialogues, conducting joint strategic studies, and having more “track-two” dialogues, etc.

【Key Words】 Sino-US relations, new type of major country relationship, strategic and economic dialogue

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## 24 The Strategic Choices for East Asian Economic Cooperation

JIANG Yang

【Abstract】 Great power rivalries and “ASEAN plus” have been two main strategies for East Asian regional cooperation since the end of Cold War. Is great power rivalry a stepping stone or a stumbling block for East Asian regional cooperation? By tracing the historical process of economic cooperation in East Asia, the author analyzes the role great power rivalry had played during the Cold War and the challenges it has faced after the Cold War, especially in the past decade. The author finally concludes that, to further promote regional cooperation, the East Asian countries should place common political and economic interest of the region on top of policy agenda rather than individual national interest.

【Key Words】 great power rivalry, regional cooperation, East Asia, strategic choice

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## 34 Reconsidering China's Neighboring Security: Characteristics, Function and Trends

FENG Shaolei, FENG Shuai

【Abstract】 With the rise of China, the issue of neighboring security has been

increasingly important for China's future development. As a concept, the meaning of "neighboring" has gone beyond the geographical boundaries, becoming a comprehensive research domain of geographical, political, economic and cultural significance. Based on comparative studies of the understanding of "neighboring" among major countries, the authors seek to get a more comprehensive understanding of the characteristics and the method to deal with neighboring issues. In general, China's neighboring security is characterized as complexity, functionality, integrity and global, which has an important impact on China's modernization process. Despite the many hot issues and conflicts in the neighboring areas of China, overall speaking, China has made a positive progress in promoting cooperation with its neighbors in fields of economy, transportation, non-traditional security, and humanities, education and other fields. There are great potentials and opportunities for future cooperation between China and its neighbors. In the new period of globalization, guided by the principles of co-development and win-win cooperation, China can work with its neighboring countries to achieve long-term cooperation and stability in neighboring areas.

**【Key Words】** neighboring area, cognition, characteristics, function, trend

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## **58 Participation of Major Countries in Mekong Basin Development Cooperation: Congestion or Coordination?**

BI Shihong

**【Abstract】** The Mekong Basin has long been a battlefield for major countries to compete for their interests due to its important strategic location and resource endowment. In recent years, as many outside major countries and regional organizations, such as the US, Japan, India, Australia, Russia and EU, actively participated in Mekong Basin development, the overlapping interests, fierce competition and game among them has resulted in an institutional congestion in this region. On the one hand, it has gone far beyond the practical needs of development; on the other, insufficient guarantee and mutually contradicting mechanisms in many aspects have hindered further development and cooperation, which was not a blessing for an underdeveloped region. Thus, how to coordinate the strategic interests and great concerns of the great powers, give due concern about the interests of countries in Mekong Basin, provide regional public goods, maintain enduring peace, and promote regional prosperity, would be key issues for China to deal with in promoting

Mekong Basin development cooperation. To this end, China should strengthen strategic dialogue and coordination with the outside major countries, promote security cooperation by building up mutual political trust, and finally maintain regional stability, alleviating the negative influences by outside major countries. Meanwhile, China should also place itself at a higher and future-oriented standing point, and further clarify and specify its strategic objectives in Mekong Basin, in order to avoid confrontation and bring about benign competition among major countries.

【Key Words】 outside major countries, Mekong Basin, development cooperation, Mekong Congestion, major countries coordination

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## 74 **Rise of Nationalism in East Asia and the Changing Relations between China and Its Neighbors**

GUI Yongtao

【Abstract】 East Asia has recently witnessed the rise of a new wave of nationalism triggered by territorial disputes that involve China, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam and the Philippines. Behind the keen competition over territorial and maritime rights is the pursuit of dignity and international status by these nations. The international and domestic sources of this wave of nationalism are the changing regional power structure due to the rise of China as well as a new form of government-public interactions. To effectively address the impact of rising nationalism upon its relations with neighboring countries, China should cultivate enlightened views of national interests and sober attitude on foreign relations among its own people, and promote the establishment of regional order based on mutual benefit and respect.

【Key Words】 nationalism, relations with neighboring countries, territorial disputes, China's foreign policy

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## 88 **China's Security Environment and Diplomacy in Northeast Asia in the Second Decade of the 21st Century**

QI Huaigao

【Abstract】 China's peripheral security environment in Northeast Asia (NEA) is entering a period of turmoil and adjustment when the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century came. Due to the leadership transition in North Korea and fragile political

mutual trust among NEA countries, the political security environment is becoming highly sensitive. With flaring territorial and maritime disputes, rising military confrontation in the Korean Peninsula, and frequent military exercises among the US, Japan and South Korea, military and security tensions have been growing. In terms of economic security, the environment is improving thanks to economy recovery and acceleration of NEA economic cooperation. In the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, Northeast Asian security will remain the top priority of China's foreign policy, and China should make geo-economic cooperation an entry point to promote positive development of geopolitics, which helps to foster sustained cooperation among NEA countries; China should promote the construction of security mechanism in NEA based on the Six-party Talks, which should have a new way of thinking in terms of organizational system and membership and penalty mechanism; finally, China should promote the compatibility and coexistence between the multilateral institutions China advocated and the US-led bilateral alliances in NEA.

【Key Words】 China, security environment in Northeast Asia, Northeast Asia diplomacy

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## 104 **Comparison of Military Security Systems in China and the US and Its Implications**

HU Wenxiu, LIU Zhenxia

【Abstract】 Military security occupies a central position in national security, and during its rise, China should establish a scientific, unified and efficient security system to deal with the on-going or potential military security threats and therefore safeguard national security. However, current studies on military security mainly focus on its system design and external security strategies while ignoring its internal working mechanism. By comparing the US-China military security mechanism from the perspective of evolution, the author argues that the US has adjusted its mechanism based on national strength and foreign strategy, focusing on equilibrium and practicability, while China's mechanism has been largely decided by domestic political changes, especially the leadership structure. In addition, the US security system is more mature and close to actual combat due to its comprehensive and complete national security strategies, fully-developed consulting agencies, advanced information system, well-developed troop building, responsive and effective battle commanding and sound supervision feedback system. China can learn from the US in terms of institutional setting, security strategy making, reform of military command

system, adjustment of military structure, and improvement of supervision system, etc.

【Key Words】 military security, policy-making process, implementation, supervision system

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## 124 On the Emergency and Security Management System in the United Kingdom

LI Geqin

【Abstract】 The emergency and security management system of the United Kingdom was established after the World War II, and based on local management, it aimed at protecting civilians from nuclear attack, dealing with natural disasters and terrorist attacks. Entering the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the UK emergency and security management system has dramatically improved in terms of legislation and mechanism. It has formed a web-like structure from central to local governments, which is characterized by division of labor through various levels, linkage between the upper and the lower, and cross-department collaboration. In addition, the UK emphasized the crucial role of local governments in building “resilience” in terms of risk prevention, emergency training, business continuity and disaster rehabilitation. During the 2005 London bombings, the UK government had a quick, effective and comprehensive emergency management, and acknowledged to improve the system of early warning, high-level inter-agency coordination, intercommunication network and aid project for victims. China should learn from the experiences of the UK to improve our own emergency security management.

【Key Words】 The United Kingdom, emergency security management, system and mechanism

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## 136 ASEAN Security Mechanism and Its Characteristics

LI Wenliang

【Abstract】 During the Cold War, the US-Soviet wartime alliance, separatism and communist movement had posed a clear security threat to the Southeast Asian nations. To solve the crisis, the weak Southeast Asia actively promoted the ASEAN on the one hand and voluntarily explored to build the ASEAN security mechanism



on the other. The Bangkok Declaration(1967), the Kuala Lumpur Declaration (1971), the Bali Protocol (1976) and the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation which delineated the relating principles, such as the decision-making body and the operation principle of ASEAN, were successively signed and issued in the wake of the ASEAN establishment in 1967. Since then, security mechanism in Southeast Asia had taken its initial shape. The preliminary framework of ASEAN security mechanism was formed in the past 40 years through the establishment of multiple security decision-making system, the abidance of safety operation principle and the setting of dispute settlement. Although this mechanism is still at an early stage, ASEAN has played an active role in providing a firm institutional guarantee to solve security problem and in maintaining peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We should make strategic responses to the security mechanism of ASEAN, which highlighted signal features of balance of power, targeted restraint on China's development, and a transition of multilateralism, in respect that it may have far-reaching effects on China's security environment in neighboring region, especially in South China Sea.

**【Key Words】** ASEAN, Sino-US Relations, ASEAN security mechanism, features of security mechanism, strategy game

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