

# 國際安全研究

Journal of International Security Studies

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# 国际安全研究

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## Abstracts

### **3 The Post-War Scientific and Technological Revolution and Its Impact on International Security : A Study Based on the History of Science and Technology**

Zhaokui FENG

[Abstract] New scientific and technological achievements during the World War II, such as the atomic bomb and acoustic torpedo, greatly affected the course of the war and effectively facilitated the anti-fascist war to its final victory. Maintaining the subsequent momentum, the revolution in science and technology in the post-war era introduced more international security-related innovations, such as the hydrogen bomb, nuclear missile, nuclear power, computer science, aerospace technology, and microelectronics and its impacts on international security are mostly felt in the following five aspects. Firstly, when the cold-war nuclear balance between the US and the USSR put the entire human race under the threat of the nuclear war, it also played a role in prohibiting the outbreak of a large-scale nuclear war. Secondly, the endless regional conflicts and local wars, though results of ethnic and religious disagreements and territorial disputes, were supported and even provoked by the US and USSR's utilization their technological superiority in conventional weapons. Thirdly, the cutting-edge technology, such as information technology, microelectronics and aerospace technology, has profoundly altered the form of warfare by lowering the threshold for the US to launch a war by means of its advantage in the cutting-edge technology. Fourthly, many scientific and technological innovations not only became effective means to safeguard international security, but also posed new challenges to international security, e. g. possible nuclear safety issues as a result of the development of nuclear power. Lastly, prompted by scientific and technological develop-

ment, the so-called modern way of life thus prompted, exemplified by mass production and mass consumption, found its way from a small number of Western countries to the whole world, resulting in global climate change and exacerbated environmental pollution, and thus making environmental security the biggest common international security issue today.

[ Key Words ] scientific & technological revolution, international security, technological innovation, environmental resources

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### **32 Twentieth Century Benchmark Dates in International Relations: The Three World Wars in Historical Perspective**

Barry Buzan and George Lawson

[ Abstract ] This paper builds on the author's earlier work on benchmark dates in International Relations. The Introduction summarises this work and explains how this paper extends the analysis from suggestions made, but not developed, in earlier publications. The second section looks in detail at 20th century benchmark dates centred on the three world wars (First, Second and Cold). It argues that the changes clustered around the Second World War are both deeper and more extensive than those clustered around either the First World War or the Cold War. The third section uses these insights to open-up a macro-historical perspective on the 20th century, demonstrating the ways in which choices in relation to both time and scale affect the construction of macro-historical perspectives. The fourth section demonstrates the advantages of a two-century perspective on the 20th century. In the conclusion, it is argued that the key issues that underpinned world politics in the 20th century are best seen as the downstream consequences of the dynamics and challenges ushered in by the 19th century "global transformation".

[ Key Words ] benchmark dates, World War I, World War II, the Cold War

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LSE and Co-Editor of the Review of International Studies.

**53 Comparing Conditions for Quality Peace: Contemporary East Asia  
v. Post-War Western Europe**

**Peter Wallensteen**

[ Abstract ] Quality peace means the creation of post-war conditions that make the inhabitants of a society (be it an area, a country, a region, a continent, or a planet) secure in life and dignified now and for the foreseeable future. This article deals with two of the strongest conclusions from general studies on the causes as well as absence of interstate war: The importance of territorial disputes and the significance of regime type. The first is termed the “territorial peace” hypothesis; the second is known in the literature as the “democratic peace” proposition. This article discusses if these two issues have to be settled prior to the building of quality peace between states that have a history of war among them. These findings are used to analyze the actual Western European experience since World War II and then relate this to the East Asian situation today. In this way this article also points to important differences. Still, the territorial issues take on particular role if the East Asian region is to move towards more durable and positive conditions, which might constitute ingredients of quality peace. At that moment, Realpolitik concerns also enter the equation.

[ Key Words ] quality peace, territorial peace, democratic peace, East Asia, Western Europe

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**72 A Brief Analysis on “Unrecognized Non-State Actor”: Case Studies  
of Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Kosovo and Northern Cyprus**

**Shu YANG and Shuyang YIN**

[ Abstract ] An “unrecognized non-state actor” refers to an entity in Europe and Asia which has the characteristics of a state and yet has not been thus internationally recognized under international law. Strongly supported by external forces, it is legally part of, and yet no longer under the jurisdiction of, an internationally recognized

nation. Taking Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Kosovo and Northern Cyprus as examples, this paper analyzes the characteristics, reasons of the rise of these actors, and the different degrees of their recognition, and indicates that it is result of the joint effects of ethnic confrontations and intervention of external forces. Marking the deterioration of the instability to international situation, they lead to isolation and marginalization, a reverse process of European integration. Often short of international recognition, they would stay at its present status for a long period of time. In view of their current internal situation and international impact, their occurrence is not something to be encouraged.

[ Key Words ] “unrecognized non-state” actors, separatism, interference, recognition, European integration

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## 91 Ethnic Separatism and the Mode of Governance

Qing YAN

[ Abstract ] Ethnic separatism, with a clear aim for political separation and sovereignty claim, is a key contributory factor in domestic and international political disorder and unrest. Emerging in the development of international politics, ethnic separatism disturbs and restructures the original political pattern, and thereby to contain and fight it is a necessary governance function for a multi-ethnic country. A close examination of the characteristics and triggering mechanism of ethnic separatism is therefore the first step to be taken before the implementation of effective governance. Characterized by frequency of occurrence, specificity of its goals, complexity in causes, and solidity of identity, ethnic separatism is triggered by the following four elements: utilization and emphasis on ethnic identity, spread of political propositions, mobilization for group actions, and search for external support. In view of these elements, this paper suggests the following modes of its governance: the political accommodation mode to offer differing degrees of empowerment, identity control mode to weaken ethnic mobilization, crackdown mode to unconditionally defend sovereignty, flexible control

mode to win over the elites involved, internal-external combination mode to transform the political environment.

[ Key Words ] ethnic separatism, ethnic nationalism, sovereign, ethnic governance

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## 110 On Separatism and National Recognition

Jie LI

[ Abstract ] Studies of national recognition is an issue easily overlooked in the field of international relations. However, with the rising clamours for separatism around the world, and intensifying conflicts and confrontations aroused by recognition for a certain disunited country in recent years, it is becoming increasingly imperative to study the relations between separatism and national recognition. In the field of international politics, "national recognition" refers to the recognition and acceptance of a new sovereign nation by other nations. The basic principles of national recognition are well accepted in the international law. However, whether one nation recognizes a new sovereign nation, especially one resulting from a divided nation, depends mainly on its self-interests, which inevitably leads to disagreements and disputes. For a nation challenged by separatism, an "anti-recognition strategy" is highly necessary to tackle separatism and in view of the severity caused by the "establishment" of a new nation, governance measures should be taken to curb the development of separatism, seek ways for political reconciliation and defeat external intervention.

[ Key Words ] separatism, recognition, unrecognized nation

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## 114 Mediator's Bias and Mediation Effect: A Case Study of Six-Party Talks

Haixia QI and Hongwen CHANG

[ Abstract ] It is widely believed in the international mediation scholarship that the impartiality and neutrality of mediators are helpful to the resolution of conflicts.

However, some of the recent studies indicate that if the bias of the mediator might facilitate the resolution of a conflict. This paper argues that the mediator's bias affects both sides' expectations and hence the final result. The hypothesis is raised as follows: if both parties of a conflict are not sure whether they will win, and one side is extremely insecure, a biased mediator may produce a better result than an impartial one. However, if both parties of the conflict expect they will win, a biased mediator may not be as successful. According to the case study of six-party talks, it is found in the paper that Chinese bias toward North Korea gains North Korea's trust in China, which is helpful for its participation in the six-party talks. Evidently, therefore, China has played a major role in the six-party talks. However, China's bias toward North Korea also makes it difficult to end the conflict peacefully. North Korea's belief in China's support in its negotiation with America has brought the six-party talks into a deadlock. To sum up, a biased mediator is helpful in engaging both sides in the negotiations, but not in the resolution of the conflict.

[ Key Words ] international mediation, mediator, bias, the six-party talks

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