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Abstracts

3 The "Maritime and Continental Power Cooperation" Approach: Geopolitics in Sustainable Security for One Belt One Road

Jiangyong LIU

[Abstract] The initiative of One Belt One Road (OBOR), an international cooperation first proposed by China and then participated by many other nations, is faced in its implementation with manifold challenges, one of which is to find ways to secure a sustainable common security under a certain geopolitical guideline. The traditional geopolitical approaches, such as "maritime power approach", "continental power approach", and "peripheral approach", all serve the purpose of geopolitical supremacy and military strategic targets, in sharp contrast to the mutually beneficial win-win goal set for OBOR. However, OBOR is viewed by some countries through traditional geopolitical lenses. The "maritime and continental power cooperation" approach is proposed in this paper to equip OBOR strategy with a new geopolitical concept, suggesting that maritime nations and inland nations should link up for peaceful cooperation so as to achieve a non-aligned partnership for a highly-networked and interest-sharing community and a community of common security destiny. This can also promote better policy coordination among OBOR participant nations, thus building an open network system for peaceful cooperation and mutual development. The "maritime and continental power cooperation" approach, which is aimed at OBOR-related sustainable security and the international cooperation, helps break the vicious circle of "maritime-continental confrontation" or "scramble for Eurasian Landmass" resulting from the traditional geopolitics.
[Key Words] One Belt One Road; sustainable security; the "maritime and continental power cooperation" approach; geopolitics; a community of common destiny
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22 Peace at a Price: Strategic Studies on Current International Security and War Issues
Hongyu LIN

[Abstract] This year marks the 70th anniversary of the end of the World War II and the victory of the Anti-Fascist War. WWII is an unprecedented disaster for humanity and, however, it can never be guaranteed that world wars will not break out again in the future. Just as war can be classified as Cold War and Hot War, peace can also be defined as Cold Peace and Real Peace. Cold Peace, as an unstable state in the international relations, may bring misleading perception of peace, where peace is taken for granted, and potential crises may lead to international conflicts/ wars. This is clearly reflected in concerns of western scholars as exemplified by what is called Kissinger's Worry and Haass's Question. This paper approaches the question from a strategic and historical perspective and draws the following three conclusions: 1) historically it takes a long time for people to realize the negative impactsof wars; 2) currently, we are in a dangerous stage of Cold Peace in terms of international security; 3) the Sino-US and Sino-Japanese relations will be crucial to the Major Powers relations that affect the national security of China in the future. China should find ways to deal with the two major relations and play its role in maintaining the world peace.
[Key Words] international security; Cold Peace; major power relations; Sino-US Relations; Sino-Japanese relations
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40 The Strategic Choice of Cyber Security
Lin REN and Weian GONG

[Abstract] With its rapid expansion and full penetration in all aspects of society, the importance of cyber space has been highlighted by the growing wealth, strategic value and the heavy reliance of economic-social operation on cyber space. Cyber security has become part of a global public agenda that the international community is faced with. Cyber security being a non-traditional security area, a country's security

preference has not changed, and the logical path of security has not altered. Theoretically, a country is bound to choose the balancing strategy under the system pressure in pursuit of its national security. In reality, however, the balancing strategy is often either absent or delayed. Impacted by the non-traditional security environment, geo-strategies such as "divide and conquer", territorial compensation, armament expansion, alliance and balance have also changed. In cyber space, countries have chosen the following or cooperation strategy as a better strategic choice, due to the different communication mechanism, deterrent effect, the diversity of actors, and the difficulty in determining the very behavior in the field of cyber security.

[Key Words] the balancing strategy; cyber deterrence; cyber security; cooperative governance

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59 On the Sheji Security of China
Xiaolve ZHU

[Abstract] *Sheji* security is an important part of traditional Chinese view of national security. Theoretically speaking, *sheji* security is threatened by *mouda'ni* ("disloyalty") and *moufan* ("treachery"), institutional defects of monarchy; *kouzei* ("rebellion"), internal unrest and *waidi* ("invasion"), i. e. external threats. The *sheji* security outlook is characterized by duality, introversion and cultural multi-polarity. Duality indicates the equal importance of both military force and culture, that is, the need to defend Confucian ethics on the fronts of both family and state, and cultivate political identification through the spread of civilization. Introversion emphasizes the role of good governance, highlighting the prominence of intrinsic factors over extrinsic ones in national security. Internal stability is fundamental to any state power. A monarchy pay special attention to the maintenance of orderly production and just administration, entailing distinct introversion and conservatism as well as sensitivity to foreign invasion. Cultural multi-polarity is aimed at peaceful co-existence, rather than unification between different cultures, by the way of respect for Confucius, adoption of Confucianism and the pursuit for the political ideal of *he* ("harmony").

[Key Word] *sheji* security; stability; diplomacy; Confucius; Laotze

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81 From the "Arab Spring" to Occupy Movements: Framework Transformation and its Effects within the New Global Protest Cycle

Xianghong ZENG and Yazhou CHEN

[Abstract] The "Arab Spring" beginning in West Asia and North Africa in December 2010 and the series of Occupy Movements (especially the Occupy Wall Street Movement in America) surging around the world have been considered an integrated part of a new global protest cycle by the scholars both at home and abroad. Based on a study of the relationship between the master frame and protest cycle from the perspective of social movement theories, this paper seeks to explore the relations and differences between the "Arab Spring" and Occupy Movements. The innovativeness of the master framework of "change" in the "Arab Spring" brought the flourish of the new global protest cycle and endowed it with powerful mobilization capacity. By employing the rhetorical and symbolic system from the "Arab Spring", the series of Occupy Movements proposed a master framework of "change", which transformed the protest cycle from "change" to "occupy". However, compared with the framework of "change", that of "occupy" has its deficiencies in terms of both empirical credibility, experiential measurability and importance of idea. As a result, the mobility of the Occupy Movements is by no means comparable with that of the "Arab Spring". On account of the failure of the transformation of the rhetorical and symbolic system from "Arab Spring" to the Occupy Movements, this new global protest cycle is expected to wane unless there would be an innovative change of discourse system in social movement.

[Key Words] Arab Spring; Occupy Wall Street Movement; master framework; framework transformation; protest cycle

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107 **Climate Change and US' National Security**

Xingshu ZHAO

[Abstract] In addition to its direct environmental consequences, climate change has brought about new challenges for national security of the United States. The development of the official US stance have undergone three stages, namely, fermentation, germination, and practice. Among the many factors contributing to the evolution of the official US view, the political agenda of the international community, US domestic science agenda and the Congress, are the most important. Currently, taking climate change as a serious threat to the US national security, the US security system has begun to develop a comprehensive approach to integrate climate change considerations into strategic planning and daily practice. At the international level, America seeks consensus with other nations on the threat of climate change to national security and international security, thus enabling the US to raise its bargaining chip during global climate negotiations so as to exert its influence and leadership in fight against the global climate change. The stronger US responses to security consequences of climate change in the future will have a major impact on its climate policies, foreign relations and the international system and, at the same time, bring challenges to China and its relations with other developing countries in particular. The study of the US' approach to climate change from the security perspective is significant to the understanding of the evolution of its climate actions and positions in climate negotiation as well as its current climate policies and their implications for China.
[Key Words] climate change; national security; non-traditional security; Department of Defense
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130 **The Abe Administration's Amendment of the Peace Constitution: on the Security of Asia-Pacific Region**

Yongsheng ZHOU

[Abstract] The amendment of the Peace Constitution is the core policy of Shinzo Abe's Right-Wing politics. The Abe administration's push for the amendment has a complex long-term and short-term context. Its long-term historical, social and legal contexts have long been entrenched in the post-WWII Japanese society and the short-term

context involves, in addition to the personal touches of politicians, social changes, international environment and the Right-Wing regime. Faced with the difficult task of boosting the Japanese economy, Abe finds an easier way to prolong his term in amending the Constitution. The key target of his amendment is to abolish Article 9 of the Constitution so as to acquire the right to declare wars, to build armed forces, thus altering the post-war international order and empowering Japan to become an unrestricted, all-powerful normal nation in politics, economics and military. To achieve that end, the Abe administration has made preparations on three fronts: public opinions, policies and mobilization. If his attempt succeeded, Japan, with its armed forces, would have the right to declare wars, and implement positive pacifism, thus becoming a strong and dangerous nation, casting uncertainty to security in the Asia-Pacific region, and leading to regional instability and the arms race. In spite of the 40% probability of amending the Constitution during Abe's reign, and even in case of total failure, his attempt has already exerted a negative impact on the security in the region, causing suspicion and tension among nations, arousing heightened alarm of the neighboring countries, and starting the de facto arms race in East Asia.

[Key Words] the Abe amendment of the Peace Constitution; Japan's Right-Wing force; security in the Asia-Pacific Region; pension system for the soldiers or their relatives in Japan's aggressive wars; positive pacifism; lifting the ban on collective self-defense

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